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Frank H. Bronck

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THE
HISTORY OF
DUTCHESS COUNTY
NEW YORK

Edited by
FRANK HASBROUCK

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PREFACE.

The year of the tercentennial celebration of the discovery of the Hudson River seems an eminently fit time for the publication of a history of one of the most important counties whose shores are washed by its waters.

The early establishment of trading posts, at its mouth, Manhattan (New York), at the head of navigation, Fort Orange (Albany), and at the mouth of the Rondout, half way between these two places, Esopus (Kingston), determined the first locations along the river's banks for permanent settlements, but as immigrants came in larger numbers it was not long before they were attracted by the water powers of the Fishkill, Wappingers, Caspers Kill, Fallkill, Crum Elbow, Landsman's Kill and Roeliff Jansen's Kill, and the fine farming lands in the valleys of these streams, to seek new homes and begin the settlement of our county.

Along the river, naturally, the predominant race of the original settlers was Dutch, with a sprinkling of French Huguenots, while later a considerable number of Palatines were settled in the northern part of the county.

The early settlement of the eastern part of the county through the length of the Harlem Valley was made by people from the New England Colonies, all that part of New York State being originally claimed as belonging to and embraced within the New England grants of land.

The Quakers, forming a large element in the settlement of the eastern and northeastern bounds of the county, were among those who came from New England, seeking to escape the intolerance of their narrow minded neighbors, and to secure freedom for religious opinion and expression and practice, insistence upon which has been a noted characteristic of the Dutch people for centuries.

It will be seen also from the pages of this history that there was an infusion of the Irish Catholic element into the county long before the time of the great Irish famine, to which period, to be sure, most of the Irish Catholic immigration must be assigned, for it appears

that there were many Irish Catholic soldiers in the armies of the Revolution quartered in this vicinity, some of whom, with their families, settled here at the end of the war.

It will appear from the Church history, which has been most carefully compiled for this work, that in early times there were even more creeds and denominations in the county than there were different nationalities; and it will be quite apparent to the thoughtful student that while certain settlements along the river, as particularly Poughkeepsie, at the earliest dates, were somewhat homogeneous in race and religion, and might have been truly designated as Dutch settlements, the county as a whole, started as a cosmopolitan community.

Dutchess County does not present a virgin field for the historian. It has already been cultivated to a considerable extent.

In 1877 Philip H. Smith, of Pawling, N. Y., published a "General History of Dutchess County from 1609 to 1876 inclusive." His book, which is now somewhat rare, shows an immense amount of work of investigation, a great fund of general information and tradition gathered by its author, and it has preserved many valuable facts and documents relating to the history of the county.

Frequent use has been made in the preparation of the present work of the material gathered by Mr. Smith in his history, and due recognition is made to him for the same.

Mr. Smith has also written several of the chapters on the different towns, and no one in the community is as well qualified as he to do the work that he has contributed to this volume.

In 1882 there was published by D. Mason & Company, of Syracuse, a "History of Dutchess County, New York, with illustrations and biographical sketches of some of its prominent men and pioneers," by James H. Smith; and in 1897 there was published by J. H. Beers & Company, of Chicago (no author) a "Commemorative Biographical Record of Dutchess County, N. Y., containing Biographical Sketches of prominent and representative citizens and of many of the early settled families." The latter was merely a compilation of sketches, mostly autobiographical. The historical matter of James H. Smith's book was taken mostly from Philip H. Smith's history.

There have been published too, several histories of localities, or towns.

In 1874 John W. Spaight, publisher of the *Fishkill Standard*,

printed a little book entitled "Local Tales and Historical Sketches" by Henry D. B. Bailey.

This is merely a compilation of a few old woman tales and local traditions of no historical value.

Mr. Bailey, in his preface, stated that "he intended to write a history," but he never did.

Prior to this in 1866, Dean & Spaight published for T. VanWyck Brinkerhoof, a "Historical Sketch of the Town of Fishkill," which is quite rare, but is full of accurate and interesting information.

In 1875, DeLacey & Wiley, printers at Amenia, published an "Early History of Amenia" by Newton Reed, containing much genealogical and historical information well worth preservation.

In 1897, Charles Walsh & Company, printers at Amenia, published Volume 1 of a "History of Little Nine Partners of Northeast Precinct and Pine Plains, New York, Dutchess County," by Isaac Huntington, Pine Plains, N. Y.

This is said by its author to be "A compilation and revision of sketches published in the *Amenia Times*, *Dutchess Farmer*, *Poughkeepsie Telegraph* and *Pine Plains Register*."

There are many documents of the early times published and preserved in this valuable work, and a great deal of accurate historical information concerning the early history and families of the locality, mixed with some tradition.

The author very modestly prints as a prefatory motto, "A little preserved is better than all lost."

Unfortunately, as we are informed, his book did not meet with such appreciation as its author seemed to think that it deserved, and as it really did deserve, and so in a fit of pique, he is reported to have burned a large part of the edition which was left upon his hands. Volume II never appeared.

In 1881, Edward M. Smith, as author, published a "Documentary History of Rhinebeck in Dutchess County, N. Y., embracing Biographical Sketches and Genealogical Records of our First Families and First Settlers, with a History of its Churches and other Public Institutions." This is a creditable and useful work, worthy of the historical importance of Rhinebeck Precinct.

Only last year the eminent lawyer, Howard H. Morse, now of Tarrytown, N. Y., formerly of Rhinebeck, published a volume entitled "His-

toric Old Rhinebeck," which is a handsome book, full of interesting information concerning his old home town and its people.

Richard Francis Maher, the Town Clerk of Dover, has recently privately published a pamphlet entitled "Historic Dover."

The historical matter contained therein has been made the basis of the chapter on the Town of Dover, written by Mr. Maher.

All of these previous works, both county histories and town histories, have been freely laid under tribute in the preparation of the present work, due credit in all cases being given; and the editor desires to acknowledge his obligation to their authors and publishers.

He desires to say, however, that all matters of tradition have been almost wholly ignored, for it is his experience, gained in long years of historical and genealogical research, that tradition is mostly inaccurate, if not wholly false.

It has been his intention in the preparation of this history to go only to authentic sources and to publish only facts, backed up in all possible cases by documentary evidence. For that purpose not only have the records of the County Clerk's office been searched, but those of the office of the Secretary of State, the War Office at Washington, and the collections of the Historical Society of New York in an endeavor to publish a true history.

The desire and purpose have been to make and to present through this history a veracious record of the people and of the events of the past, showing the very earliest settlements, the various patents and grants, who were the pioneers, who were the earliest inhabitants, who began the settlement and cultivation of the county, who fought the battles of their country in the Colonial, the Revolutionary and later periods, who were prominent in civil life and took part in the government of the county and management of town affairs and controlled the policies of their times, as the actors in the religious, military, political and business affairs of the county.

It is to be hoped that the book will prove a useful reference work for all who wish to trace back their lineage to earlier times and to learn of the doings of their ancestors.

A new map of the county has been prepared from the most authentic sources of government surveys upon which, through the kind assistance of Mr. Adrian C. Rapelje, County Engineer, all the main improved highways, mostly State roads, are shown.

It will be interesting to compare the showing of roads upon this latest map with the plates of Colles' road map published in 1789 which, through the kindness and courtesy of Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, the publisher of this history has been allowed to reproduce.

The chapter translating from the French original the account of the early travels of the Marquis de Chastellux through our county, down the Harlem Valley and up along the Hudson, made in 1780 and 1782, should be interesting as giving the views of a keen observer in that early time of the beauties and possibilities of our lovely county, which have materialized even beyond the most optimistic prophesies of this observant and far-seeing French sympathizer with our new country.

The special articles in the history on the various towns, on the bench and bar, on the medical profession, on the churches, on Freemasonry and on the Quakers, have been entrusted to and written by the men in each case most eminently fitted for the task.

For their interest and assistance they are entitled to and have the sincere thanks of both publisher and editor.

Accuracy and veracity have been the constant aim of the editor, and he desires to express his appreciation of his invariably pleasant relations with the publisher, Mr. Samuel A. Matthieu, who, in the most liberal spirit, has met and fully satisfied all the demands and requirements made upon him by the editor, to the attainment of that end.

No doubt a better history could be made, but this work is put forth with the confident expectation that the subscribers and readers will confirm the sincere belief that the conscientious and faithful efforts of its publisher have produced the best history of the County of Dutchess up to the present time.

FRANK HASBROUCK.

Poughkeepsie, July 26, 1909.

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THE COUNTY OF DUTCHESS

CHAPTER I.

EXPLORATION OF HUDSON'S RIVER.

FROM an account given by John de Verazzano, a Florentine, sailing in the service of France, it is believed he entered the harbor of New York in 1524. No results followed his voyage, and it is not known that New York was again visited by Europeans till 1609, when Henry Hudson, an Englishman by birth, set sail from Amsterdam, Holland, April 4th, 1609, under the auspices of the Dutch East India Company, with a commission to discover the Northwest Passage, or to verify the dream of geographers of that period of a short cut between Europe and China. His vessel, a yacht of eighty tons burden called "Halve Maan," the "Half Moon," was manned by a crew of twenty sailors, partly Dutch and partly English. In the month of July Hudson reached Newfoundland, and passing to the coast of Maine, spent some days in repairing his ship, which had been shattered in a storm. Sailing thence southward, he touched at Cape Cod, and by the middle of August found himself as far south as the Chesapeake. Again he turned to the north, determined to examine the coast more closely, and on the 28th of the month anchored in Delaware Bay. From thence he proceeded northward, and appears to have crossed the bar now called Sandy Hook on the third day of September. He remained in the bay several days making surveys and trafficking with the Indians. On the sixth, five of the crew were sent in a boat to examine the channel. They sounded the Narrows and proceeded to Newark Bay, but on the return, for some unexplained reason, were attacked by the natives in two canoes, and John Colman, who had accompanied Hudson in his Polar explorations, was killed by an arrow shot in his throat, and two of his companions were wounded. Colman was buried at Sandy Hook, and

Colman's Point, where his remains were interred, perpetuates the memory of the first European victim of the natives in these waters.¹ On the eighth Hudson permitted two Indians to board his vessel, whom he detained and dressed in red coats. The following day he moved cautiously through the Narrows, and anchored in New York harbor on the eleventh. September 12th he commenced the memorable journey up the picturesque river which bears his name. In the journal in which he recorded his daily doings, are found the following interesting notes of his voyage and his intercourse with the natives.²

"The thirteenth, faire weather, the wind northly. At seven of the clocke in the morning, as the floode came wee weighed, and turned four miles into the river. The tide being done wee anchored. Then there came four canoes aboard, but we suffered none of them to come into our ship. They brought great stores of very good oysters which wee bought for trifles. In the night I set the variation of the compasse and found it to be thirteen degrees. In the afternoone wee weighed and turned in with the floode two leagues, two leagues and a half further we anchored all night, and had five fathoms of soft ozie ground, and had a high point of land which showed out to us bearing north by east five leagues of us.

"The fourteenth, in the morning being very faire weather, the wind southwest, we sailed up the river twelve leagues, and had five fathoms and five fathoms and a quarter lesse and came to a straight between two points, and had eight, nine and ten fathoms, and it trended northwest by north one league, and we had twelve, thirteen and fourteen fathoms. The river is a mile broad; there is very high land on both sides. Then wee went up northwest a league and a halfe, deepe water, then northwest by north five miles; then northwest by north two leagues and anchored. The land grew very high and mountainous. The river is full of fish.

"The fifteenth, in the morning was misty until the sunne arose; then it cleered. So wee weighed with the wind at south and ran up the river twentie leagues passing by high mountains. Wee had a very good depth, as six, seven, eight, nine, twelve and thirteen fathoms, and great store of salmons in the river. This morning our two savages got out of a port and swam away. After wee were under sail they called to us in scorne. At night wee came to other mountains which lie from the river's side. There wee found very loving people and very old men, where wee were well used. Our boat went to fish and caught great store of very good fish.

"The sixteenth faire and very hot weather. In the morning our boat went again to fishing, but could catch but few by reason their canoes had been there all night. This morning the people came aboard and brought us ears of Indian corne and pompions and tobacco, which we bought for trifles. Wee rode still all day and filled fresh water, at night wee weighed and went two leagues higher and had shoaled water so wee anchored all day.

1. *History of New Netherlands*, Vol. I, 36.

2. The journal of Hudson's voyage up the North River, will be found in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Trans.* I, 102.

"The seventeenth, faire sunshining weather and very hot. In the morning as soon as the sun was up, wee set sail and run up six leagues higher and found shoals in the middle of the channel and small islands, but seven fathoms water on both sides. Towards night wee borrowed¹ so near the shore that wee grounded, so we layed out our small anchor and heaved off againe. Then wee borrowed on the bank in the channel and came aground againe. While the flood ran wee hove off and anchored all night.

"The eighteenth in the morning was faire weather, and wee rode still. In the afternoone our master's mate went on land with an old savage, a governor of the countrie, who carried him to his house and made him good cheere.

"The nineteenth was faire and hot weather. At the floode, being near eleven of the clocke, wee weighed and ran higher up two leagues above the shoals, and had no lesse water than five. Wee anchored and rode in eight fathoms. The people of the countrie came flocking aboard and brought us grapes and pompions which we bought for trifles. And many brought us bever skinnies and otter skinnies which wee bought for beades, knives and hatchets. So we rode there all night.

"The twentieth in the morning was faire weather. Our master's mate with four men more went up with our boat to sound the river, and found two leagues above us but two fathoms water and the channel very narrow, and above that place between seven or eight fathoms. Toward night they returned and wee rode still all night.

"The one-and-twentieth was faire weather and the wind all southerly. We determined yet once more to go further up into the river, to try what depth and breadth it did beare, but much people resorted aboard, so we went not this day. Our carpenter went on land and made a foreyard, and our master and mate determined to try some of the chief men of the countrie whether they had any treacherie in them. So they took them down into the cabin and gave them as much wine and aqua-vitae that they were all merrie, and one of them had his wife with him who sat as modestly as any of our countrie-women would do in a strange place. In the end one of them was drunke which had been aboard of our ship all the time we had been there; and that was strange to them for they could not tell how to take it. The canoes and folks went all on shore, but some of them came again and brought stropes of beades, some had six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and gave him. So he slept all night quietly.

"The two-and-twentieth was faire weather. In the morning our master's mate and foure more of our companie, went up with our boat to sound the river higher up. The people of the countrie came not aboard till noone, but when they came and saw the savages well they were glad. So at three of the clock in the afternoone they came aboard and brought tobacco and more beades, and gave them to our master, and an oration, and showed him the countrie all around about. Then they sent one of their companie on land, who presently returned, and brought a great platter full of venison, dressed by themselves, and they caused him to eat with them. Then they made him reverence and departed, all save the old man that lay

1. Borrow,—nautical term, "take shelter." To approach either land or the wind closely. *Century Dictionary*.

aboard. This night at ten of the clocke our boat returned in a shower of raine, from sounding of the river, and found it to be at an end for shipping to goe in. For they had been up eight or nine leagues and found but seven foot water and unconstant soundings.

"The three-and-twentieth faire weather; at twelve of the clocke wee weighed and went down two leagues, to a shoal that had two channels, one on one side and another on the other, and had little wind, whereby the tide layed us upon it. So there wee sat on the ground the space of an hour, till the floode came. Then we had a little gale of wind at the west. So wee got our ship into deepe water and rode all night very well.

"The four-and-twentieth was faire weather and the wind at the northwest, wee weighed and went down the river seven or eight leagues, and at halfe ebb wee came on ground on a bank of oze in the middle of the river, and sate there till the floode. Then wee went on land and gathered good store of chestnuts. At ten of the clocke wee came off into deepe water and anchored.

"The five-and-twentieth was faire weather, and the wind at south a stiffe gale. Wee rode still and went on land to walke of the west side of the river, and found good ground for corne and other garden herbs, with a great store of goodly oakes, and walnut-trees, and chestnut-trees, ewe-trees and trees of sweet wood in great abundance, and great store of slate for houses and other good stones.

"The sixth-and-twentieth was faire weather, and the wind at the south a stiffe gale. Wee rode still. In the morning our carpenter went on land with the master's mate, and foure more of our companie, to cut wood. This morning two canoes came up the river from the place wee first found loving people, and in one of them was the old man that had layen aboard of us at the other place. He brought another old man with him, which brought more stropes of beades, and gave them to our master, and showed him all the countrie thereabout, as though it were at his command. So he made the two old men dine with him, and the old man's wife, for they brought two old women and two young maidens of the age of sixteen or seventene yeares with them, who behaved themselves very modestly. Our master gave one of the old men a knife, and they gave him and us tobacco. And at one of the clocke they departed down the river, making signes that wee should come down to them, for wee were within two leagues of the place where they dwelt.

"At seven-and-twentieth in the morning was faire weather, but much wind at north; wee weighed and set our foretop sayle, and our ship would not flot, but ran on the ozie bank at halfe ebbe. Wee layed out anchor to heave her off, but could not, so we sate from halfe ebbe to halfe floode; then wee set our fore sayle and main top sayle and got down six leagues. The old man came aboard and would have had us anchor and go on land to eat with him, but the wind being faire wee would not yield to his request, so he left us being very sorrowful for our departure. At five of the clocke in the afternoone the wind came to the south-south-west. So wee made a board or two and anchored in fourteen fathoms water. Then our boat went on shore to fish, right against the ship. Our master's mate and boat swaine and three more of the companie went on land to fish, but could

not find a good place. They tooke four or five and twenty Mullets, Breames, Bases and Barbils, and returned in an hour. Wee rode still all night.

"The eight-and-twentieth being faire weather, as soon as the day was light, wee weighed at halfe ebbe and turned down two leagues bylowe water. At three of the clocke in the afternoone wee weighed, and turned down three leagues until it was dark; then wee anchored.

"The nine-and-twentieth was dry, close weather, the wind at south and south by west; wee weighed early in the morning and turned down three leagues by lowe water and anchored at the lower end of the long reach,¹ for it is six leagues long. Then there came certain Indians in a canoe to us but would not come aboard. After dinner there came the canoe with other men, whereof three came aboard us. They brought Indian wheat which wee bought for trifles. At three of the clocke in the afternoon wee weighed as soon as the ebbe came, and turned downe to the edge of the mountains and anchored, because the high land hath many points, and a narrow channel, and hath many eddie winds. So wee rode quietly all night in seven fathoms water.

"The thirtieth was faire weather and the wind at southeast a stiffe gale between the mountains. Wee rode still the afternoone. The people of the countrie came aboard us and brought some small skinnes with them which wee bought for knives and trifles. This is a very pleasant place to build a towne on. The road is very near and very goode for all winds, save an east-north-east wind. The mountaynes look as if some metal or mineral were in them. For the trees that grow on them were all blasted, and some of them barren with a few or no trees on them. The people brought a stone aboard like to emery (a stone used by glasiars to cut glass), it would cut iron or steel. Yet being bruised small and water put to it, it made a colour like blackeleade glistening. It is also good for painters colours. At three of the clocke they departed and wee rode still all night.

"The first of October faire weather, the wind variable between the west and north. In the morning wee weighed at seven of the clocke with the ebbe and got downe below the mountaynes which was seven leagues. Then it fell calme and the flood was come, and wee anchored at twelve of the clocke. The people of the mountaynes came aboard us, wondering at our ships and weapons. Wee bought some small skinnes of them for trifles. This afternoone one canoe kept hanging under our sterne with one man in it, which wee could not keep from thence, who got up by our rudder to the cabin window and stole out my pillow and two shirts and two bandeleeres. Our master's mate shot at him and strooke him on the brest and killed him. Whereupon all the rest fled away, some in their canoes and some leapt out of them into the water.

"Wee manned our boat and got our things againe. Then one of them that swamme got hold of our boat, thinking to overthrow it. But our cooke took a

1. The stretches of current between the different points and bends of the shore of the Hudson, were named "reaches" or in the Dutch Vernacular "racks." The Long Reach—also termed Fisher's (Vischer's) Reach—extended from the northern gate of the Highlands to Crom Elbow, a distance of about twenty miles. This, undoubtedly, is the earliest reference to the reaches of this river that occurs in any European language. [EDITOR.]

sword and cut one of his hands, and he was drowned. By this time the ebbe was come, and wee weighed and got downe two leagues, by that time it was dark, so wee anchored in four fathoms water and rode well.

"The seconde, faire weather, at break of day wee weighed the wind being at northwest and got down seven leagues; then the flood was come strong so wee anchored. Then came one of the savages that swamme away from us at our going up the river, with many other, thinking to betray us, but wee perceived their intent and suffered none of them to enter our ship. Whereupon two canoes full of men with their bowes and arrows shot at us after our sterne; in recompence whereof wee discharged six muskets, and killed two or three of them, then about an hundred of them came to a point of land to shoot at us. There I shot a falcon at them and killed two of them, whereupon the rest fled into the woods. Yet they manned off another canoe with nine or ten men which came to meet us. So I shot at it also a falcon, and shot it through and killed one of them. Then our men with their muskets killed three or four more of them so they went their way within a while after wee got downe two leagues beyond that place, and anchored in a bay, cleere from all danger of them, on the other side of the river where wee saw a very good piece of ground, and hard by it there was a cliffe, that looked of the colour of a white green as though it were either copper or silver mayne, and I think it to be one of them by the trees that grow upon it for they be all burned, and the other places are greene as grasse, it is on that side of the river that is called Manna-hatta. There wee saw no people to trouble us, and rode quietly all night; but had much wind and rains.

"The third was very stormie; the wind at east-north-east. In the morning in a gust of wind and raine, our anchor came home, and wee drove on ground; but it was ozie. Then as we were about to have out an anchor, the wind came to the north-northwest and drove us off againe. Then wee shot an anchor and let it fall in foure fathoms water and weighed the other. Wee had much wind and raine, with thick weather so wee rode still all night.

"The fourth was faire weather, and the wind at north-northwest, wee weighed and came out of the river into which wee had runne so farre. Within a while after wee came out also of the great mouth of the great river that runneth up to the northwest; borrowing upon the norther side of the same, thinking to have deepe water; for wee had sounded a great way with our boat at our first going in, and found seven, six, and five fathoms. So wee came out that way but wee were deceived, for wee had but eight foot and a half water, and so to three fathoms and a halfe. And then three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten fathoms. And by twelve of the clocke wee were cleere of all the inlet. Then wee tooke in our boat and set our main sayle and sprit sayle and our top sayles, and steered away east southeast and southeast by east, off into the mayne sea; and the land on the souther side of the bay did beare at noone west and south foure leagues from us.

"The fifth was faire weather and the wind variable between the north and the east. Wee held on our course southeast by east. At noone I observed and found our height to be thirty-nine degrees thirty minutes. Our compasse varied six degrees to the west.



VIEW LOOKING SOUTH FROM "THE CEDARS,"

"Wee continued our course toward England, without seeing any land by the way, all the rest of this month of October. And on the seventh day of November, stilo nouv, being Saturday by the grace of God, wee safely arrived in the range of Dartmouth, in Devonshire, in the yeere 1609."

In 1610 a second vessel was sent over by the shrewd merchants of Amsterdam, and a successful trade was opened with the natives along the river.¹ Other vessels followed in the three succeeding years, all of which returned with rich cargoes of furs. In 1614 the States General of Holland granted a charter to the merchants engaged in these expeditions under the title of United New Netherlands Company, giving exclusive privileges of trade for four years. Foremost in these business ventures were Captains Hendrick Christiansen, John DeWitt, Adrian Block and Cornelius Jacobsen Mey. Block and Mey directed their explorations along the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, while Captain DeWitt sailed up the North River² and gave his name to one of the Islands near Red Hook. Hendrick Christiansen ascended the stream to Castle Island where he established a trading post. At the expiration of their charter so profitable had the fur trade become, that the States General refused to renew it, giving instead a temporary license for its continuance.

The energies of the Dutch were directed more to commerce than colonization, and up to 1628 no systematic attempt at colonizing was made. Settlements commenced at New Amsterdam, Paulus Hook and adjacent neighborhoods resulted in conflicts and massacres. These hostilities, however, have no direct reference to this County, which had not a single white settler during the whole period of Dutch occupancy.

1. This river was called by the Iroquois the *Cohatatea*, while the Mohicans and the Lenapes called it the *Mahicanituk*. The Dutch gave it the name of Mauritius river, as early as 1611, in honor of Prince Maurice of Nassau. The English, in recognition of the work of the explorer, conferred the title of Hudson's River.

CHAPTER II.

THE ABORIGINAL PEOPLE.

WHEN European explorers penetrated into the valley of the Hudson, they found it peopled by sub-tribes of the great Algonquin nation. The Mohicans occupied the country along the east bank of the Hudson, from a site opposite Albany down to the Tappan Sea, and eastward a distance of ten or fifteen miles along the streams which formed the pathways of aboriginal commerce. They were, says Rev. John Heckewelder, who spent forty years among the Indians as a Moravian missionary, a branch of the Lenni Lenape or Delaware family, who occupied the west side of the Hudson from its mouth up as far as the Catskill, and westward to the headwaters of the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers.

The territory of the Wappingers,¹ a tribal division of the Mohicans, covered the major portion of Dutchess County. Their government scarcely differed from that of the Mohicans and other branches of the Delawares. Each tribe had its sachem and counsellors, who made their own laws, treaties, etc. These, says Loskiel, "were either experienced warriors or aged and respectable fathers of families." Likewise each had its specific device or totem denoting original consanguinity. Although the prevailing totem of all the Hudson River cantons was the Wolf, borne alike by Minsis, Wappingers and Mohicans,² the particular symbol of the Wappingers was the opossum, tattooed on the person of the Indian, and often rudely painted on the gable-end of his cabin.

The Wappingers were a peaceful tribe, and manifested a friendly feeling toward the white settlers at Rondout in Ulster County, whom they visited frequently, their canoes laden with fish and venison,

1. A corruption of *wabun*, east and *acki*, land, which as applied by the Indians themselves, may be rendered Eastlanders. The Dutch historians are responsible for *Wappingers*, perhaps from their rendering of the sound of the original word, and perhaps as expressing the fact that they were, in the Dutch language, *wapen*, or half-armed Indians. *Indian Tribes of Hudson's River*, 370-371.

2. *Indian Tribes of Hudson's River*, 50.

which they traded for powder, lead and brandy. They took no general part in the Esopus wars, except to act as mediators, and to assist in effecting a satisfactory exchange of prisoners between the Dutch and the Esopus Indians.

Of the chief sachems of this tribe four names appear in official documents. One is that of Goethals, who was present at a treaty of peace concluded with certain tribes of River Indians, March 6, 1660, by Peter Stuyvesant. At the last treaty concluded by Stuyvesant with the Indians, May 16, 1664, Tseessaghaw, a chief of the Wappingers participated in behalf of that tribe. The name of Megriesken, sachem of the Wappinger Indians, appears in an Indian deed, dated August 8, 1683, for lands embraced in the Rombout Patent, while Daniel Ninham, who was made chief sachem of the Wappingers in 1740, distinguished himself not less by his persistent effort to recover lands included in the Philipse Patent, of which his tribe were defrauded, than by his tragic death at the battle of Courtland Ridge, Westchester County where he and some forty of his followers, including his son, were killed or wounded August 31, 1778, by the British, against whom they had espoused the cause of the Colonists.¹

The location of the principal village of the Wappingers tribe is not positively known, but presumably near the falls on the creek which perpetuates their name. Van der Doncks map locates three of their villages on the south side of this stream. From Kregier's Journal of the "Second Esopus War" (1663), it is learned that they had a castle in the vicinity of Low Point, and that they maintained a crossing place to Dans Kamer Point. Tradition locates other villages in various parts of the country.

Their burying ground is a familiar spot to many of the residents of Wappingers Falls. It was just south of the Episcopal church, known as the "gravel bank," the property of the Garner Company. In this bank was recently found a ball of clay containing nine flint spear heads, four of which are in possession of the Roy brothers of that village.

Of the possessions of the Wappingers on the Hudson there is but one "perfect title on record," says Ruttenber, that being for the land included in the Rombout Patent, dated 1683. This deed, however, covers

1. Simcoe's Military Journal.

a tract of land secured from the Indians by Arnout Viele in 1680, mention of which appears in a subsequent chapter. The Indians parted with their lands for a small, yet an apparently satisfactory, consideration, but did not immediately vacate the premises. They continued to hunt and fish, and the squaws to till their fields of corn and beans for at least fifty years after the above deeds had been recorded. Their numbers were gradually diminished in consequence of the introduction of spirituous liquors among them. They became scattered and addicted to wandering, removing to different parts, mingling with other nations.

Remnants of different clans chose a hunting ground in the vicinity of the present hamlet of Shekomeko,¹ and it was on this spot that the evangelization of the aborigines in Dutchess county was begun in 1740, by that zealous Moravian missionary, Christian Henry Rauch.² Arriving August 16th of that year, he was received by the Indian chiefs Tschoop and Shabash, whom he had previously met in New York. They announced him as the man they had appointed to be their teacher, and he addressed them on the subject of his mission, and the means of redemption, to which they listened "with great attention." In subsequent exhortations he perceived that his words excited derision, and finally they "openly laughed him to scorn." He persevered in his efforts, however, and at length his zeal and devotion was rewarded by the conversion of Tschoop, "the greatest drunkard among them." Shabash was soon after awakened "and the labor of the Holy Spirit became remarkably evident in the hearts of these two savages." Such was the success of this missionary that many Indians not only in Shekomeko but other neighboring settlements became convinced of the truth of the gospel.

In January, 1742, Gottlob Buttner, another Moravian missionary, joined Rauch, as the spiritual harvest at Shekomeko demanded more laborers. In the summer of the same year Count Zinzendorf visited the mission, baptized a number of converts, and here formed the first congregation of Indians established by the Moravians in North America. Other brethren who subsequently arrived to engage in the work were

1. *She com eko* from *she* "great" and *comaco* "house," "the great lodge or village." Dr. Trumbull.

2. See writings of George Henry Loskiel, and Rev. Sheldon Davis, concerning Moravian Missions in New York.

Martin Mack, Joseph Shaw, Christopher Pyrlaens, Gottlob Senseman and Christian Frederick Post. At the close of the year 1743, the congregation of baptized Indians consisted of sixty-three persons.

The success and peace of the Shekomeko mission was disturbed in 1744 by grave difficulties. Malevolent white settlers who had been accustomed to make the dissolute life of the Indians, especially their love for liquor, subservient to their advantage, branded the missionaries as papists and enemies of the English colonists. The civil authorities were urged to interfere. After several examinations before a court in "Pickipsi" the missionaries showed clearly that they had no affiliation with papacy. Thereupon a law was passed by the Assembly, September 21st, 1744, forbidding any person "to reside amongst the Indians under the pretense of bringing them over to the Christian faith, without the license of the Governor and consent of the council." November 27th, 1744, the Governor, directed the Deputy Clerk of the council to write to the sheriffs of the counties of Albany, Dutchess and Ulster, "to give notice to the several Moravian and vagrant teachers among the Indians in their respective counties * * * to desist from further teaching or preaching, and to depart this Province."¹

December 15th of the same year the sheriff and three justices arrived at Shekomeko, and commanded the missionaries to again appear before the court at "Pickipsi," where they were edified by the reading of the act in question. The brethren decided to remove to Bethlehem, Penn.,—all but Buttner, whose health had become impaired. He died February 23rd, 1745, in the presence of the Indian converts, and was buried at Shekomeko. A monument erected by the Moravian Historical Society, July 11th, 1859, marks the grave of this martyr to the cause of aboriginal salvation.

After the burial of Buttner, although the Indians were without a missionary, they continued for a time to meet as usual. They occasionally visited Bethlehem, and ten families comprising forty-four persons finally removed there. Others formed a settlement on the east border of Indian Pond in the town of Sharon, Conn. It seems a harsh condition that the Indian was thus driven from his country, where he had ever been hospitable and friendly to the white pioneers.

1. *Doc. Hist.* III, 1019-1020.

CHAPTER III.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

THE County of Dutchess, in the State of New York, lies upon the east bank of the Hudson along which it extends for a distance of about forty-five miles, thence eastward to the Connecticut line. It is bounded on the north by Columbia county, and on the south by the County of Putnam. The area included in these limits is 474,683 acres.

The surface of the county is generally hilly, presenting in the southern and eastern portions a battlement of mountainous elevations. The Fishkill mountains upon the south border, form the northern extremity of the Highlands, and extend across the southern part of the county. The highest summits, Old Beacon, and North Beacon or Grand Sachem, are respectively 1471 and 1685 feet above tide, and are intimately identified with the military history of the country. They derive their names from beacons placed upon their summits during the revolution, to flash intelligence to the patriots, and warn them of the approach of the British. A break in the southeast part of these mountains, opening toward the south, is known as Wiccopee Pass, a name applied to a settlement of the Highland Indians. This pass was guarded in revolutionary times to protect military supplies at Fishkill.

The Taconic or Taghkanic mountains, occupy the eastern border of the county. They rise from three hundred to six hundred feet above the valleys, and from one thousand to thirteen hundred feet above tide. These elevations, like the Fishkill mountains, are in many places rocky and precipitous. Other lofty peaks are Clove Mountain in the town of Union Vale, 1,403 feet high; Stissing Mountain in the town of Pine Plains, with a height of 1,380 feet; and Dennis Hill in the town of Dover, rising 1,365 feet above tide. These, with other hills, will be noticed more particularly in the town histories.

• In the western part of the county, between the streams, are rolling

ridges which terminate abruptly on the river, and form a series of bluffs, from one hundred to two hundred feet in height.

The principal streams of the county, in the drainage arrangement are the Fishkill, Wappinger, Casper, Fall Kill, Crom Elbow, Landsman and Saw Kill, tributaries of the Hudson, all flowing in a southwesterly direction. Ten Mile river, near the eastern border of the county, receives Swamp river from the south, and discharges its waters into the Housatonic. Croton river has its source in the southeast part of the county, and Roeliff Jansen's Kill flows for a short distance within the northern border. There are a great variety of smaller streams, tributaries of those above mentioned, which rise in springs upon the mountain slopes.

Fishkill Creek. The headwaters of this stream, for the most part, drain the western slope of Chestnut Ridge mountains. From a central point in the town of Beekman, it flows in a southwesterly direction through the towns of East Fishkill and Fishkill, emptying into the Hudson, near the south border of the latter town. It is rapid in the upper and lower parts of its course, but sluggish through the Fishkill plains. Between Fishkill Village and the Landing, a distance of five miles, it makes a descent of nearly two hundred feet, over slate and limestone ledges, thus affording valuable hydraulic power. In its course it receives many small streams, the principal of which is Sprout Creek, which forms the boundary between East Fishkill and Wappinger.

Wappinger Creek, a highly picturesque stream, and the largest in Dutchess, rises in Stissing Pond, in the town of Pine Plains, at an elevation of eight hundred feet above tide, and traverses the county for a distance of about thirty-five miles, in a southerly direction. It passes diagonally through the towns of Stanford and Pleasant Valley, thence it forms the boundary between the towns of Poughkeepsie, La-Grange and Wappinger, flowing into the Hudson at New Hamburg. It receives several branches that water the rich agricultural region through which it passes.

Casper Creek. This stream has its source in the southeastern corner of the town of Hyde Park. It flows southerly, through the central portion of the town of Poughkeepsie, reaching the Hudson some two miles north of the village of New Hamburg. In early documents

it bears a variety of Indian names, and is identified by the statement: "Knowne by the Christians for Jan Casperses Creek."

The Fall Kill Creek rises in the southwest corner of the town of Clinton. In its upper course, for a distance of six miles, it flows rapidly over a gravel bed, between high and rocky hills, thence passing through swampy and low meadow lands in the town of Hyde Park, it winds its way to the Hudson, through an improved channel within the limits of the city of Poughkeepsie.

Crom Elbow Creek is a crooked stream, some nine miles in length, rising among the hills at the intersection of the towns of Milan, Clinton and Rhinebeck. It flows in a southwesterly direction, forming the boundary between Rhinebeck and Clinton. At East Park, it turns in an abrupt elbow to the west, uniting with the Hudson, near the village of Hyde Park.

Landsman Kill which at one time propelled several valuable mills, rises in the northwest part of the town of Rhinebeck. At Fritz mill pond it is joined by the Rhinebeck creek. Just below this junction, the stream descends over a rocky precipice some sixty feet, forming a beautiful cascade, known as Beechwood Falls. It empties into the Hudson at Vanderberg Cove.

The Saw Kill flows through the centre of the town of Red Hook, from Spring Lake or Long Pond, whence it has its source in the northeast corner of the town, reaching the Hudson at South Bay.

Ten Mile River rises by several branches in the east part of the county, and flows south through the towns of Amenia and Dover, to the village of South Dover, where it turns eastward, emptying into the Housatonic between Schaghticoke mountain and Ten Mile hill. Its principal tributaries are Swamp River, Wassaic and Webatuck Creeks. In the central and eastern portions of the county are numerous little lakes, of which Whaley Pond, in the town of Pawling, and Sylvan Lake in the town of Beekman, are the largest.

A mere outline of the rock groundwork underlying the county, so far as it necessarily bears upon the economic interests and historical associations, is all that properly seems to come within the scope of this work.¹

In the Highland region, and in a narrow belt along the east bor-

1. Authorities consulted: Professor William W. Mather and Heinrich Ries.

der of the county, the metamorphic rocks of the Primary system obtain. Extending thence westerly to Hudson's River and beyond it, are classed the rocks of the Champlain division of the New York system, consisting of a series of slates, shales, grits, limestones and siliceous and calcareous breccias and conglomerates. The rocks of the Hudson River group composed mostly of dark brown, blue and black slates and shales, and bluish-grey thick-bedded grits, are remarkably well developed in the county. Together with those of the Champlain division they range through the towns of Red Hook, Milan, Rhinebeck, Clinton, Hyde Park, Pleasant Valley, Poughkeepsie, LaGrange and Wappinger.

The prevailing types of crystalline rock composing the strata of the Fishkill and Taconic mountains are gneisses, granites, granulyte, quartz-syenite and mica-schist. The varieties under these heads are very numerous, since the constituent minerals are present in so varying proportions.

The ore deposits are in two principal ranges and limestone valleys. First, the Fishkill-Clove belt, stretching northeast from the Highlands of the Hudson across the towns of Fishkill, East Fishkill, Beekman and Union Vale; second, the north-south valley, traversed by New York and Harlem Railroad. The limonite, or hematite ore, is found in small pockets of irregular shape, and also in large deposits, which are associated with ochreous clays, and in some cases, with a gray carbonate of iron, in beds underlying it. These ore bodies are wholly in the limestone or between the limestone and the adjacent slate or schist formations. Near Fishkill and at Shenandoah, the deposits are at the border of the Cambrian sandstone and at the foot of the Archæan ridges.¹

The limestones in the eastern part of the county are a continuation of those found in Westchester county, while those found in the central and western portions of the county are a continuation of the Orange county Cambro-Silurian limestone belts. The former are metamorphosed limestones and partake of the nature of marble, being highly crystalline, while the latter are not. Although there are outcrops of the limestone at a number of points in the valley followed by the Harlem Railroad, only two large openings have been made. These are at Dover Plains and South Dover.

1. 1898 Report New York State Museum, Vol. IV, 220.

The limestones in the western part of the county, are usually a hard fine grained bluish-gray rock, containing less magnesia than the whiter phases to the southeast and east. It has been used for lime, but on the whole is so silicious that the resulting lime would be lean. The western belt has been quarried in large quantities at Clinton Point, two miles north of New Hamburg.

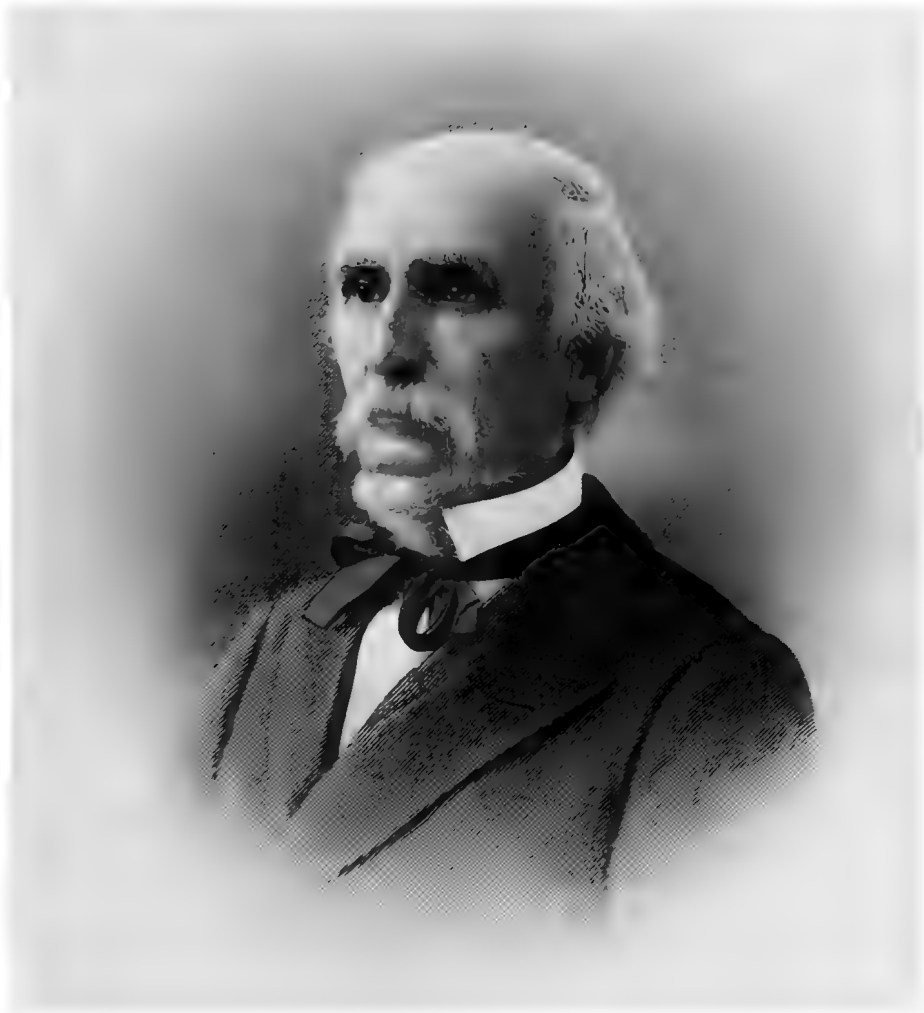
"The great mass of the limestone," says Professor W. B. Dwight,¹ "along the Wappinger Creek from Willow Brook to New Hamburg appears to be calciferous and shows its fossils in many places all along this line. The Trenton rock and fossils are much more limited in their exposures, and yet there are long stretches of this formation usually lying on the eastern side of the limestone ridges. A little Trenton crops out at a quarry, near Salt Point, ten miles northeast of Poughkeepsie. It appears largely at Pleasant Valley, then at Rochdale, and for about one mile south of that place. Fossiliferous Trenton forms the eastern edge of the limestone ridge from this point, for at least three miles south. It also appears in the parallel ridges to the west of Cliffdale, and further south."

Extensive and important clay formations occur in southern Dutchess, along the bank of the Hudson. The clay is chiefly blue, but where the overlying sand is wanting or is of slight thickness, it is weathered to yellow, this weathering sometimes extending to a depth of twelve feet below the surface. At some localities the layers of the clay are very thin, and alternate with equally thin layers of sandy clay.

Several brick manufacturers having yards near Dutchess Junction, obtain their clay from the escarpment of an eighty foot terrace. The clay has a fairly uniform thickness, the upper four to eight feet are yellow, the rest blue. The greatest thickness of clay known, for this locality, is at Aldridge Brothers' yards, where a well was sunk sixty-five feet through the clay, which added to the height of the bank (sixty-five feet) gave a total thickness of one hundred and thirty feet at this point.

The varied character of the soil of this county, adapts it to mixed farming, and all of the branches of agriculture, possible in the climate, have been more or less followed. Stock raising has also received considerable attention. In more recent years dairying has increased in many of the interior towns, and has been followed with much success.

1. Transactions Vassar Brothers' Institute 1883-'84, Vol. II, 149.



W. H. H. H.

CHAPTER IV.

INDIAN DEEDS. LAND PATENTS.

THE early divisions of the territory embraced within the limits of Dutchess county, and other lands in this vicinity, possessed many peculiarities, and led to uncommon experiences by the pioneers. While the Dutch authorities sometimes made land grants to colonists regardless of the Indian rights, the English after they came into power adopted a different policy, and first aimed to extinguish the Indian title by treaty. When the Province of New Netherlands was surrendered to the English, September, 1664, the third article of the terms of capitulation stipulated that "All people shall continue free Denizens, and shall enjoy their Lands, Houses, and goods, wheresoever they are within the country, and dispose of them as they please." Many of the old Dutch grants were upheld by confirmatory English grants, issued previous to 1674, when English possession was forever established by the treaty signed at Westminster. In June of that year the Duke of York, obtained a new grant of the same territory included in that of ten years earlier. The duke through his appointed governor of the province, made many grants in fee, and after his accession to the throne continued their issue under seal of the province through authority given to the governors, who acted under instructions from the crown. In only two instances were grants of land made under the seal of Great Britain. Purchases made from the Indians were held not to give legal title, the King only being considered the true source of title. Governor Tryon in his report to the Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of New York, in 1774, says, "Purchases from the Indian natives, as of their aboriginal right, have never been held to be a legal title in this province, the maxim obtaining here, as in England, that the King is the fountain of all real property, and from this source all titles are to be derived."

Colonial grants were broad in their terms, indefinite in their boun-

daries, and a common condition was the payment of an annual quit-rent, sometimes in money but more frequently in furs, grain or some other article that merely represented the acknowledgment of indebtedness.

Following the division of the Province of New York into counties in 1683 all the lands in Dutchess county were taken up in large tracts, less than a dozen in number, by men of influence or capital who undertook "to settle, build up and cultivate the new county" and let them wholly or in part for a term of years, at a nominal rent, or merely for the payment of taxes.

Francis Rombout and Gulian Verplanck took the initial step in securing the immense tract embraced in the Rombout Patent, granted October 17, 1685. This was followed by the patent granted to Robert Sanders and Myndert Harmense October 24, 1686. Schuyler's Patent, in two tracts, one near Red Hook and one south of Poughkeepsie, June 2, 1688. On the same date a patent was granted to Artsen and Co. for a small tract. The Nine Partners' Patent (Great or Lower) May 27, 1697. Rhinebeck and Beekman Patents June 25, 1703. Little or Upper Nine Partners' Patent, April 10, 1706. The Oblong Patent, covering a narrow strip along the east borders of Dutchess, Putnam and Westchester counties, was ceded to the State of New York by Connecticut, May 14, 1731. These patents, with the exception of the Oblong, were granted under Colonial Governors, Dongan, Fletcher and Cornbury.

The Rombout Patent covered a tract of 85,000 acres, which embraced the present towns of Fishkill, East Fishkill and Wappinger, the westerly part of LaGrange, and nine thousand acres within the southern limits of the town of Poughkeepsie.

A license to purchase the above named tract of the Wappinger Indians, was given to Francis Rombout and Gulian Verplanck by Governor Thomas Dongan, February 8, 1682. The purchase was consummated and the native title extinguished August 8, 1683, and a patent issued therefor October 17, 1685, but prior to the latter date Verplanck died, hence Stephanus Van Courtlandt became associated with Rombout, and Jacobus Kipp became the representative of Verplanck's children.

In 1708, by authorization of the Supreme Court, a partition was

made of the lands embraced in this patent lying between the Fishkill and Wappingers Creek, the lands to the north and south of those streams being still held in common by the patentees or their representatives or heirs. In this division the southern third fell to the lot of Catherine, wife of Roger Brett, daughter and sole heir of Francis Rombout, and the intermediate third to the children of Gulian Verplanck.

The patentees were required to pay to the governor for this immense tract "six bushels of good and merchantable winter wheat every year." The Indian deed for this purchase is an interesting document, recorded on page 72, volume V, Book of Patents, in the Secretary of State's office, an exact copy of which follows:

"To All CHRISTIAN PEOPLE To Whom This Present Writeing Shall Come, Sackoraghigh for himselfe, and in the name of Megriesken, Sachem of the Wappinger Indians, Queghsijehapaein, Niessjawejahos, Queghout, Asotews, Wappegereck, Nathindaeniw, Wappaptee, Ketaghkainis, Meakhaghoghkan, Mierham, Peapightapeieuw, Queghitaeuw, Minesawogh, Katariogh, Kightapiuhogh, Rearowogh, Meggrek, Sejay, Wienangeck Maenemanew, and Ginghstyerem, true and Lawful Owners and Indian proprietors of the land herein menconed, send Greeting. KNOW YEE—that for and in Consideracon of a Certain Sume or Quantity of Money, Wampum, and diverse other Goods in a Schedull hereunto Annexed Particularly Menconed and Expressed to them the said Indians, in Hand Payed by Mr. Francis Rumbouts and Gulyne Ver Planke, both of the City of New York, Merchants, the Receipt whereof they, the said Indians, Doe hereby Acknowledge, and herewith ownes themselves to be fully payed, Contented and Sattisfied, and thereof of every Parte and Parcell, Doe hereby Acquitt, Exonerate and Discharge them, the said Francis Rumbouts and Gulyne V. Planke, their Heires and Assignes, have Given, Granted, Bargained, Sold, Aliened, Enfoeffed, and Confirmed, and by these Presents Doe fully Cleerly and Absolutely Give, Grant, Bargaine, Sell and Alien, Enfeoffe, and Confirme unto the said Francis Rumbout and Gulyne Ver Planke, All that Tract or Parcel of Land Scituate, Lyeing and being on the East side of Hudson's River, at the north side of the High Lands, Beginning from the South side of A Creek Called the fresh Kill, and by the Indians Matteawan, and from thence Northward along said Hudson's River five hund Rodd bejond the Great Wappins Kill, called by the Indians Mawenawasigh, being the Northerly Bounds, and from thence into the Woods fouer Houers goeing, always Keeping five hund Rodd Distant from North side of said Wapinges Creeke, however it Runns, as alsoe from the said fresh Kill or Creeke called Matteawan, along the said fresh Creeke into the Woods att the foot of the said High Hills, including all the Reed or Low Lands at the South side of said Creeke, with an Easterly Line, fouer Houers going into the Woods, and from thence Northerly to the end of the end of the fouer Houers Goeing or Line Drawne att the North side of the

five hund Rodd Bejoynd the Greate Wappinger Creek or Kill called Mawenawasigh, together with all the Lands, Soyles, Meadows, both fresh and Salt, Pastures, Commons, Wood Land, Marshes, Rivers, Rivoletts, Streames, Creekes, Waters, Lakes, and whatsoever else to the said Tract or Parcell of Land within the Bounds and Limitts aforesaid is Belonging, or any wise Appurteining, without any Reservation of Herbage, Trees or any other thing Growing or Being thereupon, To have and to hold said Tract or Parcell of Land, Meadow, Ground, and Primisses, with their and every of their Appurtenances, and all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Clayme and Demand of them the said Indian proprietors and each and every of them, of, in, and to, the same, and Every Parte thereof, unto them the said ffancis Rumbout and Gulyne Ver Planke, their Heires and Assigns, to the Sole and only Proper use, Benefitt and Behoofoe of them, the said ffancis Rumbout and Gulyne Ver Planke, their Heires and Assignes, to the Sole and only Proper use, Benefit and Behoofoe of them, the said ffancis Rumbout and Gulyne Ver Planke, their Heires and Assignes for Ever, And they thes said Indians Doe for themselves and their Heires and every of them Covenant, Promise and Engage that the said ffancis Rumbout and Gulyne Ver Planke, their Heires and Assignes, shall and may henceforth for ever Lawfully, Peacably, and Quietly have, hold, Possesse, and Enjoy the said Tract or Parcell of Land, and all and Singuler other the Primisses, with their Appertences without any Lett, Hindrance, or Interrupeon whatsoever of or by them, the said Indians, Proprietors or their Heires, or of any other Person or Persons whatsoever clayming or that hereafter shall or may Clayme by, from, or under them, or Either of them, And that they shall and will, upon reasonable Request and Demand made by the said Francis Rumbouts and Gulyne Ver Planke, Give and Deliver Peaceably and Quietly Possession of the said Tract or Parcell of Land and Primisses, or of some Parte thereof, for and in the Name of the whole, unto such Person or Persons as by the said ffancis Rumbout and Gulyne Ver Planke, shall be Appointed to Receive the same. In witness whereof, the said Sackoraghkigh, for himselfe and in the Name of Megriskar, Sachem of Wappinger Indians, Queghsjehapeieuw, Niesjawehos, Queghout, Asotewes, Wapergereck, Nathindaew, Wappape, Ketaghkanns, Meakaghoghkan, Mierham, Peapithapaeuw, Queghhitaeuw, Memesawogh, Katariogh, Kightapinkog, Rearawogh, Meggiech, Sejay, Wienangeck, Maenemaew, Guighstierm, the Indian Owners and Proprietors aforesaid, have here unto sett their Hands and Seals in N. Yorke, the Eighth Day of August, in the 35th Yeare of his Maties Reigne, Anno Dom, 1683.

"The marke of X SAKORAGHUCK, (L. S.)

"The marke of X QUEGHSJEHAPAEIN, (L. S.)

"Signed Sealed and Delivered
in the psen of us

"Antho Brockholls,

"P. V. Courtlandt,

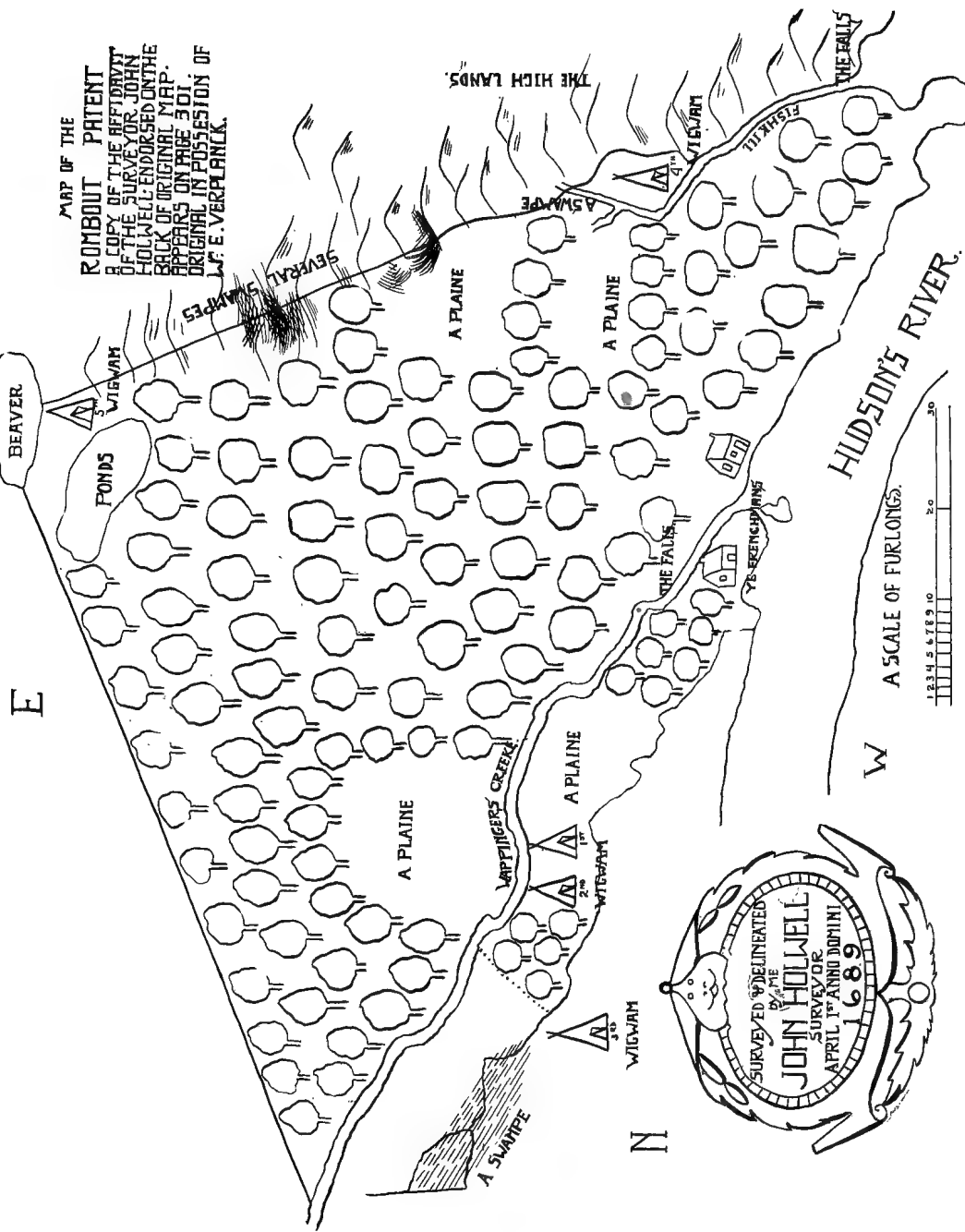
"John West.

"The marke of CLAES the Indian Inter. (Verite.)

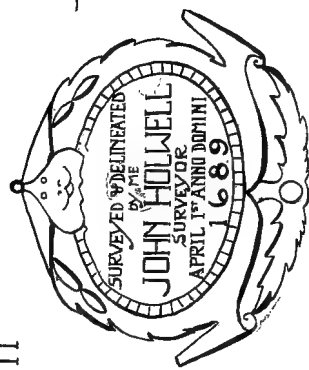
"The marke of X MERHAM, (L. S.)

"The marke of X PEAPIGHTAPAEW, (L. S.)

E



MAP OF THE
ROMBOUT PATENT
A COPY OF THE AFFIDAVIT
OF THE SURVEYOR JOHN
HOLWELL ENDORSED ON THE
BACK OF ORIGINAL MAP.
APPEARS ON PAGE 301.
ORIGINAL IN POSSESSION OF
J. F. E. VERPLANCK.



A SCALE OF FURLONGS.



- "The marke of X QUEGHHITAEMW, (L. S.)
- "The marke of X MEINESAWOGH, (L. S.)
- "The marke of X KOTARIOGH, (L. S.)
- "The marke of X KIGHTAPINKOJH, (L. S.)
- "The marke of X REAROWOGH, (L. S.)
- "The marke of X MEGGENKSEJAY, (L. S.)
- "The marke of X WIENARGECK, (L. S.)
- "The Marke of X MAENEMANEW, (L. S.)
- "The marke of X GUIGHSTJEREM, (L. S.)
- "The marke of X KETAGHKANNES, (L. S.)
- "The marke of X MEAKHAJH, (L. S.)
- "The marke of X OGHKAN, (L. S.)
- "The marke of X NIESSJAWELAJOS, (L. S.)
- "The marke of X QUEJHOUT, (L. S.)
- "The marke of X SJOTEWES, (L. S.)
- "The marke of X WAPPEGERECK, (L. S.)
- "The marke of X NATHINDAEUW, (L. S.)
- "The marke of X WAPPAPE, (L. S.)

"A Schedull or Particuler of Money, Wampum and other goods Paid by francis Rumbout and Gulyne Ver Planke for the purchase of the Land in the Deed hereunto annexed.

"One hund Royalls, One hund Pound Powder, Two hund fathom of White Wampum, one hund Barrs of Lead, One hundred fathom of Black Wampum, thirty tobacco boxes ten holl adges, thirty Gunns, twenty Blankets, forty fathom of Duffills, twenty fathom of stroudwater Cloth, thirty Kittles, forty Hatchets, forty Hornes, forty Shirts, forty p stockins, twelve coates of R. B. & b. C., ten Drawing Knives, forty earthen Juggs, forty Bottles, forty Knives, fouer ankers rum, ten halfe fatts Beere, Two hund tobacco Pipes &c., Eighty Pound Tobacco.

"New York, August the 8th, 1683.

"The above Particulers were Delivered to the Indians in the Bill of Sale Menconed in the psence of us

"Antho. Brockhalls,

"P. V. Courtlandt,

"John West.

"I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Original Record, compared therewith by me.

"Lewis A. Scott, Secretary."

There is, however, another Indian deed which antedates the above, and covers a portion of the same tract.¹ It conveys land consisting of three flats, to Arnout Cornelissen Viele, as a present, by the Indian owners Kashepan alias Calkoen, Waspacheek alias Spek, and Philipuwass, having power of attorney from Awannis, one of the owners,

1. *Colonial Hist. N. Y.* XIII. 545.

and bears date of June 15, 1680. Through this land flows the Wynachkee¹ "opposite Danskammer," which is none other than Wappinger Creek.² The tract includes the woodland adjoining this stream, from the river to Matapan fall, "and stretching about two English miles to the North and one mile to the South." It will be noticed there is no similarity in the names of the Indian owners of this tract and those appearing in the Rombout purchase, executed nearly three years later.

Viele in 1704 petitioned Governor Cornbury for a patent covering this land. Although it had been patented to others, the reverse side of his petition bears the following minute: "Read in council 15 April, 1704, ordered to lay on the table 4th May, 1704, granted."

The boundaries of the land conveyed to Robert Sanders and Myn-dert Harmense, known as the Minnisinck Patent, dated October 24, 1686, are very indefinite. Beginning at a point on the Hudson "north of the land of Sovryn alias Called the Baker with the arable and Wood Land Marshes with the Creeke Called Wynachkee with Trees Stones (or Tones) and further Range or out Drift for Cattle and the fall of Watters Called Pondanickrien and another marsh to the north of the fall of Watters Called Wareskeechen."

Schuyler's Patent, dated June 2, 1688, grants to Col. Peter Schuyler two tracts, the boundaries of which are thus defined:

First tract "Situate, lying and being on the east side of Hudson's river in Dutchess county, over against Magdalene Island, beginning at a certain creek called Metambesem (now the Sawkill); thence running easterly to the south-most part of a certain meadow called Tauquashqueick, and from that meadow easterly to a certain small lake or pond called Waraughkameek; from thence northerly so far till upon a due east and west line it reaches over against the Sawyer's Creek; from thence due west to the Hudson's river aforesaid; and thence southerly along the said river to the said creek called Metambesem."

Second tract, "Scituate, Lying and being on ye East side of Hudson's River in Dutchess county at A Certaine Place Caled ye Long Reach Slenting Over Against Juffrow's Hook, At a Placed Called

1. "Wynogkee, Wynachkee and Winnakee are," says Ruttenber, "record forms of the name of a district of country, from which it was extended to streams. The derivatives are *Winne* 'good, fine, pleasant,' and *acki* 'land'."

2 *History of Poughkeepsie*, 11.

the Rust Plaest. Runs from Thence East Ward into the wood to A Creek Caled by The Indians Pietawickquasick Knowne by the Christians for Jan Casperses Creek Northwarde to a Water fall where the Saw Mill belonging to Myndert Harmense Stands Upon and so Southwarde Alongst Hudson's River Aforesaid to said Rust Plaest."¹

In 1689 Col. Schuyler sold to Harne Gansevoort, a brewer, of Albany, one-half of what he estimated to be one-fourth of the former tract. He also conveyed August 30, 1699, to Messrs. Sanders and Harmense all the land embraced in the second tract. The uncertain boundaries and ambiguous descriptions of land patents in the vicinity of Poughkeepsie evidently caused much confusion for Sanders and Harmense had prepared for settlement a portion of the land included in Schuyler's patent at least two years previous to the above transfer. It also led to the practice of fraud, evidenced by the granting of the so-called Poughkeepsie Patent, May 7, 1697, to Henry Ten Eyck and eight associates, by Governor Fletcher. The grant included the greater portion of the town, and proved to be fraudulent, as the land was covered by previous patents. This could hardly have been the result of ignorance, inasmuch as Governor Fletcher was regarded as one of the most corrupt officials the Province ever had. Lord Bellamont complains of him, that he made grants to persons of no merit.

The patent granted Gerrit Artsen, Arie Rosa and Jan Elton, June 2, 1688, covered twelve hundred acres in the southwest part of the present town of Rhinebeck. The Indian title was extinguished by deed dated June 8, 1686. This patent was granted with the understanding that adjoining lands deeded to Hendrick Kip by the Indians, July 28, 1688, were to be covered by the same Royal Patent.

The Pawling patent granted to Neiltie, widow of Henry Pawling, and her seven children, May 11, 1696, contained four thousand acres north and west of Crom Elbow Creek.

The forming of associations to obtain large grants was a frequent occurrence in different counties, often composed mainly of those holding official positions under the government. The men composing the co-partnership of the Nine Partners' Patent (Great or Lower) were: Caleb Heathcote, Major Augustus Graham, James Emott, Lieut. Col. Henry Filkins, David Jamison, Hendryck Ten Eyck, John Aar-

1. Dutchess County Deeds. Liber A, p. 276.

etson, William Creed, and Jarvis Marshall. Governor Fletcher granted this patent May 27, 1697, described by the following boundaries: "A Tract of Vacant Land Situate, Lying and Being on Hudson's River in Dutchess County. Bounded on the west by the said Hudson River Between the Creek called Fish Creek (Crum Elbow?) at the marked Trees of pauling (Including the said Creeke) and the Land of Myndert Harmensen & Company then Bounded southerly by the Land of the said Myndert Harmense and company as far as their bounds goes westerly by the Land of the said Harmense and until a southerly line runs so far south until it comes to the south side of a certain Meadow wherein there is a White Oak Tree markt with the Letters H. T. then southerly by an east and west Line to the Division Line between the province of New York and the colony of Connecticut and so Easterly to the said Division Line and Northerly by the aforesaid Fish Creeke as far as it goes and from the head of said Creeke by a parallel line to the south Bounds east and west Reaching the aforesaid Division Line."

The tract covered that portion of the present town of Hyde Park, south and east of Crom Elbow creek, the greater portion of the towns of Clinton and Stanford, the entire towns of Pleasant Valley and Washington, and that part of Amenia and the southern section of North East not included in the Oblong. This great tract was divided into thirty-six principal lots, and nine "water lots," the latter fronting upon the Hudson.

The "Calendar of Land Papers" says that in 1695, Henry Beekman, the son of William, petitioned the government for a patent for land in Dutchess county, lying opposite Esopus Creek. He obtained the patent April 22, 1697, and also secured a grant of all the land east of Rombout's Patent to the Connecticut line. These are known as the Rhinebeck and Beekman Patents. For each of these tracts he was to pay an annual rental of forty shillings to the crown of England. Concerning the grants Lord Bellamont writes Secretary Popple July 7, 1698, as follows: "One Henry Beckman, a Lieut. Coll, in the Militia, has a vast tract of land as large as the Midling county of England, for which he gave Fletcher a hundred dollars, about twenty-five pounds in English, and I am told he values his purchase at £5,000."

As the boundaries of the first tract were not as definite as Mr. Beekman desired he obtained another patent in its place granted June 25, 1703, which sets forth the boundaries as follows: "All that tract of land in Dutchess County aforesaid, situate, lying and being on the east side of Hudson's river, beginning at a place called by the Indians Quaningquious, over against the Klyne Sopus Effy, being the north bounds of the lands called Pawling's purchase, from thence extending northerly by the side of the Hudson's river aforesaid, until it comes to a stone creek, over against the Kallcoon Hoek, which is the southerly bounds of the land of Colonel Peter Schuyler; from thence so far east as to reach a certain pond called by the Indians Warangh-keemeek; and from thence extending southerly by a line parallel to Hudson's river aforesaid until a line run from the place where it first began easterly into the woods does meet the said parallel line, and southerly by the line drawn from the place where it was first begun, and meeting the said parallel line, which is the northern bounds of the said land before called Pawling's Purchase."

Mr. Beekman also surrendered the grant for land east of Rombout's Patent, receiving a new patent therefore granted June 25, 1703. It embraced the northeast half of the present town of LaGrange, all of the towns of Union Vale and Beekman (except a few hundred acres in the southern angle of Beekman), about 8000 acres of the northwest portion of Pawling, and the western part of Dover. A strip one and three-eighths of a mile wide along the east side of the two latter towns formed a portion of the Oblong.

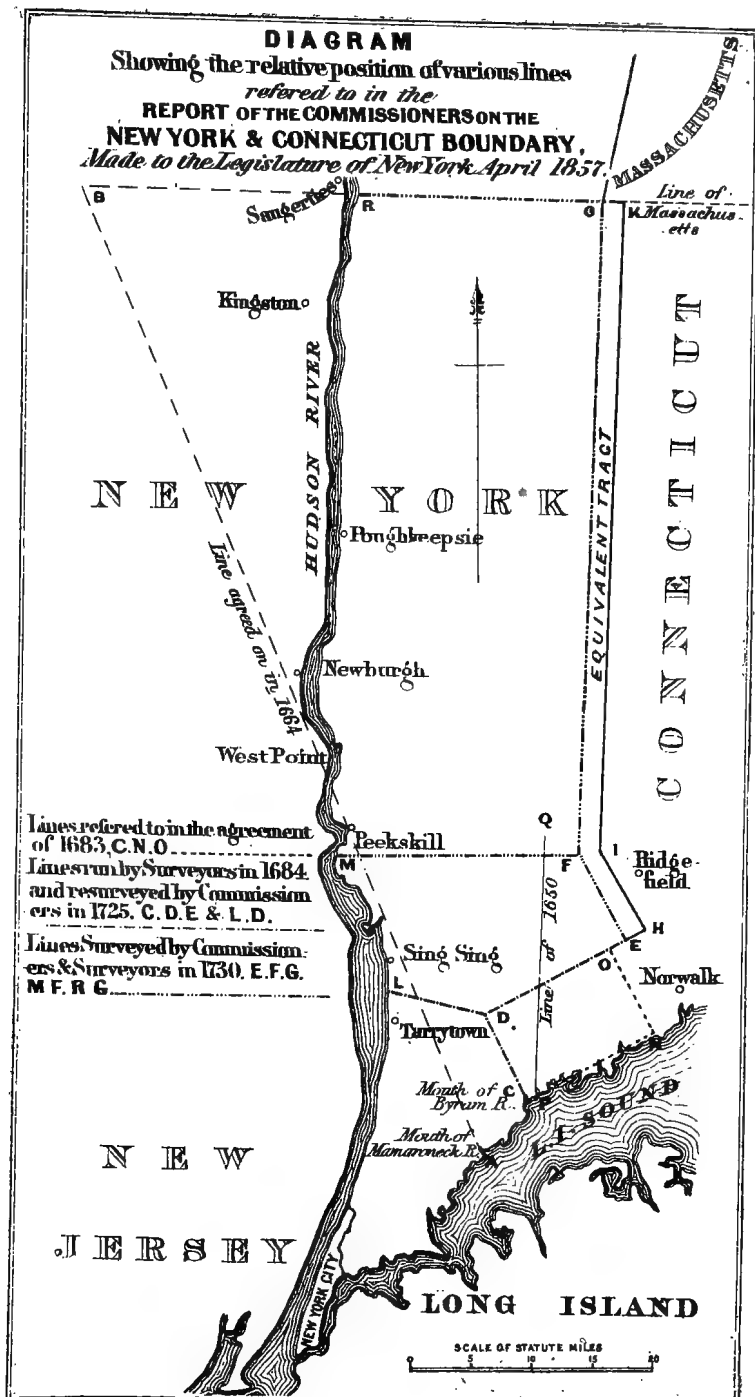
Little or Upper Nine Partners' Patent, granted to Broughton & Company, April 10, 1706, was bounded as follows: "Beginning at the North Bounds of the Lands And then lately purchased by said Richard Sackett in Dutchess county, and runs thence South Easterly by his north bounds to Wimposing thence by the mountains southerly to the south east corner of the said Sackett's Land and thence Easterly to the Colony Line of Connecticut and thence Northerly by the said colony Line and Wiantenuck River to the south bounds of lands purchased by John Spragg &c. at Owissetanuck thence westerly by the said purchase as it runs to the south-west corner thereof thence to the Manor of Livingston and by the south bounds thereof unto the lands purchased and patented to Coll. Peter Schuyler over against Magdelons Island and so by the said purchase and patent To the

patent of Coll. Beekman for Land Lying over against Clyne Esopus Fly and thence by the said Land to the said south east corner and thence to the place where it begun."

This tract comprised the present towns of Milan and Pine Plains, the north half of North East, and the small portions of Clinton and Stanford not included in the Great Nine Partners' Patent. It was confirmed September 25, 1708, by Queen Anne to the following patentees: Samson Broughton, Rip Van Dam, Thomas Wenham, Roger Mompesson, Peter Fauconier, Augustus Graham, Richard Sackett, and Robert Lurting. A law authorizing its partition was passed by the Colonial Assembly in 1734.

The Oblong Patent, termed in Colonial documents "Equivalent Land," led to much controversy between the States of New York and Connecticut. It covers a narrow strip along the east borders of Dutchess, Putnam and Westchester counties, containing 61,440 acres. It was in dispute between the officials of New Netherland and the United English Colonies. An effort to adjust the difficulty was made at Hartford, September 19, 1650, by representatives of both governments, but agreements then arrived at were not adhered to. When the English superseded the Dutch in 1664, commissioners were appointed by Charles II of England, who determined on a line parallel with the Hudson and twenty miles distant from it on the east. This line gave rise to a dispute respecting the right of government over the towns of Rye and Bedford in Westchester County. Another agreement was concluded in 1683, and these towns were adjudged to be subject to New York government, and confirmed by the Crown March 28, 1700. "Nineteen years afterward" says Smith in his History of New York "a probationary act was passed, empowering the Governor to appoint commissioners, as well to run the line parallel to Hudson's River, as to re-survey the other lines and distinguish the boundary. The Connecticut agent opposed the King's confirmation of this act, totis viribus; but it was approved on the 23d of January, 1723. Two years after, the commissioners and surveyors of both colonies met at Greenwich, and entered first into an agreement relating to the method of performing the work. The survey was immediately after executed in part, the report being dated on the 12th of May, 1725, but the complete settlement was not made till the 14th

Showing the relative position of various lines
referred to in the
REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE
NEW YORK & CONNECTICUT BOUNDARY,
Made to the Legislature of New York April 1857.



of May, 1731, when indentures, certifying the execution of the agreement in 1725, were mutually signed by the commissioners and surveyors of both colonies. At this time the tract known as the Oblong was ceded to New York as an equivalent for the lands near the Sound, the peaceable possession of which Connecticut had enjoyed during all the intervening years."

Further disputes arose in regard to surveying the boundary and marking it with suitable monuments. Finally a survey was made in 1860 which was subsequently agreed to by both States.

The Oblong was annexed to the contiguous counties in this State May 31, 1733, and December 17, 1743, the Precincts of South, Beekmans, Crom Elbow and North were extended across the tract to the Connecticut line. To facilitate the collection of quitrents, the patent was divided into lower, middle and upper districts.

A patent conveying the Oblong to Sir Joseph Eyles & Company was granted in London May 15, 1731. The Colonial government, however, patented the greater part of the same tract to Thomas Hawley and others, June 8, 1731. The consequent litigation was terminated by the Revolutionay war, the American patentees maintaining possession.

CHAPTER V.

PIONEER SETTLEMENTS AND EARLY INHABITANTS.

WITH the extinguishment of the native title to lands described in the foregoing chapter, the settlement of Dutchess county began. Nicholas Emigh is credited in previous County Histories with being the first pioneer. Authorities differ as to the date of his settlement at the mouth of Fishkill creek, but it is generally conceded that he was here in 1685. He came to America with Robert Livingston in 1683. On the ocean voyage he courted and married a Dutch lass from Holstein, and the couple remained for a time on the Livingston domain. Becoming dissatisfied, they went to Fort Orange, intending to settle on an island in the Hudson which constituted a part of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck. Here they had the misfortune to be drowned out by a Mohawk flood, and young Emigh and his wife removed to the site of Fishkill. He bargained with the Indians for a large tract of land, only to learn that it had been recently covered by the Rombout Patent. He then purchased of the patentees, lands in the Clove district where he subsequently removed.

While living at Fishkill, they became the parents of a daughter, the first white child born in the county. She received the name of Katrina, and at maturity married a young Hollander named Peter Lasink,¹ who located in the county previous to 1700.² The young couple settled in the town of East Fishkill where four sons and four daughters were born to them.

The next settler near the mouth of the Fishkill, according to Bailey's Historical Sketches, published in 1874, was Peché Dewall, who

1. Peter Lasink is the ancestor of a numerous family in Dutchess County, different branches of which spell their name variously, Lassing, Lossing, Lawson, etc. He is supposed to have been a son of Peter (Pieterse) Lassingh, who migrated from Holland about 1658, and settled at Albany, where he died 1695.

2. Mr. Edmund Platt is of the opinion that Lasink located in the county as early as Emigh. He is unquestionably the same Peter Lansing, or his son, to whom Arnout Viele sold his land near the mouth of Wappinger Creek.

arrived in the Spring of 1688. He evidently did not remain long as his name does not appear in subsequent records.

The settlements in Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck were nearly, if not quite contemporaneous with those in Fishkill. In the grant of 1686 to Sanders and Harmense reference is made to the land of "Sovryn, alias called the Baker," but there is no evidence that he settled here, nor is the name of record as a patentee. The names of Jan Smeedes, Peter Lansing and Gerret Lansing, are quoted in early documents pertaining to land in the vicinity of Poughkeepsie, and apparently they had begun a settlement previous to 1690. The Kips were the first to build and settle in what is now the town of Rhinebeck. On the east side of the stone house, built on Hendrick Kip's south lot, were inscribed the figures "1700."

Inasmuch as Dutchess county was for some years provisionally attached to Ulster, on account of the paucity of its inhabitants, a detached census was not made until 1714. The total number of souls was four hundred and forty-five of whom twenty-nine were slaves. The list of sixty-seven heads of families then resident in the county contains the following names:

Abraham Beuys	Catrine Lasink Wedo	Mellen Springsteen
John Beuys	Peter Lasink	Jeurey Springsten
Roger Brett	Frans Le Roy	Johnes Terbots
John Breines	Lenar Le Roy	William Tetsort
hendrick bretsier	Lenard Lewis	Adaam Van alsted
Andreis Daivedes	Aret Masten	Elias Van Bunchoten
Peter De Boyes	Gysbert Oosterhout	Elena Van De Bogart
John De Grave	Whilliam Ostrander	Meindert Van Den Bogart
Frans De Langen	Lowrans Ostrout	Henry Van Der Burgh
Peck De Wit	John Ostrow	Abraham Van Dusen
Roelif Duijtser	William Outen	Balthus Van Kleck
Johanis Dyckman Sienjer	Maghell Pallmatir	Barent Van Kleck
Johannis Dyckman Junjor	Peter Palmater	Johanes Van Kleck
Aenderis Gerdener	Hendrick Pells	Garatt Van Vleit
Isaac Hendricks	Tunis Pieterse	Evert Van Wagenen
Bartolomus Hoogenboom	Jacob Plowgh	Swart Van Wagenen
Jacob Hoghtelingh	Harmen Rinders	Abraham Vosburgh
James Husey	Thomas Sanders	Jacob Vosburgh
Jacob Kip	Willem Schot	Peter Vely
John Kip	——ey Scouten	Dirck Wesselse
Harmen Knickerbacker	henderck Sissum	Willem Wijt
Louwerens knickerbacker	Matieis Slejt	
Cellitie kool	Johannis Spoor	

This census further enumerates the total number of male persons above sixty years of age, 11; male persons from sixteen to sixty years of age, 89; male persons under sixteen, 120; number of females over sixty, 1; females from sixteen to sixty, 97; females under sixteen, 98; slaves, 29.

In the original tax roll¹ of 1718 the total assessed valuation of property in the county was £1300, divided among one hundred and twenty-nine tax payers as follows:

The Inhabetents Residents Sojourners and frieholders of Dutchess County are Rated & assesed By ye assessors Chosen for ye Same the Day of Janury the 17, 1717/18

for ye North Ward Viz

	L	L	s	d
Wedwen Van Harmen Kneckerbaker	20	00	18	9
Lowerens Knickerbaker	10	00	9	4½
Adam Van Alstyn	5	00	4	8¼
Barent Van Benthuyse	5	00	4	8¼
Jacob Jacobse	1	00	0	11¼
Jacob hooghtylingh	5	00	4	8¼
Jurrie Loonart	5	00	4	8¼
Phillip Loonart	5	00	4	8¼
Hans Jacob Denkes	4	00	3	9
Arent finhout	5	00	4	8¼
Necolas Rou	5	00	4	8¼
Fallentyn Penner	4	00	3	9
Phillip feller	1	00	0	11¼
Johanis Risdorph	3	00	2	10
Barent Noll	3	00	2	10
Jureie Toefelt	5	00	5	7½
Lowerence hendereik	6	00	5	7½
Barent Sieperell	8	00	7	6
Ananieas Tiel Wagener	2	00	1	10½
Frederick Mayer	2	00	1	10½
Karel Neaher	5	00	4	8¼
Jurreye Teder	4	00	3	9
Hans meigel wegele	3	00	2	10
Hans Jurrie priegell	4	00	3	9
Hans Adam freherick	3	00	2	10

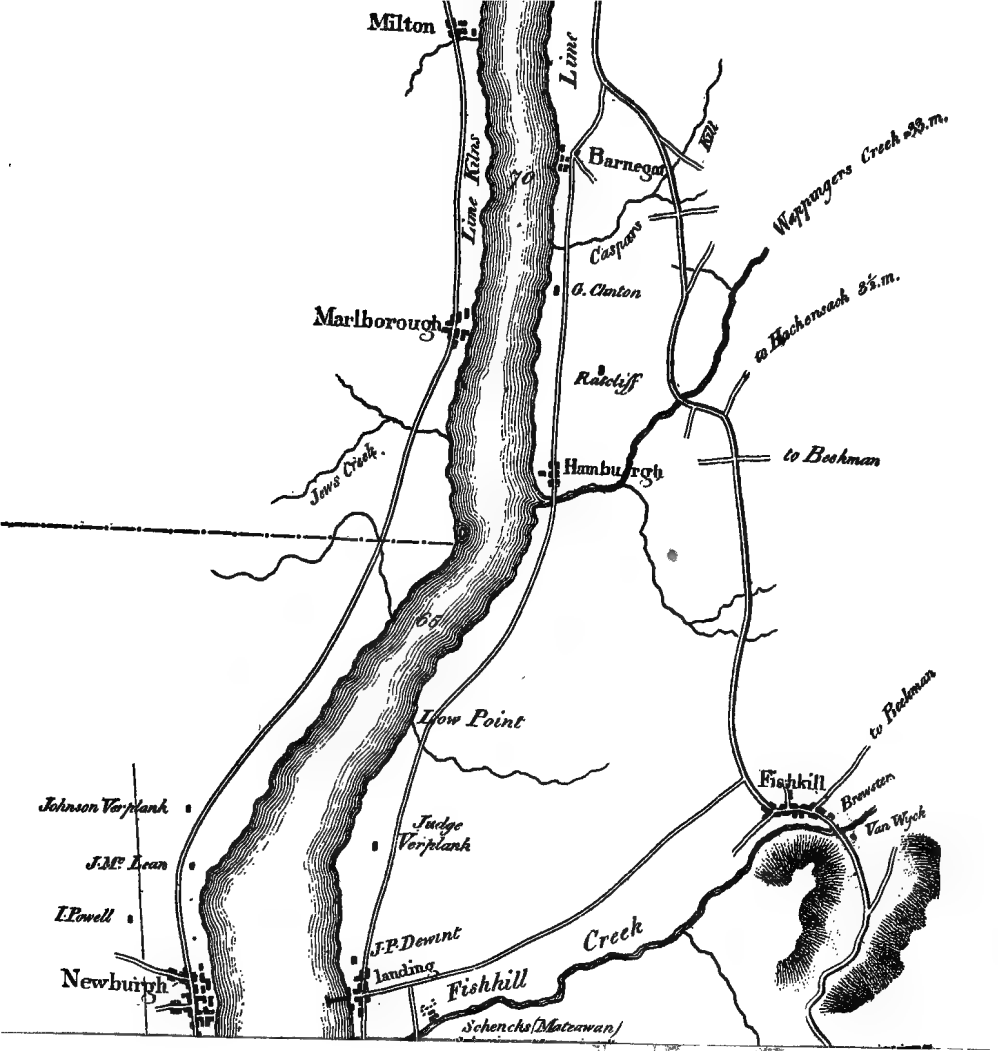
1. The First Book of the Supervisors and Assessors, 1718-1722, printed for Vassar Brothers' Institute (1908), from which much new data for this History has been obtained, was unearthed in the County Clerk's Office by Edmund Platt, in his search for original material for the History of Poughkeepsie (1905).

	L	L	s	d
Henderick Scheerman	2	00	1	10½
Wednwe Van Jacob Kapontsier	4	00	3	9
Johanis Backus	5	00	4	8¼
Andris Contreman	1	00	0	11¼
Jureian Saltman	2	00	1	10½
Hans feelten Woleven	5	00	4	8¼
Peiter Wouleben	6	00	5	7½
Anthony Cremere	5	00	4	8¼
Frans Kelder	6	00	5	7½
Joosep Reykert	8	00	7	6
Hendrick Shever	7	00	6	8
Peiter Van oosterande	6	00	5	7½
De wedn marritie oosterande	3	00	2	10
Wellem Trophage	12	00	11	3½
Jacob Kip	60	02	16	3
Hendrick Kip	12	00	11	3½
✓Mathys Sleight	15	00	14	
Jan Van Gelder	2	00	1	10½
Evert Van Wagenen	20	00	5	0
Hendriccus Heermans	7	00	6	8
Goose Van Wagene	8	00	7	6
Lourens Oosterhout	7	00	6	8
Henricus Beekman	40	01	17	6
Jacob ploegh	3	00	2	10
Tunis Pear	6	00	5	7½
Louwerens Tedder	2	00	1	10½
Peiter Typell	3	00	2	10
Albartus Schriver	4	00	3	9
Necolas Eemeig	5	00	4	8¼
Hendrick Ohle	4	00	3	9
Carel Ohle	2	00	1	10½
Adam Eykert	7	00	6	8
Hans Lambert	7	00	6	8
Stefan fredrich	5	00	4	8¼
Marttyn Bock	3	00	2	10
Peiter dob	5	00	4	8¼
Johanis Dob	1	00	0	11¼
Jurie De Mont	2	00	1	10½
Martyn Whitman	2	00	1	10½
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	L426	L19	19	4½

Calculated to 11d 1 far Pr pound
 Janury the 30 Annoq 1717/18
 Henricus Beekman Asesor
 Hendrick Kip Asesor

The Inhabetents Residents Sojourners and frieholders of Dutchis County are Rated & assessed by ye assessores Chosen for ye Same the Day of 1717/18 for ye meedel Ward Viz

	L	L	s	d
Thomas Sanders	35	02	02	3½
Elias Van Bunchoot	10	00	12	1
Zacharias Flegelar	4	00	04	10
Hendrick Van Der Burgh	53	03	04	0½
Jacob Titsort	04	00	04	10
Josias Crego	06	00	07	3
Evert Van Wagene	10	00	12	1
Johannes Van Kleck	11	00	13	3½
Myndert Van Den bogert	20	01	04	3½
Harmon Rynderse	01	00	01	2½
Jan Ostrom	13	00	15	8½
Baranet Van Kleck	35	02	02	3½
Fransoy Le Roy	24	01	09	0
Lowarance Van Kleck	05	00	06	0½
Jacobus Van Den Bogart	05	00	06	0½
Damon Palmater	03	00	03	7½
De Weden Van Baltus Van Kleck	58	03	10	1
De Weden Van Myndert harmese	52	03	02	10½
Jan De Graef	11	00	13	3½
Bartholomous Hooqboom	05	00	06	0
Leonard Lewis	55	03	06	5
De Weden Van Jan Keep	05	00	06	0
Pieter Vielee	22	01	06	7
Hendrick Pels	13	00	15	8½
Willem Titsoor	13	00	15	8½
Magiel Palmetier Junr	03	00	3	7½
Magiel Palmetier Siniur	45	02	14	4½
Pieter Palmetier	14	00	16	11
Hendrick Buys	03	00	03	7½
John Egerton	01	00	01	2½
Thomas Lewis	01	00	01	2½
Thomas Shadwick	02	00	02	5½
Jonas Slodt	02	00	02	5½
Richard Sackett	10	00	12	1
As Wettniss our hands	554	33	09	6½
Henry V D Burgh assr				
Johanes Van Kleck assor				
Lowerens Van Cleck assor				
James hussey				
Jacobes Van Den boogert assor				
H V Dr Burgh Clk				



PIONEER SETTLEMENTS AND EARLY INHABITANTS. 49

The Inhabetents Residents Sojourners and free Holders of Dutchis County are Rated & assesed By the assessores Chosen for the day of 1717/18 For ye South Ward Viz

	L	L	s	d
Juerien Springhsteen	05	00	06	0½
Jacobus Cranckheit	02	00	02	5
Lodewick De Duytser	06	00	07	3
John Brions	06	00	07	3
Hendrick De Duytser	05	00	6	0½
Isack Hendricks	08	00	9	8
De Weden Van Mr Roger Breet Decsd	57	03	8	10½
Pieter De Boys	22	01	6	7
Rober Denson	05	00	6	0½
James Hussie	15	00	18	1½
Johnnes Terboss	53	03	04	0½
Jan Buyes	07	00	8	5½
Johnnes Buyes	05	00	6	0½
Abram Buyes	07	00	8	5½
Johnnes Metteler	06	00	7	3½
Everherth Jonge	05	00	6	0½
De Widive Van Simon Schoute	17	01	0	6½
John Scouten	04	00	4	10
Pieter Lasseing	07	00	8	5½
Richard Cook	01	00	1	2½
Isack Lassink	10	00	12	1
Jan De Langen	01	00	1	2½
Frans De Langen	12	00	14	6
Andries Frederick Pech	02	00	2	5
Johnnes Devensher	02	00	2	5
Gerret Van Vlied	24	01	9	0
Markus Van Bomeln	06	00	7	3
Aart Masten	09	00	10	10
Peter Teackselar	05	00	6	0½
Jacob Cooun	02	00	2	5
Hendrick Sweteslar	04	00	4	10
Henry Van Derburgh	Tottall	L320	L19	6 7
Johnnes Van Kleeck				
James Hussey				
Lowrance Van Kleeck				
Jacobus Van Den Bogart				
assrs				

The county tax list of December 1722 contains one hundred and eighty-three names with a total assessment of £2243. A year later

the population of the county, including forty-three slaves, was 1,083. For many years the progress of settlement was slow, and up to 1731 Dutchess was the least populous county in the Province, its inhabitants then numbering only 1,727 of whom one hundred and twelve were "blacks." In 1740 the list of freeholders numbered two hundred and thirty-five, certified by "Ja. Wilson Sheriff." Many of these names are perpetuated to the present generation. For convenience they are here arranged alphabetically, but the original orthography, as in preceding lists, has been adhered to:

Ackert, Jury	Dollson, Issac	Haber, Zacharias
Auchmoty, James	Du Bois, Christian	Hagaman, Francis
Backus, Johannis	Du Bois, Mathys	Hallstead, Samuel
Baily, John	Du Bois, Lewis	Hasbrook, Benjamin
Beekman, Henry	Du Bois, Peter, Jr.	Heermans, Hendrickus
Berringer, Coeuradt	Du Bois, Jacob	Hendrick, Godfreed
Bloome, Ephraime	Du Bois, Jonathan	Hendrickse, Arie
Bogardus, Cornelius	Du Bois, Mathew, Jr.	Hermans, Andries
Bonesteel, Nicholas	De Peyster, Jacobus	Heyner, Hans
Boss, Daniell	Earnest, Mathys	Hoff, Jacob
Brinckerhoff, George	Ellsworth, George	Hoff, Lowrance
Brinckerhoff, Isaac	Emigh, Nicholas	Hoffman, Martinus
Brinckerhoff, Jacob	Emons, John	Hoffman, Nicholas
Brinckerhoff, John	Feder, Jury	Humphreys, William
Britt, Robert	Feller, Philip	Kidney, Robert
Britt Francis	Filkin, Henry	Kip, Abraham
Calkin, John, Junr.	Filkin, Issac	Kip, Jacob
Carman, John	Filkin, Frans	Kip, Hendrick
Cole, William	Flegelaer, Simon	Kip, Issac
Concklin, John	Flewellen, John	Kip, Johannis
Cook, John	Foelandt, Philip	Kip, Roeloff
Cool, Jacob	Freer, William	Knickerbacker, Evert
Creed, Augustine	Freer, Teunis	Knickerbacker, Lowrence
Crego, Josias	Freer, Simon	Koens, Nicholas
Crego, Stephen	Freer, Abarham, Jr.	Kool, Simon
Davinport, Thomas	Frelick, Stephen	La Count, Bowdewine
De Dutcher, David	Gamble, John	Lambert, Hans
De Graaff, Mosis	Gay, John	Langdon, Thomas
De Graeff, Abraham	Gerbrantz, Lowrance	Lassing, Peter
DeWitt, Jacob	Germain, Issac	Lassing, Isaac
De Yeo, Jacobus	Germain, Issac, Jr.	Lassing, William
Drake, William	Gonselesduck, Manuell	La Roy, Frans
Dröm, Jacob	Griffen, Joshua	La Roy, Simon
Dollson, Johannis	Griggs, Alexander	Lewis, Thomas

Londen, Philip	Runnels, John	Van Campen, Jacob
Lossee, John	Rykert, Joseph	Van den Bogart, Jacobus
Lossee, Cornelis	Sackett, Richard	Vandenbogart, Myndert
Lossee, Lowrence	Schutt, William	Vandenburgh, Henry
Low, Jacob	Scott, William	Van Dyck, Frans
Marshall, Nathaniel	Secundus, William Smith	Van Etten, Peter
Mathews, Samuel	Sheffer, Hendrick	Van Etten, Jacobus, Jr.
Middelaer, Johannis	Sheffer, Hans felte	Van Keuren, Mathewis
Montross, John	Shoe, Martinus	Van Kleeck, Baltus B.
More, Philip	Shonk, Martin	Van Kleeck, Baltus J.
Mowl, Jacob	Shriver, Albartus	Van Kleeck, Ahaswarus
Mufford, Hendrick	Simon, William	Van Kleeck, Lowrence
Mufford, Peter	Simpson, Peter	Van Kleeck, Barent
Nauthrop, Mosis	Sipperly, Fredricke	Van Kleeck, Johannis
Neker, Fran	Sipperly, Michael	Van Steenberg, Benjamin
Nellson, Francis	<u>Slegt</u> , Mathys	Van Tesell, Hendrick
Oosterhout, Lowrence	Smith, Zacharias	Van Vliet, Arie
Ostrander, Adam	Snyder, Johannis P.	Van Vliet, Tunis
Ostrander, Peter	Snyder, Christophell	Van Voorhees, Johannis
Ostrander, Maes	Soefelt, Jury	Van Voorhees, Johannis
Ostrander, Arent	Soefelt, Jury Adam	Van Voorhees, Coert
Ostrom, Jan	Spaller, Johannis	Van Vreedingburgh,
Ostrom, Roeloff	Swartwoudt, Rudolphus	William, Jr.
Ostrom, Hendrick	Swartwoudt, Barnardus	Van Vreedingburgh,
Outwater, Peter	Swartwoudt, Abraham	William
Owl, Hendrick	Swartwout, Jacobus	Van Wagenen, Goese
Palmer, Joshua	Syfer, William	Van Wagenen, Jacob
Palmer, Joseph	Tappon, Johannis	Van Wagenen, Evert
Palmer, Peter	Ter Boss, Jacobus	Van Wagenen, Nicholas
Palmer, Samuel	Ter Boss, Hendrick	Van Wagenen, Gerret E.
Palmer, William	Ter Boss, Johannis	Van Wyck, Cornelis
Palmatier, Peter	Tiel, Martin	Van Wyck, Theodorus
Peelen, Gybsert	Tiel, Lowrance	Veile, Peter
Pells, Magiel	Tietsort, Isaac	Viele, Arnont
Philip, Hendrick	Tippell, Peter	Ver Planck, William
Polver, Michael	Treuer, Basteaan	Ver Veelen, Gideon
Polver, Wendal	Van Amburgh, Isaac	Weaver, Johannis
Richart, David	Van Benthuyzen Jan	Westfall, Gysbert
Rosekrans, Hendrick	Van Benthuyzen, Johannis	Widerwox, Andries
Rosekrans, John	Van Benthuyzen, Barent	Willsie, Hendrick
Ross, Josias	Van Bomell, Christophell	Willsie, Johannis
Row, Nicholas	Van Bomell, Jacobus	Willsie, Cornelis
Runnels, Issac	Van Bomell, Marcus	Wollever, Hans felte
Runnels, Issac, Jr.	Van Buntschoten, Elias	Yager, Wendell
Runnels, Nehmiah	Van Buntskoten, Teunis	Yomens, Daniel

From 1749 to 1756 the county increased rapidly in population, exceeding, in the latter year, that of any other county in the Province, except Albany, as shown by the following table:

Whites Blacks		Whites Blacks	
New York	10,768 2,272	Westchester	11,919 1,338
Albany	14,805 2,619	Kings	1,862 845
Ulster	6,605 1,500	Queens	8,617 2,169
Dutchess	13,289 859	Suffolk	9,245 1,045
Orange	4,446 430	Richmond	1,667 465

It is interesting to note a description of the county in 1756, which then included Putnam, by Judge William Smith, the New York historian.

"The south part of the county is mountainous and fit only for iron works, but the rest contains a great quantity of good upland well watered. The only villages in it are Poughkeepsie and the Fish Kill, though they scarce deserve the name. The inhabitants on the banks of the river are Dutch, but those more easterly, Englishmen, and, for the most part, emigrants from Connecticut and Long Island. There is no episcopal church in it. The growth of this county has been very sudden, and commenced but a few years ago. Within the memory of persons now living, it did not contain above twelve families; and, according to the late returns of the militia, it will furnish at present, above two thousand five hundred fighting men."

In what is now the town of Germantown, which was a part of Dutchess, until 1717, when it was annexed to Albany county (now Columbia), was planted in 1710 a colony of German refugees, from the Palatinate, on the Rhine, numbering 1194. Their villages, which were nothing more than a series of small lodges or temporary huts, were located on a tract of six thousand acres, covered with a growth of pine timber, especially adapted to the industry in which it was proposed to give them employment, that of raising hemp and making tar pitch and resin for the English Navy.¹ A similar colony was located on the west side of the river, in the town of Saugerties, Ulster

1. At a council between the Governor and deputies representing the Palatines at the Manor of Livingston, the deputies "told his excellency that they would rather lose their lives than remain where they are, that they are cheated by the contract, it not being the same read to them in England. That seven years after they had had forty acres given to them, they were to repay the Queen by hemp, mast-trees, tar and pitch or anything else so that it may be no damage to any man or his family"

See letters of Hunter to Lords of Trade. Col. Hist., Vol. V.

county, and the two settlements were designated respectively *East Camp* and *West Camp*. Their affairs were managed by a board of commissioners, composed of Robert Livingston, Richard Sackett, John Cast, Godfrey Walsen, Andrew Bagger and Henry Schureman. These Palatines, however, soon became restive under the restraints imposed on them, and many removed to the Mohawk and Schoharie valleys. Others located at Rhinebeck about 1715, where they were known as the "High Dutchers." They occupied the land of Henry Beekman north of the Hog Ridge and about the old German Reformed Church at Pink's Corner, and the name of Ryn Beek was confined to these lands until the organization of the Precinct in 1734.

The sheriff's list of landowners in the county in 1740, does not contain the names of the Quakers who formed a little community at Quaker Hill in the present town of Pawling, begun in 1730. Benjamin Ferris and Nathan Birdsall were here as early as 1728, coming from the town of Rye, Westchester county. Between the years 1730 and 1740, the tide of emigration was brisk to this fertile section of the county. Among those who arrived at that period are found the names of Aiken, Irish, Wing, Taber, Osborn, Briggs, Hoag, Dakin, Toffey, Merritt, Russell. Many of these settlers came from Massachusetts and Rhode Island, although John Cox, Jr., Librarian of the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, says "the records do not show in any direct way where the members came from." Following a Colonial act passed February 19, 1755, relative to regulating the militia, an enrollment was made of the Friends or Quakers in the county who claimed exemption from military duty. They are thus recorded with their locations and occupations.

Joshua Shearman,	Beekman Precinct,	Shoemaker.
Moses Shearman,	do.	Laborer.
Daniel Shearman,	do.	do.
Joseph Doty,	do.	Blacksmith.
John Wing,	do.	Farmer.
Zebulon Ferris,	(Oblong) do.	do.
Joseph Smith, son of Richard,	do.	Laborer.
Robert Whiteley,	Oblong,	Farmer.
Elijah Doty,	Oblong House,	Carpenter.
Philip Allen,	Oblong,	Weaver.
Richard Smith	do.	Farmer.
James Aiken,	do.	Blacksmith.

Abraham Chase, son of Henry,	Oblong	Farmer.
David Hoeg,	do.	
John Hoeg,	do.	Farmer.
Jonathan Hoeg,	do.	Blacksmith.
Amos Hoeg, son of John,	do.	Laborer.
William Hoeg, son of David,	do.	Farmer.
John Hoeg, son of John,	do.	
Ezekiel Hoeg,	do.	Laborer.
Judah Smith,	do.	Tailor.
Mathew Wing,	do.	
Timothy Dakin,	do.	Farmer.
Jonathan Dakin,	do.	Laborer.
Samuel Russell,	do.	do.
John Fish,	do.	Farmer.
Reed Ferriss,	do.	Shoemaker.
Benjamin Ferris, Junr.,	do.	Laborer.
Joseph Akin,	do.	Blacksmith.
Israel Howland,	do.	Farmer.
Elisha Akin,	do.	do.
Isaac Haviland,	do.	Blacksmith.
Nathan Soule, son of George,	do.	Farmer.
James Birdsall,	do.	Laborer.
Daniel Chase,	do.	Farmer.
Silas Mossher,	Oswego in Beekman Precinct,	do.
William Mosher	do.	do.
Silvester Richmond,	do.	do.
Jesse Irish,	do.	do.
David Irish,	do.	do.
William Irish,	do.	do.
Josiah Bull,	do.	do.
Josiah Bull, Junr.,	do.	do.
Allen Moore,	do.	do.
Andrew Moore,	do.	do.
William Gifford,	do.	do.
Nathaniel Yeomans,	do.	do.
Eliab Yeomans,	do.	do.
William Parks,	do.	do.

Rev. Warren H. Wilson of Brooklyn, published in 1907, a sociological study entitled "Quaker Hill," in which he gives a list of the heads of families in the Oblong Meeting of 1760; also those who had accounts at the store of Daniel Merritt, on Quaker Hill, in 1771, as the names appeared in his Ledger. These names, with those above quoted, practically include all the families who formed this interesting

community, an account of which appears in the town history of Pawling.

A summary of the population by towns according to the first Federal census, taken in 1790, and published in 1908 by the U. S. Census Bureau, places the total number of inhabitants in the county at 45,266, thus classified:

TOWNS.	Number of heads of families.	Free white males of 16 years and upward including heads of families.	Free white males under 16 years.	Free white females including heads of families.	All other free persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Amenia	440	768	780	1449	29	52	3078
Beekman	510	847	951	1682	11	106	3597
Clinton	696	1173	1112	2115	31	176	4607
Fishkill	885	1366	1290	2643	41	601	5941
Frederickstown	914	1437	1540	2851	41	63	5932
North East	500	839	863	1597	22	80	3401
Pawling	676	1031	1068	2098	91	42	4330
Philipstown	381	517	593	942	2	25	2079
Poughkeepsie	371	617	573	1092	48	199	2529
Rhinebeck	514	875	756	1544	66	421	3662
South East	141	231	241	433	3	13	921
Washington	740	1267	1295	2494	55	78	5189
	6718	10968	11062	20940	440	1856	45266

Details of settlements are remanded to the histories of the towns in which they came to be included, a sufficient number of persons having been named who wrought the evolution of the county in the pioneer era.

Fortunately these pioneers were not harassed by Indian wars which desolated other counties, but their herds and flocks did not enjoy equal immunity from the savage denizens of the forest. In 1726 and 1728 laws were passed by the State Legislature for the destruction of wolves in Albany, Dutchess and Orange counties. Again in 1741 an act was passed "to encourage the destroying of wolves and panthers in Dutchess county."

Contrary to the unfavorable opinion entertained of lands in the western portion of the county, which certain Dutch burghers from Ulster county reported were not worth crossing the river for, the soil possessed a fertility unknown to the lands in many portions of the State, responding generously to the exertions of the pioneers.



J. H. Cleveland

CHAPTER VI.

CIVIL ORGANIZATIONS AND DIVISIONS.

WHEN Col. Thomas Dongan was appointed Governor of the province in 1682, he was instructed to organize a Council, to be composed of not exceeding ten of "the most eminent inhabitants," and to issue writs to the proper officers for the election of "a general assembly of all the freeholders by the persons who they shall choose to represent them," in order to consult with him and his council "what laws are fit and necessary to be made and established" for the good government of the province "and all the inhabitants thereof." On the 17th of October, 1683, the assembly thus authorized met at Fort James in New York. It was composed of delegates from all parts of the province, and during its session of three weeks passed fourteen several acts, which were assented to by the Governor and his Council. Among these laws was one "To Divide the Province and Dependencys into Shires and Countyes," passed November 1st. Twelve counties were erected as follows: Albany, Cornwall, Duke's, Dutchess, Kings, New York, Orange, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster, and Westchester. The county of Cornwall consisted of what was known as the district of Penaquid (now in Maine), and Duke's county consisted of several islands on the coast of Massachusetts. These counties were included in the patent to the Duke of York. They were detached on the reorganization of the government in 1691.

The boundaries of Dutchess were thus defined: "to be from the bounds of the County of Westchester on the South Side of the Highlands along the east side of Hudson's River as far as Roelof Jansens Creeke and eastward into the woods twenty miles." This territory included the present county of Putnam and the towns of Clermont and Germantown in Columbia County. The latter were a part of Livingston's Manor and were annexed to Albany county May 27,

1717. Putnam was constituted a separate county June 12, 1812. Although thus organized in 1683 it was only a county in name,—a district in the wilderness with boundaries upon paper; supposed to be uninhabited by white men; and October 18, 1701, “having very few inhabitants,” was provisionally annexed to Ulster county, where its freeholders were entitled to vote. It retained that connection until October 23, 1713, when having increased in population, a provincial act empowered the Justices of the Peace to issue warrants for an election to be held “at any time before the first Tuesday in September next (1714), to make choice of one Free-holder to be supervisor, one Treasurer, two Assessors and two Collectors,” for each ward. Although no records can be found of such election, it appears to have been held within the specified time, as evidenced by the following receipt, which names the collectors in the south ward.¹

New Yorke 13 Augts: 1715.

Then Received off John D: graeff & John Schouten Collectors off ye South ward In Dutchess County on ye Tenn thousand pound Tax the Summe off Seventeen pounds three pence halfe penny & Eight Shillings Eight pence halfe penny for ye Treasurers Salary I say Receved by ye hands of Mr. Richd: Saccatt.

A. D. Peyster treasur

Further indication of civil organization in the county at that period, is apparent from the fact that the name of Leonard Lewis is mentioned in the civil list, as representing the County of Dutchess in the Fifteenth Assembly, 1713-1714; and Capt. Richard Sackett was appointed the first county clerk in 1715. Lewis was a resident of Poughkeepsie and received the first appointment of the Court of Common Pleas in the county. Sackett, the pioneer settler of Amenia, lived in New York City until 1704. In 1711-12 he was assisting in the management of the affairs of the Palatines at East Camp, and was probably living in Amenia at the time he became county clerk.

Records appear of elections held at Poughkeepsie the first Tuesday in April, 1718 and 1719, at which there was but one Supervisor chosen

1. First Book of the Supervisors, 1718-1722.

—Henry van Der Burgh—presumably for the Middle ward. Various other officers were elected for the three wards. In the election returns of April 5, 1720, the officers for each ward are thus given:¹

Att an Ellection held at Pocapsing the first Tusday In April It being on the 5th of the Same Instant for the Year 1720 These are Officers Chosen for Dutchis County In Every Ward

For the Middel Ward Pocapesing are Chousen

Henry Van Der Burgh Supervisor

Coll Leonard Lewis Treasuror

Johannes Van Den Bogart Constable & Collector

Johannes Van Kleck & Thomas Lewis Assessors.

Fransoy Van Den Bogart Over Sere of the Kings High Way

Peter Veley & Hendrick pels Survayors of the fences

For the South Ward the fish Kill are Chosen

James Hussy Constaple & Collector

Johannes buys & Johannes Terbos Juner Assessors

Johannes Terboss Supervisor

Robert Dingen Oversere of the Kings High Way

Frans De Lange Oversere of the Way for pagquaick

Gerrett Van Vledt & Jan Buys Survayors of the fences

For the North Ward are Chosen

Jurie Priegel Constable & Collector

Lourens Knickerbacker & Falentyn benner Assessors

William Trophage Supervisor

Tunnes Pier Oversere of the Kings High Way.

William Trophage & Tunnes Pier Survayors of the fences

Ponnder for ofending beasts Jacob Ploeg

Colonial act of June 24, 1719, legalized the division of the county into the Southern, Middle and Northern Wards and defined their boundaries. From the receipt previously quoted, and from the tax list given in a preceding chapter it is evident this division existed as early as 1715. The South Ward extended from the southern border of the county below the Highlands north to Wappinger Creek; the Middle Ward thence to Cline Sopus Island (Esopus Island opposite the central portion of the town of Hyde Park) and the North Ward thence to Roelaff Jansens Kill. Although no eastern boundaries are stated, these wards probably extended to the Connecticut line.

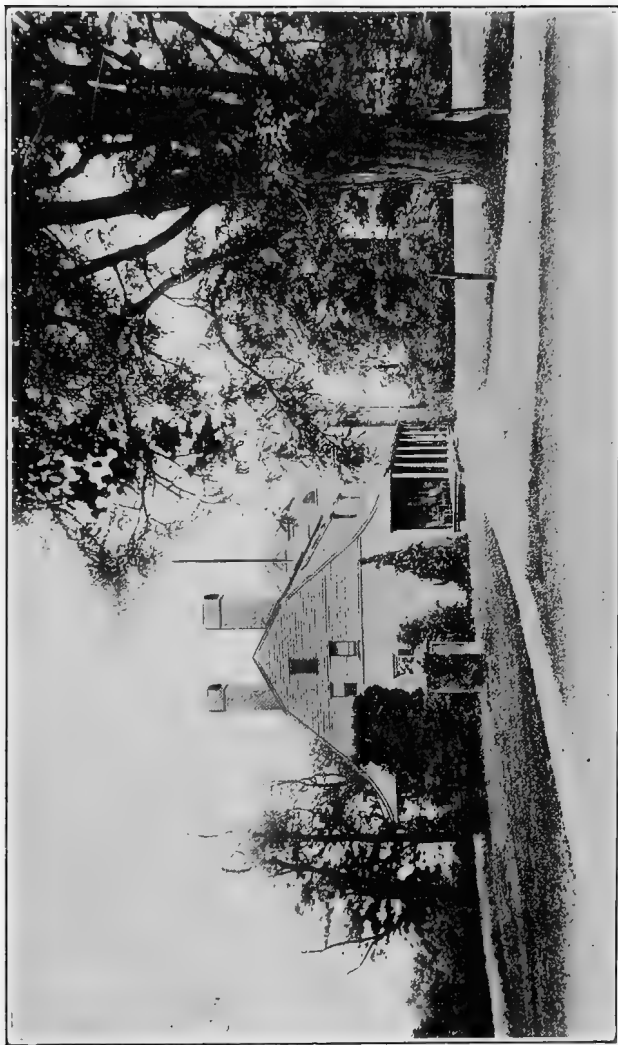
Each ward was entitled to one supervisor, chosen annually, of which the following is a complete list:

1. First Book of the Supervisors, 1718-1722.

THE COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.

SOUTH	1720	Johannes Terboss	1729	Jacobus Du Poyster
	1721	Peter Du Boys	1730	do do
	1722	Jacobus Swartwout	1731	do do
	1723	do do	1732	James Hussey
	1724	do do	1733	do do
	1725	James Hussey	1734	do do
	1726	Peter Du Boyes	1735	do do
	1727	Jacobus Swartwout	1736	Cornelius Van Wyck
MIDDLE	1728	Abraham Brinckorhoff	1737	do do
	1719	Henry Van Der Burgh	1729	Isaac Titsoort
	1720	do do do	1730	do do
	1721	do do do	1731	do do
	1722	Barént Van Kleeck	1732	Frans Filkins
	1723	do do	1733	do do
	1724	Jacobus Van Den Bogert	1734	do do
	1725	Johannes Van Kleeck	1735	do do
	1726	Myndert Van Den Bogert	1736	do do
	1727	Peter Parmantor	1737	do do
NORTH	1728	Hendrick Pells		
	1720	William Trophage	1729	Hendricus Heermanse
	1721	do do	1730	do do
	1722	Hendricus Beekman	1731	do do
	1723	do do	1732	Barent Van Benthuyzen
	1724	Barent Van Wagenen	1733	do do
	1725	do do	1734	Hendricus Heermanse
	1726	Barent Van Benthuyzen	1735	do do
	1727	Hendricus Heermanse	1736	do do
	1728	do do	1737	do do

By Colonial act of December 16, 1737, Dutchess county was divided into seven Precincts—designated Beekman, Crom Elbow, North, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Rombout and South, with municipal regulations similar to those of towns. Beekman's covered a tract nearly corresponding with the boundaries of that patent. Crom Elbow covered a portion of the Great Nine Partners grant and continued its existence until 1762, when it was divided into the precincts of Charlotte and Amenia. North comprised the Little Nine Partners tract, and in 1746 was designated North East after its extension across the Oblong. Poughkeepsie corresponded with the present town of that name. Rhinebeck included the towns of Red Hook, Rhinebeck and the northern half of Hyde Park. Rombout comprised the territory



MOUNT GULIAN, FISHKILL-ON-THE-HUDSON.

Built about 1740 by Gulian Verplanck, grandson of Gulian Verplanck, who purchased the adjacent land from the Wappinger Indians in 1683.
Headquarters of Baron Steuben. The Society of the Cincinnati was instituted here May, 1783.

of the Rombout patent; and South extended below the Highlands to the southern border of the county.

A reorganization of South in 1772, created the precincts of Philipse, Frederickstown and South East within the present limits of Putnam county. Other divisions of the original precincts were North East, December 16, 1746, comprising the territory of the present towns of Milan, Pine Plains and North East; Pawling, set off from the eastern half of Beekman's, December 31, 1768, including the present towns of Pawling and Dover; Charlotte, March 20, 1762, consisting of the western portion of the Great Nine Partners tract; Amenia, March 20, 1762, consisting of nine of the easternmost lots of the Great Nine Partners tract and of that part of the Oblong between these lots and the Connecticut line.

By the act of 1737 the inhabitants of the Precincts were required to elect annually supervisors, assessors, collectors, etc., but Precinct clerks were not authorized until 1741. They neglected, however, to report a record of elections, and in 1748, Arnout Viele, Justice of the Peace, holding Court of General Sessions at Poughkeepsie, "ordered that all and every precinct clerk in this county * * * * make due return of the election of their respective precincts of the officers chosen * * * * unto the clerk of the peace, under penalty of thirty shillings to be paid by every such precinct or town clerk omitting." Whether the clerks in all precincts complied with this order cannot be ascertained. The earlier records, which undoubtedly would contain much of historical interest, have, through the frequent changes of officials and their removal from place to place, been lost or destroyed, and those records now in possession of the towns, with a few exceptions, are fragmentary and disconnected.

The first record of Precinct Officers in the County Clerk's office begins with the year 1754. Officers of Poughkeepsie Precinct are complete from 1742, and the record book is preserved in the Adriance Memorial Library.

From the records of Supervisors' Meetings beginning with the year 1738, a list of the Supervisors who were present appears as follows:

- 1738 Francis Filkin, Hendricus Heermanse, Francis de Lange, Isack Filkin, John Montross.
- 1739 Johannes Van Kleeck, Hendricus Heermanse, John Montross, Isack Filkin, John Carman.

- 1740 Henry Heermans, John Van Kleeck, John Montross, John Carman, Henry Filkin, Francis Nellson.
- 1741 Henry Heermans, John Van Kleeck, Francis Nellson, John Carman, Henry Filkin, John Brinckerhoff.
- 1742 Henry Heermans, John Van Kleeck, Francis Nellson, John Carman, Henry Filkin, John Brinckerhoff.
- 1743 John Van Kleeck, Henry Heermans, Henry Filkin, Francis Nellson, John Brinckerhoff, George Ellsworth.
- 1744 John Van Kleeck, Francis Nellson, Henry Filkin, Jacob Rutsen, John Brinckerhoff, Thomas Barker.
- 1745 John Van Kleeck, Henry Brinckerhoff, Samuel Field, Jacob Rutsen, Henry Filkin, Isaiah Ross, Thomas Barker.
- 1746 John Van Kleeck, Henry Filkin, Samuel Field, Henry Ter Boss, Jacob Rutsen, John Carman.
- 1747 John Van Kleeck, Samuel Field, Henry Filkin, Henry Terboss, James Duncan, Arnout Viele, Martin Hoffman.
- 1748 John Van Kleeck, Henry Filkin, Samuel Field, James Duncan, Martin Hoffman, Arnout Viele.

With the exception of Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck Precincts, the supervisors for the years 1749, '50, '51, '52 and '53 cannot be given, as diligent search and inquiry fails to locate the "Fourth Book of the Supervisors" covering that period. The following list classifies the supervisors according to Precincts:

RHINEBECK.

- | | | | |
|----------|------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1749—'51 | John Van Deuse | 1763—'65 | Caleb Smith |
| 1752—'55 | Gerrett Van Benthuyzen | 1766 | Elisha Colven |
| 1756—'58 | Petrus De Witt | 1767—'69 | Andrus Bostwick |
| 1759—'60 | Gerret Van Benthuyzen | 1770 | James Attwater |
| 1761 | Petrus De Witt | 1771—'74 | Morris Graham |
| 1762 | Peter Van Benthuyzen | 1775—'76 | Israel Thompson |
| 1763—'66 | Peter Ten Brook | 1777—'78 | Hugh Rea |
| 1767—'71 | John Van Ess | 1779—'81 | Lewis Graham |
| 1772—'74 | James Smith | 1782 | Hugh Rea |
| 1775 | John Van Ness | 1783 | Uriah Lawrence |
| 1776—'80 | Peter De Witt | 1784 | Lewis Graham |
| 1781—'85 | Anthony Hoffman | 1785—'87 | John White |
| 1786—'87 | Peter Contine | | |

CROM ELBOW.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|----------|---|
| 1754—'55 | Arnont Viele | 1754—'55 | Isaac Germond |
| 1756—'60 | James I. Ross | 1756—'58 | William Doughty |
| 1761 * | No record given | 1759—'61 | Charles Crooke |
| 1762 | James I. Ross | | Divided into Precincts of Amenia and Charlotte, 1762. |

AMENIA.

1762	Capt. Stephen Hopkins
1763	Edmund Perlee
1764—'66	Stephen Hopkins
1767	Edmund Perlee
1768—'75	Ephraim Paine
1776	Silas Marsh
1777—'78	Roswell Hopkins
1779—'80	Dr. John Chamberlain
1781	Colbe Chamberlain
1782—'83	Ephraim Paine
1784—'86	Isaac Darrow
1787	Barnabus Paine

CHARLOTTE.

1762—'67	Tobias Stoutenburgh
1768—'70	James Smith
1771	No record given
1772	Lewis Barton
1773	Cornelius Humfrey
1774	Jonathan Lewis
1775	Cornelius Humfrey
1776—'80	James Smith
1781—'82	James Talmage
1783	No record given
1784—'85	Isaac Bloom
Divided into Precincts of Washington and Clinton, 1786.	

WASHINGTON.

1786	James Talmage
1787	No record given

CLINTON.

1786	Cornelius Humphrey
1787	Richard Cantillon

POUGHKEEPSIE.

1742—'52	John Van Kleeck
1753—'58	Lawrence Van Kleeck
1759	Capt. Teunis Tappen
1760	Gabriel H. Ludlow
1761—'67	Leonard Van Kleeck
1768	Richard Snedeker
1769	Gilbert Livingston
1770—'71	Richard Snedeker
1772—'76	Zephaniah Platt
1777—'79	Samuel Dodge

1780—'82	John Bailey, Junr.
1783	Peter Tappen
1784	Gilbert Livingston
1785	Lewis Du Boice
1786	Lewis Duboys
1787	John Van Kleeck

BEEKMAN.

1754—'58	John Carman
1759—'60	No record given
1761—'62	Bartholomew Noxon
1763	William Humfrey
1764—'69	Bartholomew Noxon
1770—'74	Joshua Carman
1775—'79	James Van Der Burgh
1780—'83	Jonathan Dennis
1784—'86	Ebenezer Cary
1787	Jonathan Dennis

ROMBOUT.

1754—'55	Thomas Langdon
1756—'58	Dirck Brinckerhoff
1759—'60	No record given
1761—'67	Dirck Brinckerhoff
1768—'73	Henry Rosekrans, Junr.
1774—'75	Jacobus Swartwout
1776	Daniel Ter Boss
1777—'79	Abraham Brinckerhoff
1780	Martin Wilsie
1781—'86	Abraham Brinckerhoff
1787	William B. Alger

SOUTHERN.

1754—'56	Samuel Fields
1757—'59	Petrus Du Boys
1760—'62	Philip Philipse
1763—'65	Beverly Robinson
1766	Philip Philipse
1767—'69	Beverly Robinson
1770—'71	Tertullus Dickenson
Divided into Philipse, Fredricksburgh, and Southeast in 1772.	

PHILIPSE.

1772	Beverly Robinson
1773	Moses Dusenberry
1774	Beverly Robinson

THE COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.

1775 Joshua Nellson
 1776—'85 No record given
 1786 George Lane
 1787 John Hyait

FREDRICKSBURGH.

1772—'75 Tertullus Dickenson
 1776—'78 Henry Ludington
 1779—'84 Ruben Ferris
 1785 No record given
 1786 Capt. John Drake
 1787 Ruben Ferris

SOUTH EAST.

1772 No record given

1773 Joseph Crane, Jr.
 1774—'78 John Field
 1779—'80 William Mott
 1781 Joseph Crane
 1782 Isaac Crosby
 1783—'87 Joseph Crane

PAWLING.

1770 Nathan Pearce
 1771—'73 John Kane
 1774—'75 Andrew Morehouse
 1776—'80 Jeremiah French
 1781—'82 Isaac Talman
 1783—'86 William Pearse
 1787 No record given

The following assessment table shows the relative wealth of precincts at different periods:

PRECINCTS.	1747	1757	1767	1771
Southern	£ 742	£ 812	£1,112	£1,377
Rombout	1,970	2,441	2,027	1,888
Beekman	921	1,490	1,834	786
Poughkeepsie	895	933	801	808
Crom Elbow	891	2,175		
Charlotte			1,807	1,908
Amenia			840	816
Rhinebeck	2,266	2,893	2,203	1,971
North East	106	436	485	547
Pawlings				923
Total	7,791	11,180	11,109	11,024

A general organization act passed March 7, 1788, divided the State into fourteen counties, which were subdivided into townships instead of Precincts. Dutchess then comprised the following towns: Amenia, Beekman, Clinton, (formed March 13, 1786, from portions of Charlotte and Rhinebeck Precincts) Fishkill, North East, Pawling, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck and Washington. The towns of Kent, Philipstown and South East, now in Putnam county, were also erected by this act. Towns were formed by the Legislature until 1849, when power was given to the several Boards of Supervisors (except in New York County) to divide or erect new towns when such division does not place

parts of the same town in more than one assembly district. Towns erected subsequent to the general organization act are: Stanford, March 12, 1793; Carmel and Patterson (now in Putnam) March 17, 1795; Dover February 20, 1807; Red Hook, June 2, 1812; Milan, March 10, 1818; Hyde Park, January 20, 1821; Pleasant Valley, January 26, 1821; La Grange (formerly Freedom) February 9, 1821; Pine Plains, March 26, 1823; Union Vale, March 1, 1827; East Fishkill, November 29, 1849; Wappinger, May 20, 1875. A list of Town Supervisors will be found in connection with the various town histories.

The construction of a county house and prison in Dutchess county was authorized by an act of the General Assembly passed July 21, 1715. It directed the freeholders to elect two of their number to supervise its erection at such "place as to them shall be meet and convenient, for the most ease and benefit of the Inhabitants of the said County." It further directed that a tax be levied on the county not to exceed "the Sum of Two hundred and fifty Ounces of good Mexico, Pillar or Seville Plate," to defray the expense; and that the building be constructed "within two years after the publication thereof." Apparently no action was taken by the freeholders at that time, and a second act passed May 27, 1717, directed the construction and completion of the building within three years "at or near the most convenient place at Poughkeepsie." Pursuant to the latter act the freeholders met at Poughkeepsie, June 22, 1717, near the house of Leonard Lewis, and chose "by plurality of Voyses Capt. Barendt Van Kleeck & Mr. Jacobes Van Den Bogert Tow Be the Supervisors and Directors for building & finishing the County house and prison at Poughkeepsen." Subsequent records¹ indicate that the first court house and jail were completed within the required time, and not in 1745 as stated in French's State Gazetteer. Taxes were collected in 1718 and 1720 towards payment of the cost of this building, and the report of County proceedings in 1722, state that meetings were held in the court house. Colonial act passed December 17, 1743, authorized "the Justices of the Peace in Dutchess County to build a Court House & Goal or to enlarge and Repair the old one." This building was erected in 1746; the assessment of \$18,000 being distributed among the vari-

1. First and Second Books of the Supervisors and Assessors.

ous precincts according to their population and valuation. The precinct of Rhinebeck and Rombout paid one half of this assessment. The money was received and disbursed by Mr. Henry Livingston, chief of the Board of Commissioners, appointed to supervise its construction. It was in this Structure that the Legislature frequently held Sessions during the Revolution. Early in 1785 the building was destroyed by fire, and April 4th the Sheriff was directed to transfer his prisoners to the Ulster county jail. April 11, 1785, the sum of £1,500 was appropriated for its reconstruction, and in 1786 and 1787 a further tax amounting to £3,300, was levied.

In 1788 the Legislature resumed its session in the new Court House. This building was also doomed to destruction by fire, which originated in one of the lower apartments of the jail, the night of September 25th, 1806. Despite these fires, it is noteworthy that the public documents were saved. Preparations for rebuilding were soon begun, and by act of March 24, 1809, \$12,000 was set aside for that purpose; this sum was supplemented in 1810 by an additional \$13,000. The building was erected on the same site, although many favored rebuilding in a new location. This court house and jail was succeeded in 1902, by the construction of the present commodious building, which the growth of the county necessitated.

On the east side of this edifice a tablet was erected, in 1904, by the Daughters of the American Revolution, in commemoration of the constitutional convention of 1788, inscribed as follows:

THE PEOPLE
Of The
STATE OF NEW YORK
By Their Convention
Assembled In a Former
Court House
Which Stood
On This Ground
RATIFIED
The Constitution
Of The
United States of America
July 26, A. D. 1788.

An account of this most important event in the history of the State of New York, will be found in Chapter XII.



GEN. JOHN HENRY KETCHAM.

CHAPTER VII.

DUTCHESS COUNTY CIVIL LIST.

1713-1909.

REPRESENTATIVES IN COLONIAL ASSEMBLY.

1713-'14	Leonard Lewis	1737-'43	Henry Beekman
1715	Leonard Lewis		Jacobus TerBoss
	Baltus Van Kleeck	1743-'51	Henry Beekman
1716-'26	Leonard Lewis		Johannis Tappen
	Baltus Van Kleeck	1752-'58	Henry Beekman
	Johannis Terbosch		Henry Filkin
	Henry Beekman	1759-'68	Robert Livingston
1726-'37	Henry Beekman		Henry Livingston
	Johannis Van Kleeck	1768-'75	Leonard Van Kleeck
			Dirck Brinckerhoff

COUNCIL OF THE COLONY OF NEW YORK.

One member from Dutchess, John Johnson, 1716-1722.

DELEGATES TO PROVINCIAL CONVENTION, 1775.

Egbert Benson, Morris Graham, Robert R. Livingston.

DEPUTIES TO PROVINCIAL CONGRESSES.

First Congress, 1775.

Dirck Brinckerhoff
 Anthony Hoffman
 Zephaniah Platt
 Richard Montgomerie
 Ephraim Paine
 Gilbert Livingston
 Jonathan Landon
 Gysbert Schenck ✓
 Melancton Smith
 Nathaniel Sackett

Second Congress, 1775-'76.

Petrus Ten Broeck
 Beverly Robinson
 Cornelius Humphreys
 Henry Schenck ✓
 Gilbert Livingston

John Kaine

Jacob Everson
 Morris Graham
 Robert G. Livingston

Third Congress, 1776.

Robert R. Livingston
 James Livingston
 Gilbert Livingston
 Jonathan Landon
 Morris Graham
 Henry Schenck ✓
 Theodorus Van Wyck
 John Schenck ✓
 Anthony Hoffman
 Paul Schenck ✓
 Nathaniel Sackett

Cornelius Humphreys

Zephaniah Platt
 James Vanderburgh
 Benjamin Delavergne
 John Field

Fourth Congress, 1776-'77.

Zephaniah Platt
 Nathaniel Sackett
 Gilbert Livingston
 Doctor Crane
 Henry Schenck
 James Livingston
 John Schenck ✓
 Anthony Hoffman
 Robert R. Livingston
 Jonathan Landon

FIRST COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

May to September, 1777, Zephaniah Platt.

SECOND COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

October 8, 1777, to January 7, 1778, Egbert Benson, Jonathan Landon.

COUNCIL OF APPOINTMENT.

Zephaniah Platt, appointed October 17, 1778, re-appointed October 25, 1781. Ephraim Paine, September 11, 1780.¹ Jacobus Swartwout, January 21, 1784, re-appointed January 19, 1786. Anthony Hoffman, January 18, 1788. Thomas Tillotson, January 14, 1791. Abraham Schenck, January 7, 1796. Abraham Adriance, February 7, 1804. Robert Williams, January 31, 1810. Peter R. Livingston, January 31, 1810. Stephen Barnum, February 3, 1819.

FEDERAL OFFICERS.**SECRETARIES OF WAR.**

John Armstrong, appointed by President Madison 1813; Daniel S. Lamont, appointed by President Cleveland 1893.

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

Smith Thompson, appointed November 9, 1818.

James K. Paulding, appointed June 25, 1838.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Levi P. Morton, 1889-1893.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Smith Thompson, appointed September 21, 1823.

JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Egbert Benson, appointed February 20, 1804.

MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY TO FRANCE.

John Armstrong, appointed June 30, 1804.

COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

John Henry Ketcham, appointed by President Grant 1874-1877.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

John Armstrong, appointed November, 1800. Theodorus Bailey, 1803. Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, 1833, re-appointed 1840.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

1789-'93	Egbert Benson	1817-'19	James Tallmadge, Jr.
1793-'97	Theodorus Bailey	1819-'21	Randall S. Street
1797-'99	David Brooks	1821-'25	William W. Van Wyck
1799-'03	Theodorus Bailey	1825-'27	Bartow White
1803-'—	Isaac Bloom	1827-'29	Thomas Taber
1803-'09	Daniel C. Verplanck ²	1829-'31	Abraham Bockee
1809-'13	James Emott	1831-'33	Edward H. Pendleton
1813-'15	Thomas J. Oakley	1833-'37	Abraham Bockee
*1815-'17	Abraham H. Schenck	1837-'39	Obadiah Titus

1. Vacated by expulsion from the Senate, March 15, 1781.

2. Elected October 8, *vice* Bloom, deceased.

1839-'41 Charles Johnson
1841-'45 Richard D. Davis
1845-'47 William W. Woodruff
1851-'54 Gilbert Dean
1854-'55 James Teller
1857-'59 John Thompson
1861-'63 Stephen Baker

1863-'65 Homer A. Nelson
1865-'73 John H. Ketcham
1873-'77 John O. Whitehouse
1877-'91 John H. Ketcham
1897-'05 John H. Ketcham
1906-'08 Samuel P. McMillan
1909-'— Hamilton Fish

STATE OFFICERS.

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Charles H. Ruggles, elected June 7, 1847, re-elected November 8, 1853.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Smith Thompson, appointed February 3, 1814.

PUISNE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Morgan Lewis, appointed December 24, 1792; Egbert Benson, appointed January 29, 1794; Smith Thompson, appointed January 8, 1802.

CIRCUIT JUDGES (SECOND CIRCUIT).

James Emott, appointed February 21, 1827; Charles H. Ruggles, appointed March 9, 1831; Seward Barculo, appointed April 4, 1846.

JUSTICE OF THE GENERAL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Joseph F. Barnard (Second Dept.), appointed December 25, 1870.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Seward Barculo, elected June 7, 1847; Gilbert Dean, appointed June 26, 1854; James Emott, elected November 6, 1855; Joseph F. Barnard, elected November 3, 1863, re-elected 1871 and 1885, retired 1893; Joseph Morschauer, elected 1906, term expires 1920.

GOVERNORS.

Morgan Lewis, elected April 1804; Levi P. Morton, elected November 6, 1894.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

James Tallmadge, elected November 1, 1824; Peter R. Livingston, elected February 16, 1828; Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, elected November 6, 1906.

ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE STATE.

J. Watts de Peyster, appointed January 1, 1855.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Thomas Tillotson, appointed August 10, 1801, re-appointed February 16, 1807; Robert R. Tillotson, appointed February 12, 1816; Homer A. Nelson, elected November 5, 1867.

TREASURERS OF THE STATE.

Joseph Howland, elected November 5, 1865; James Mackin, elected November 6, 1877.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Egbert Benson, appointed May 8, 1777; Morgan Lewis, elected November 8, 1791; Thomas J. Oakley, elected July 8, 1819.

STATE TAX COMMISSIONERS.

James L. Williams, appointed April 18, 1883; William H. Wood, appointed January 10, 1893; Martin Heermance, appointed January 20, 1896.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

James Hooker, appointed February 8, 1842.

PRISON INSPECTOR.

James Teller, appointed April 1, 1811, re-appointed March 7, 1815 and February 24, 1821.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

First Board, Anthony Hoffman, Cornelius Humphrey; Second Board, Gilbert Livingston; under system adopted 1787, Smith Thompson, appointed March 13, 1813.

COMMISSIONERS STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Harvey G. Eastman, appointed June 17, 1867, re-appointed March 19, 1873; James Roosevelt, appointed February 12, 1879; Sarah M. Carpenter, appointed January 21, 1880.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER.

James E. Sague, appointed 1907; re-appointed 1909.

DELEGATES TO STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

1788—Jonathan Atkins, John De Witt, Gilbert Livingston, Zephaniah Platt, Melancton Smith, Jacobus Swartwout, Ezra Thompson.¹

1801—Jonathan Akin, Isaac Bloom, Caleb Hazen, Peter Huested, Edmund Parlee, Smith Thompson, Joseph Thorn, John Van Benthuyzen, Theodorus Van Wyck, Ithamer Weed.

1821—Elisha Barlow, Isaac Hunting, Peter R. Livingston, Abraham H. Schenck, James Tallmadge.

1846—Peter K. DuBois, Charles H. Ruggles, James Tallmadge.

1867—B. Platt Carpenter, Wilson B. Sheldon, Homer A. Nelson.²

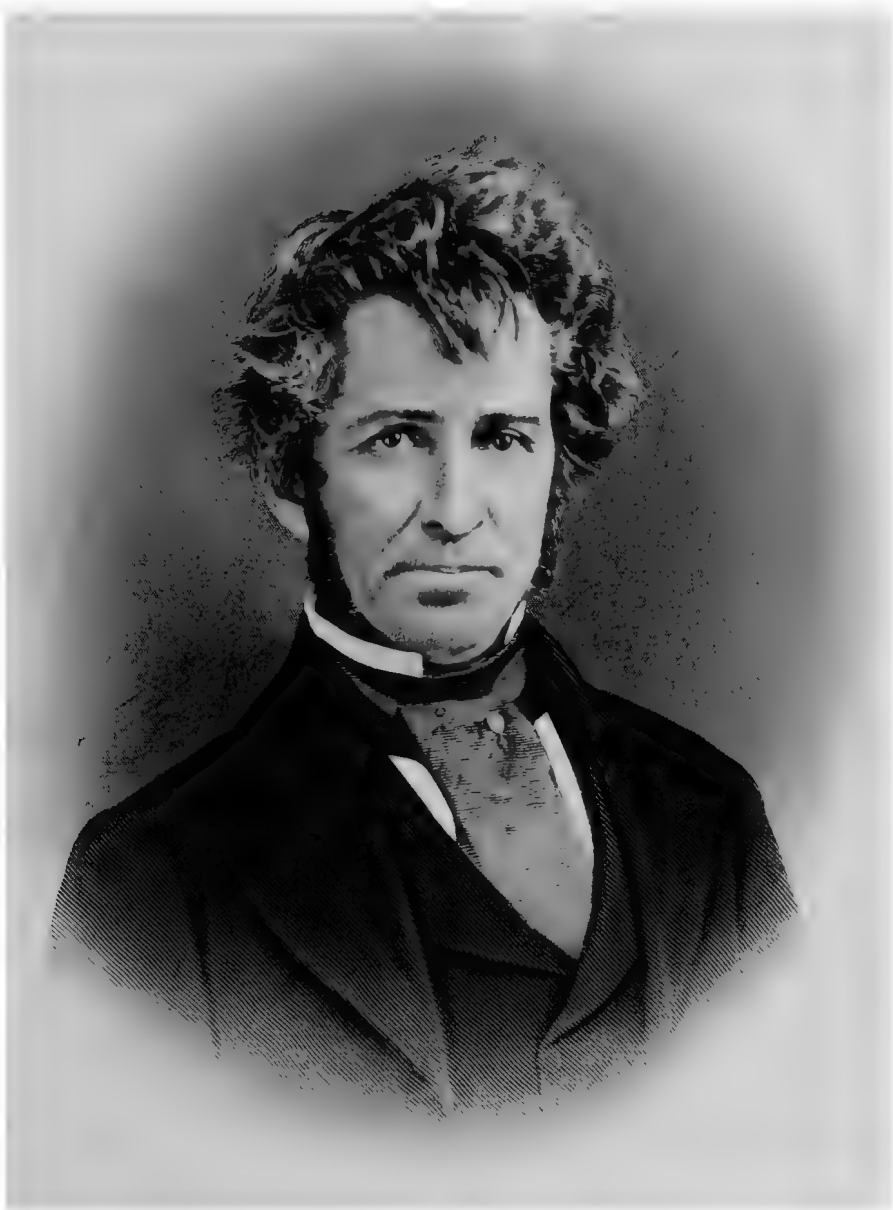
1894—Charles W. H. Arnold.

STATE SENATORS.

1777-'79 Jonathan Landon
1777-'83 Zephaniah Platt
1779-'81 Ephraim Paine
1782-'85 Ephraim Paine
1784-'95 Jacobus Swartwout
1787-'89 Cornelius Humfrey
1788-'90 Anthony Hoffman
1791-'99 Thomas Tillotson
1796-'99 Abraham Schenck
1798-'01 Peter Cantine, Jr.

1800-'02 Isaac Bloom
1801-'02 David Van Ness
1803-'06 Abraham Adriaance
1804-'07 Robert Johnston
1808-'11 Robert Williams
1811-'15 Morgan Lewis
1812-'15 William M. Taber
1816-'22 Peter R. Livingston
1818-'21 Stephen Barnum
1826-'29 Peter R. Livingston

1.* Atkins and Swartwout voted against the Constitution. Thompson did not vote.
2. Delegate-at-large.



S Barculo

1830-'33	Nathaniel P. Tallmadge	1868-'69	Abiah W. Palmer
1834-'37	Leonard Maison	1870-'71	George Morgan
1838-'41	Henry A. Livingston	1872-'73	Abiah W. Palmer
1842-'45	Abraham Bockee	1876-'77	B. Platt Carpenter
1848-'49	Alexander J. Coffin	1882-'83	Homer A. Nelson
1852-'53	John H. Otis	1884-'85	Thomas Newbold
1856-'57	William Kelly	1892-'93	Edward B. Osborne
1860-'61	John H. Ketcham	1909-'—	John F. Schlosser
1864-'65	John B. Dutcher		

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

1777-'78	Egbert Benson Dirck Brinckerhoff Anthony Hoffman Gilbert Livingston Andrew Moorhouse John Schenck Jacobus Swartwout	1782-'83	Benjamin Birdsall Jonathan Dennis Cornelius Humfrey Ebenezer Husted Matthew Patterson Thomas Storm Jacobus Swartwout
1778-'79	Egbert Benson Dirck Brinckerhoff Joseph Crane, Jr. Samuel Dodge Anthony Hoffman Andrew Moorhouse Jacobus Swartwout	1784	Dirck Brinckerhoff Jonathan Dennis Anthony Hoffman Cornelius Humfrey Ebenezer Husted Matthew Patterson Thomas Storm
1779-'80	Egbert Benson Dirck Brinckerhoff Annaias Cooper Samuel Dodge Henry Ludenton Brinton Paine Nathaniel Sackett	1784-'85	Adam Brinckerhoff Dirck Brinckerhoff Ebenezer Cary Cornelius Humfrey Brinton Paine Matthew Patterson James Tallmadge
1780-'81	Egbert Benson Ebenezer Cary Samuel Dodge Henry Ludenton Brinton Paine Guisbert Schenck Jacobus Swartwout	1786	Dirck Brinckerhoff John De Witt Lewis Duboys Jacob Griffin Henry Ludenton Brinton Paine Matthew Patterson
1781-'82	Dirck Brinckerhoff Jonathan Dennis Cornelius Humfrey Ebenezer Husted Abraham Paine Thomas Storm Jacobus Swartwout	1787	Dirck Brinckerhoff John De Witt, Jr. Lewis Duboys Jacob Griffin Henry Ludenton Brinton Paine Matthew Patterson

1788	Egbert Benson Isaac Bloom Peter Cantine, Jr. John De Witt, Jr. Morris Graham Matthew Patterson Thomas Tillotson		John De Witt Jesse Oakley Jacob Radclift Isaac Van Wyck
1788-'89	Jonathan Akin Samuel A. Barker Isaac Bloom John De Witt Jacob Griffin Gilbert Livingston Matthew Patterson	1795	Samuel A. Barker Jacob Brockee David Brooks Jesse Oakley Jacob Radclift Jacob Smith Isaac Van Wyck
1789-'90	Samuel A. Barker Isaac Bloom Joseph Crane, Jr. Jacob Griffin Ebenezer Husted Isaac J. Talman Thomas Tillotson	1796	David Brooks Richard Davis Jesse Oakley Jacob Smith Solomon Sutherland Jesse Thompson Isaac Van Wyck
1791	Jonathan Akin Samuel A. Barker Isaac Bloom James Kent Henry Schenck James Tallmadge David Van Ness	1796-'97	Samuel A. Barker Jacob Bockee Joseph Crane, Jr. Richard Davis Jesse Oakley William Pearce Jacob Smith Jesse Thompson William B. Verplanck William Wheeler
1792	Jonathan Akin Samual A. Barker Isaac Bloom Daniel Graham Morgan Lewis Matthew Patterson James Tallmadge	1798	William Barker Lemuel Clift Luther Holly Joseph Potter Philip J. Schuyler Jacob Smith John Thomas Jesse Thompson Samuel Townner William B. Verplanck
1792-'93	Jonathan Akin Josiah Holly James Kent Ebenezer Mott Matthew Patterson Barnabas Payen William Radclift	1798-'99	Abraham Adriaance Lemuel Clift Henry Dodge Robert Johnston Ebenezer Mott William Pearce Platt Smith
1794	Samuel A. Barker James Bockee David Brooks		

1800	Jonathan Soule	1804-'05	Job Crawford
	William Taber		Isaac Hunting
	John van Benthuyssen		John Patterson
	Abraham Adriaance		Abraham H. Schenck
	William Barker		Isaac Sherwood
	William Emott		John Van Benthuyssen
	Joseph C. Field		John M. Thurston
	Robert Johnston	1806	Barnabas Carver
	Ebenezer Mott		Joseph C. Field
	Isaac Sherwood		Benjamin Herrick
	William Taber		Abraham H. Schenck
	Samuel Towner		Jno. Van Benthuyssen
	John Van Benthuyssen		William D. Williams
1800-'01	Abraham Adriaance		Veniah Wooley
	Benjamin Akin	1807	John Haight
	Elisha Barlow		Aaron Hazen
	Nicholas H. Emigh		Theron Rudd
	Robert Johnston		John Storm
	Ebenezer Mott		Tobias L. Stoutenburgh
	Zalman Sanford		Martin E. Winchel
	Isaac Sherwood		Veniah Wooley
	Smith Thompson	1808	Albro Akin
	John M. Thurston		Devoue Bailey
	Abraham Adriaance		George Casey
	Benjamin Akin		Cyrenus Crosby
1802	Theodorus Bailey		John Haight
	Elisha Barlow		Tobias L. Stoutenburgh
	Nicholas H. Emigh		Martin E. Winchel
	Harry Garrison	1808-'09	Samuel A. Barker
	Alexander Spencer		George Bloom
	John Thompson		Derick A. Brinckerhoff
	John M. Thurston		Ebenezer Haight
	Joseph C. Field		Benajah Thompson
1803	John Jewett		Jesse Thompson
	John Martin	1810	David Brooks
	Thomas Mitchell		Lemuel Clift
	Philip Spencer, Jr.		Koert Dubois
	Theodorus R. Van Wyck		Ebenezer Haight
	James Winchell		Alexander Neely
1804	Joseph E. Haff		Isaac Van Wyck
	John Martin	1811	Samuel A. Barker
	Thomas Mitchell		Lemuel Clift
	Zalmon Sanford		Koert Dubois
	William Taber		Alexander Neely
	Benajah Thompson		Shadrach Sherman
	Theo. R. Van Wyck		Isaac Van Wyck

1812	Joseph Arnold Cyrus Benjamin Isaac Bryan Henry Dodge John Warren Robert Weeks		John W. Wheeler
1812-'13	Joseph Arnold John Beadle Cyrus Benjamin Isaac Bryan Henry Dodge John Warren	1820-'21	Albro Akin Benjamin H. Conklin Coert Dubois Israel Harris Joseph I. Jackson
1814	William A. Duer James Emott Samuel Mott Joseph Potter Jesse Thompson	1822	John Cox Daniel Northrup Philo Ruggles Benjamin Sherman George Vandenburg
1814-'15	John Beadle Joel Benton William A. Duer James Emott James Grant	1823	Wheeler Gilbert Prince Hoag Peter R. Livingston Samuel M. Thurston
1816	William A. Duer Zachariah Hoffman Thomas J. Oakley Isaac Smith John B. Van Wyck	1824	John Klapp Alfred S. Pell James Tallmadge Gilbert Thorne
1816-'17	Joel Benton William A. Duer James Emott Nathaniel Pendleton Abiel Sherman	1825	Eli Angevine John Armstrong, Jr. Enos Hopkins Gilbert Thorne
1818	Benjamin Haxton Thomas J. Oakley Andrew Pray Jehiel Sackett John W. Wheeler	1826	Isaac R. Adriance Daniel D. Akin Martin Lawrence Thomas Tabor
1819	John Beadle James Ketchum Thomas J. Oakley Jesse Thompson David Tomlinson	1827	Egbert Cary Jacob C. Elmendorf Samuel B. Halsey Henry A. Livingston
1820	Abraham Bockee Jacob Doughty Matthew Mesier Thomas J. Oakley	1828	Taber Belding Francis A. Livingston George W. Slocum Nathan P. Tallmadge
		1829	Elijah Baker, Jr. Stoddard Judd Tobias Teller Stephen D. Van Wyck
		1830	James Hughson George P. Oakley Jacob Van Ness Philo M. Winchell
		1831	Joel Benton Samuel B. Halsey William Hooker

1832	John E. Townsend	Freeborn Garretson
	Robert Coffin	Walter Sherman
	Eli Hamblin	1846 Elnathan Haxton
	Michael S. Martin	George T. Pierce
	Israel Shadbolt	Daniel Sherwood
1833	Daniel D. Akin	1847 Epenetus Crosby
	Joel Brown	Walter Sherman
	Henry Conklin	Aves I. Vanderbilt
	George Lambert	1848 1st Edgar Vincent
1834	Theo. V. W. Anthony	2d David Collins, Jr.
	Wm. H. Bostwick	3d James Hammond
	Henry Conklin	1849 1st Edgar Vincent
	James Mabbett	2d Wesley Butts
1835	Theodore V. W. Anthony	3d James Hammond
	David Barnes, Jr.	1850 1st Charles Robinson
	Stoddard Judd	2d Minor C. Story
	Stephen Thorn	3d Stephen Haight
1836	Abijah Benedict	1851 1st Charles Robinson
	Cornelius H. Cornell	2d Howland R. Sherman
	William Eno	3d William H. Feller
	Stoddard Judd	1852 1st John S. Emans
1837	Taber Belding	2d John M. Keese
	John R. Myer	3d Augustus Martin
	David Sheldon	1853 1st John S. Emans
1838	Cornelius Dubois	2d James H. Weeks
	Freeborn Garretson	3d Augustus Martin
	Jacob Sisson	1854 1st Peter P. Montfort
1839	Henry Conklin	2d George W. Sterling
	Jacob Sisson	3d Wm. H. Bostwick
	Daniel Toffey	1855 1st Albert Emans
1840	Amos Bryan	2d Joseph E. Allen
	Henry Conklin	3d Ambrose Wager
	Daniel Toffey	1856 1st John H. Ketcham
1841	Jonathan Akin	2d Daniel O. Ward
	Edmund Elmendorf	3d Jacob B. Carpenter
	John Thompson	1857 1st John H. Ketcham
1842	Peter K. Dubois	2d Franklin Dudley
	John M. Ketcham	3d Cornelius N. Campbell
	Richard C. Van Wyck	1858 1st Albert Emans
1843	Gilbert Bentley	2d Ambrose Wager
	John Elseffer	1859 1st James Mackin
	John M. Ketcham	2d Samuel J. Farnum
1844	Alexander H. Coffin	1860 1st Abiah W. Palmer
	John K. Mead	2d Richard J. Garretson
	Ambrose L. Pinney	1861 1st John B. Dutcher
1845	Epenetus Crosby	2d Samuel J. Farnum

1862 1st	John B. Dutcher	1885 1st	Joseph H. Storm
2d	Edmund Green	2d	Edward B. Osborne
1863 1st	Luther S. Dutcher	1886 1st	Joseph H. Storm
2d	Joseph C. Doughty	2d	John I. Platt
1864 1st	James Howard	1887 1st	Willard H. Mase
2d	John N. Cramer	2d	John I. Platt
1865 1st	James Howard	1888 1st	Willard H. Mase
2d	Mark D. Wilber	2d	John I. Platt
1866 1st	Abiah W. Palmer	1889 1st	Willard H. Mase
2d	Mark D. Wilber	2d	Johnston L. De Peyster
1867 1st	Joshua Smith	1890 1st	Willard H. Mase
2d	George C. Gibbs	2d	Johnston L. De Peyster
1868 1st	Augustus A. Brush	1891 1st	Willard H. Mase
2d	Alfred T. Ackert	2d	Edward B. Osborne
1869 1st	David R. Gould	1892 1st	Obed Wheeler
2d	Wm. W. Hegeman	2d	John A. Vandewater
1870 1st	James A. Seward	1893 1st	E. H. Thompson
2d	David H. Mulford	2d	John A. Vandewater
1871 1st	James A. Seward	1894 1st	E. H. Thompson
2d	David H. Mulford	2d	Augustus B. Gray
1872 1st	Edward M. Goring	1895 1st	E. H. Thompson
2d	Harvey G. Eastman	2d	Augustus B. Gray
1873 1st	James Mackin	1896 1st	John A. Hanna
2d	Jacob B. Carpenter	2d	Augustus B. Gray
1874 1st	James Mackin	1897 1st	John A. Hanna
2d	Harvey G. Eastman	2d	Augustus B. Gray
1875 1st	James Mackin	1898 1st	John A. Hanna
2d	Benjamin S. Broas	2d	William A. Tripp
1876 1st	Thomas Hammond	1899 1st	John T. Smith
2d	De Witt Webb	2d	William A. Tripp
1877 1st	Thomas Hammond	1900 1st	John T. Smith
2d	De Witt Webb	2d	William A. Tripp
1878 1st	Obed Wheeler	1901 1st	John T. Smith
2d	Peter Hulme	2d	Francis G. Landon
1879 1st	Obed Wheeler	1902 1st	John T. Smith
2d	Cornelius Pitcher	2d	Francis G. Landon
1880 1st	Isaac S. Carpenter	1903 1st	John T. Smith
2d	Cornelius Pitcher	2d	Francis G. Landon
1881 1st	Isaac S. Carpenter	1904 1st	John T. Smith
2d	James E. Dutcher	2d	Robert W. Chanler
1882 1st	Alfred Bonney	1905 1st	John T. Smith
2d	John O'Brien	2d	Augustus B. Gray
1883 1st	Storm Emans	1906 1st	Myron Smith
2d	Edgar A. Briggs	2d	Augustus B. Gray
1884 1st	James Kent, Jr.	1907 1st	Myron Smith
2d	Edward B. Osborne	2d	Fred. Northrup



Charles Wheaton.

1908 1st Myron Smith
2d Fred. Northrup

1909 1st Myron Smith
2d Everett H. Travis

COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGES.

1716 Leonard Lewis
1739 Jacob Terboss
1749 Martinus Hoffman
1755 Jacobus Terboss
1769 Beverly Robinson
1778 Ephraim Paine
1781 Zephaniah Platt
1795 David Brooks
1807 John Johnstone
1817 James Emott
1823 Maturin Livingston
1828 Daniel C. Ver Planck
1830 Edmund H. Pendleton
1840 Joseph I. Jackson
1845 Seward Barculo
1846 Abraham Bockee
1846 John Rowley¹
1847 John Rowley
1851 Egbert Q. Eldridge
1855 Homer A. Nelson
1859 Homer A. Nelson
1863 Charles Wheaton²
1866 Allard Anthony
1872 Henry M. Taylor
1878 B. Platt Carpenter
1884 Daniel W. Guernsey
1890 Daniel W. Guernsey
1896 Samuel K. Phillips
1902 Samuel K. Phillips
1908 Frank Hasbrouck

SURROGATES.

1778 Gilbert Livingston
1785 Anthony Hoffman
1787 Gilbert Livingston
1804 James Tallmadge, Jr.
1810 James J. Oakley
1811 George Bloom

1813 Philo Ruggles
1815 Derrick B. Stockholm
1819 John Brush
1821 Ebenezer Nye
1828 James Hooker
1840 Robert Wilkinson
1844 Virgil D. Bonesteel
1847 John P. H. Tallman
1855 Edgar Thorn
1860 Peter Dorland
1866 Milton A. Fowler
1872 Peter Dorland
1878 Collins Sheldon
1884 Horace D. Hufcut
1890 Cyrenus P. Dorland
1896 Cyrenus P. Dorland
1902 Willet E. Hoysradt
1908 Charles A. Hopkins

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

1796 Jacob Radcliff
1801 Smith Thompson
1810 Randall S. Street
1813 Randall S. Street
1815 George Bloom
1818 George Bloom
1819 Philo Ruggles
1821 Francis A. Livingston
1826 Stephen Cleveland
1836 George A. Schufeldt
1843 E. M. Swift
1845 William Eno
1847 Joseph T. Lee
1849 James Emott, Jr.³
1849 Thomas C. Campbell
1855 Silas Wodell
1858 B. Platt Carpenter
1860 Allard Anthony⁴
1865 Allard Anthony

1. Office made elective in 1846.
2. Appointed *vice* Nelson resigned.
3. Appointed *vice* Lee deceased.
4. Appointed *vice* Carpenter resigned, elected in 1861.

1868 William I. Thorn
 1871 Tristram Coffin
 1874 James L. Williams
 1877 William R. Woodin
 1880 William R. Woodin
 1883 John Hackett
 1886 John Hackett
 1889 Martin Heermance
 1892 Horace D. Hufcut
 1895 George Wood
 1898 George Wood
 1901 William R. Lee
 1904 William R. Lee
 1907 John E. Mack

SHERIFFS.

1721 J. Van de Voert
 1731 William Squire
 1737 James Wilson
 1743 Henry Filkin
 1748 William Barnes
 1749 Isaac Brinckerhoff
 1754 Clear Everit
 1761 James G. Livingston
 1769 Henry Rosecrans, Jr.
 1772 Philip J. Livingston
 1777 Melancton Smith
 1781 Lewis Dubois
 1785 Harmon Hoffman
 1789 John De Witt
 1793 John Van Benthuyssen
 1794 John De Witt
 1797 William Radcliff
 1801 Robert Williams
 1805 Joseph Thorn
 1807 John Van Benthuyssen
 1808 Joseph C. Field
 1810 John Van Benthuyssen
 1811 Joseph C. Field
 1812 D. A. Brinckerhoff
 1813 John Radcliff
 1817 William Griffin
 1819 Gilbert Ketchum
 1819 R. C. Van Wyck
 1821 William Griffin

1822 William Griffin
 1825 John A. Wood
 1828 Obadiah Titus
 1831 Abraham Myers
 1834 Thomas N. Perry
 1837 S. D. Van Wyck
 1840 Thomas N. Perry
 1843 Alonzo H. Mory
 1846 David N. Seaman
 1849 Alonzo H. Mory
 1852 Henry Rikert
 1855 Moses C. Sands
 1858 James Hammond
 1861 Judah Swift
 1864 George Lamoree
 1867 Richard Kenworthy
 1870 Cornelius Pitcher
 1873 John G. Halstead
 1876 David Warner¹
 1877 James E. Dutcher
 1880 Sylvester H. Mase
 1883 James E. Dutcher
 1886 Charles W. Belding
 1889 J. W. Van Tassell
 1892 William H. Bartlett
 1895 J. S. Pearce
 1898 Myron Smith
 1901 Allan H. Hoffman
 1904 James H. Kipp
 1907 Robert W. Chanler

COUNTY CLERKS.

1715 Richard Sackett
 1721 Henry Vanderburgh
 1742 Henry Livingston
 1777 Henry Livingston
 1789 Robert H. Livingston
 1804 Gilbert Livingston
 1807 David Brooks
 1809 Philip Spencer, Jr.
 1810 David Brooks
 1811 Philip Spencer, Jr.
 1813 David Brooks
 1815 Philip Spencer, Jr.
 1815 Jacob Van Ness

1. Appointed March 7, *vice* Halstead, deceased.

1819 John Van Benthuyzen
 1820 John Johnston
 1821 Jacob Van Ness
 1823 Jacob Van Ness¹
 1826 Clapp Raymond
 1829 Henry S. Traver
 1838 Daniel W. Beadle
 1841 Robert Mitchell
 1847 Joseph T. Adriance
 1853 George H. Tompkins
 1859 Wilson B. Sheldon
 1865 Edgar Vincent
 1871 John W. Vincent
 1874 Andrew C. Warren
 1877 William A. Fanning
 1880 Wilson B. Sheldon
 1883 William A. Fanning
 1886 Edward B. Osborne
 1889 Theodore A. Hoffman
 1892 Storm Emans
 1895 Theodore A. Hoffman
 1898 Theodore A. Hoffman
 1901 Frederick Bostwick
 1904 Frederick Bostwick
 1907 John M. Ham

COUNTY TREASURERS.

1738 John Tappen
 1745 Henry Livingston
 1771 Robert Hoffman
 1795 William Emott²
 1848 Albert Van Kleeck
 1851 Leonard B. Sackett
 1854 James H. Seaman
 1860 John F. Hull
 1863 Joseph C. Harris
 1866 Joseph C. Harris
 1869 Walter S. Fonda
 1872 Walter S. Fonda
 1875 Frederick W. Davis
 1878 Seneca V. Halloway
 1881 Seneca V. Halloway
 1882 George W. Chase³
 1883 George W. Chase
 1886 George W. Chase
 1889 Isaac W. Sherrill
 1892 Isaac W. Sherrill
 1895 William Haubennestel
 1898 William Haubennestel
 1901 William Haubennestel
 1904 William Haubennestel
 1907 Charles H. Slocum.

1. Office made elective.

2. Served until 1811, from which year the records are missing until 1848, the office becoming elective under the Constitution of 1846.

3. Appointed January 19, 1882, *vice* Halloway, who failed to qualify; elected November, 1882, for full term.

CHAPTER VIII.

COLONIAL MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

AS early as 1715, according to the military records in Colonial Archives (Vol. LX, page 78) in the possession of the State Library, Dutchess County, with a total population of less than five hundred, had a military force of sixty-three men, as follows:
Dutchess County 1715 Novemb 21

A LIST OF THE MILITARY FOORSES V'L

	Capt	Barend Z Van Kleeck	
	Lt	Johannes Ter Boss	
	Ens	Jacobes Van den Bogard	
	Sar'ts	Johannes Van Kleeck	
		pieter Lasseng	
	Corp'r	Harmon Ryndert	
		John Schoute	
pieter Van Kleeck	Jacob Schoute	peeck Dewitt	
Lowrens Van Kleeck	Timon Schouten	Jacob Kool	
Myndert VandenBogrt	Andries Schouten	adam Bresie	
John Van den Bogert	Johannes Bos	Corneleus Knickerbacker	
fransois Van den Bogert	Jacobes Bos	Jacob Hooghteling	
John De Graef	Johannes Buys	Evert Aersen	
goose Van Wagene	Abraham Buys	Hendrick Vandeburg	
frans La Roy	Johannes Hussie	Isaac Lasseng	
Hendrick oostrom	John Montras	William Schudz	
Roelef oostrom	Hendrick Buys	Aert Masten	
Pieter fielee	Thomas Shadwick	frans De Langen	
Jonas Slodt	Lowrens Oosterhout	pieter Du Boy	
Hendrick pels	Evert Van Wagene	Roger Britt	
Jacob Fit soor	Matias Slecht	Isaac Hendrickse	
Isaac Fit soor	Hendrick Kyp	John Brion	
Damen Palmetier	Isaac Kyp	Jurean Springsteen	
Magiel palmetier	pieter Ostrander	Jacobes Hareckse	
Pieter palmetier	william Ostrander	Joseph Crieger	
Willem Lasseng	william Trophage		



JUDGE HENRY BEEKMAN.

GEN. RICHARD MONTGOMERY.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON

COL. HENRY BEEKMAN, JR.

CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON.

GEN. MORGAN LEWIS.

In the Archives for the year 1737 (Vol. LXXII, page 35) appear the names of the officers for each of the eight Companies from this county, and the number of enlisted men, but the names of the latter are not of record.

In the same Volume (page 145) appear the names of the regimental officers arranged according to Precincts, but the names of the privates in these regiments are also missing.

Further reference to the records (Vol. LXXXI, pages 74 and 94) furnish a complete enrollment of the men under command of Captain Peter Van Denburgh, in 1755, contained in the muster rolls of July 11th and August 4th.

A LIST OF THE MILITIE OFFICERS &C &C: OF DUTCHESS COUNTY VIZ
TO 21 DECE'R 1737

Henry Beekman, Collo		
Bar't Vancleek x Lu't Coll		
Gilb't Livingston, Major		
Elias Van Buntshote, x Capt		
1	Lowrens Van Cleek, Lut	
	Baltus Van Cleek, Ins	
		This Comp'y Cons't of 60 Mn
	Evert Van Wagen, x Capt	} Do..... 49
2	Jacob Kipp, Lut	
	Gerrit Van Wagen, Ins'n	} Do..... 62
	Henry Heermans, Capt	
3	Larance Knickerbacker, x Lut	} Do..... 100
	John Van Benthuyse, Ins	
	Frances De Lang, Capt	} Do..... 62
4	John Montross, Lut	
	Frances Brit, Ins'n	} Do..... 70
	Lowrens Oosterhout, x Capt	
5	James Van Etten, Lut	} Do..... 64
	Wouter Westfaal, remov'd x Ins'n	
	Frances La Roy, Capt	} Do..... 51
6	Micheel Van Cleek, Lut	
	Abraham Swartwout, Ins'n	} Do..... 64
	James Hussey Dece'd x Capt	
7	Hendrick Ter Bos, Lut	} Do..... 51
	Lowrans Lossey, Ins'n	
	Jacob Van Campen, Capt	} Do..... 51
8	Jacob De Witt, Lut	
	John Oosterhout, Ins'n	

These with this x marke will not sairve any longer and are dead or removed—By the best information I could get this being a true State Witness.

HENRY BECKMAN.

LIST OF THE MILITARY OFFICERS OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, 1739.

Gilb't Livingston, Lut Coll, In the room of Lu't Coll, Bar't: Van Cleck, who declins

Elias Van Buntschote, Maj'r, In the Room of Gilb't Livingston.

1st Compa' of the Regiment of Beekman Precinct

Johannes Dolsen, Lut. In the Room of John Montross under Capt Frans De Lange. In Beekman Precinct George Elsworth Ensign.

Rynebeck 2d Compa' of the Regiment.

Gisbert Westfale Ens. In the Room of Wouter Westfale who is moeved under Capt Lowrens Osterhowt. In Rhynebeck Preceinct.

All Remain as they are in Rhynebeck Preceinct.

Abraham Swartwout, Lieut't in the Roome of Meigle Van Cleck Dece'd, under Capt Frans La Roy. In Poghkeepsie Preceinct Symon Frere, Insign under Do.

All Remain as they are—In Beekman Preceinct

6th Compa' of Regiment

Lowerns Van Cleck, Captain, in the Room of Elias Buntschote prei'd to be Maj'r.

In Poghkeepsie Preceinct

Baltes Van Cleck, Lut Barent Luis, Ensign.

7th (Co) of Regiment

Jacob kip Captain In the Rome of Evert Van Wagen who declins by Reason of his adge.

In Rynbeck Preceinct

Gerit Van Wagen Lu't't Aart Van Wagen Ens'n

8th & 9th Companys, by this distinguished

Hendrick Terbos In the Roome of James Hussey Dece'd

In Rombout Preceinct

Lowerens Loosey, Lut't John Brinckerhof Ens'n

Frances Brit, Capt. Robert Brit, Lut Tunis Buntschote, Ens

In Crom Elbow Preceinct. A New Company

Isaac Tietsoort, Capt Henry filkins, Lut, Astyn Creed, Ens'n

Martinus Hoofman Adjutant for the Reg't of Dutchess County.

This last Dat'd 1st Nov'r the rest the 24th 1739.

MUSTER ROLL CAPTAIN PETER VAN DENBURGH'S COMPANY.

July 11th, 1755.

A List of a Company of Foot Raised in Dutchess County under the Command of

Peter Van Denburgh Captain
Joshua Champlin first Lieuten't
Zebulon Mead Second Lieu't

PRIVATE MEN

Jacob Weaver	Edward Hall	Silas Bobbet
Simeon Bowlen	John Ryan	Elijah Curry
Eliphalet Stevens	Ebenesar Merreck, Jun'r	John Gellit
Johan Hendrick Specer	Ezra Kenny	Richard Nicholson
Stephen Hull	Daniel Davison	Peter Caswell
Lewis Bennet	Ebenezer Owen	John Heffy, Jun'r
Amos Bennet	Samuel Reed	Fletcher Smith
Joseph Parish	Joseph Reed	John Crooke
Jonathan Polley	Nathaniel Chapwell	John Herrick
Stephen Mead	Jacob Brill	Elkanah Cook
William Mills	Simeon Terbos—Clerk	Jeffery Nees
James Carrel	James Green—Serjeant	Philip Whelply
Thomas Ingerson	Jacob Sutton	Robert Cook
John Clemens	William Johnston	Jeremiah Binckham
John Wieler	James Weeks	Francis Sawwood
John Wood	Daniel Aldrich	James Finly
John Franklin, Jun'r	Timothy Larkin	Samuel Johnson
Simeon Oosterhout	Michael Brown	Thomas Champlin
Increase Win ✓	Ichabod Stockwell	John Mass
James Morey	Elijah Harvey	Jeames Dowle
John Lewis	William Moore	Roelif Sherrer
Nathaniel Dunham, Jun'r	Michel McDannel	Johannes Coenraetkerl
Michael Walter	Edward Dunfy	Benjamin Utter
William Steenbergh	John Roberts	Patrick Quin
Joseph Steel	Daniel Lane	Jedediah Wells
George Bondy	Henry Lewis	Nathaniel Rennie

Att a Muster of a Company at Poghkeepsie in Dutchess County on Friday the Eleventh day of July One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Five, Raised by Capt. Peter Vanderburgh in Dutchess County Wee Mathew Dubois and Louwerins Van Kleeck Two of his Majesties Judges of the Court of Comon Pleas for said County and Nicholas De Lavergne and Bartholomew Noxon Two of his Majesties Justices of the peace for said County Doe Certifie that the Men whose names are above written amounting to Seventy Eight Affective men, appeared at said Muster in our presence, who are all Inlisted in the Company to be the said Vanderburgh as Captain thereof, as by the Certificates taken before and produced by severall Justices of the peace for County may appear In Testimony whereof we have hereunto set our Hands the day & year above written.

MATTHEW DUBOYS
LOUWERENS VAN KLEECK
NICHOLAS DE LAVERGNE
BARTHO. NOXON

LIST OF EACH OFFICER AND SOULDTER INLISTED IN CAP'T PETER VANDENBURGH COMPANY FROM JULY 11 TO JULY 31 INCLUSEF—1755.

Capt.	Peter Vanderburgh ¹		
Lieuts.	{ Joshua Champlin Zebulon Mead Peter Casley	Sargants	{ Jacob Brill James Green Jonathan Polley John Lewis
Corprils	{ S. Ebenezer Merrick Daniel Lane	Drummor,	Silas Mather
James Tinley	John herrick	Ichabod Stockwell	
timothy Larkin	John Ryne	John Hendrick (spicer)	
James Weeks	John Gillit	Joseph Parrish	
James Dowdel	Eliga Currey	William Mills	
William Gonson	James Carrel	James mory	
Jeremiah bringham	Stephen Hull	Henry Lewis	
John moss	Patrick Quin	Nathaniel Dunham	
Jeremiah Wells	John Wheeler	Jacob Weaour	
Daniel holdredg	John Wood	Simeon broughling	
Jeffry Nase	Wait Weeks	Elifelet Stephens	
Joseph Reed	John Franklin	Amos Bennett	
Ebanazar owin	Simon Ousterhouse	John maburey	
Mikel Walter	Increase Winn	Nathaniel Tinney	
Halimass Stealbark	Philip Welsee	Chisher Wandle	
Elisha Haruey	Thomas Ingerson	John Haffey	
William Moore	John Clemmans	Roulf Sherred	
Stephen meed	Joseph Steal	Johanis Coonrot Karel	
Kain McKinney	George Bunday	John Thompson	
Mikel Brown	Thomas Champlin	Jonathan Linsey	
Flitcher Smith	Simon Terbush	Richard Nichoson	
Hazakiah Kinney	Samuel Read	Robert Cook	
Richard Balis	Fransis Sawwood	Benjamin Tidd	
Nathaniel Rappel	John Andrews (carpenter)	Nathaniel Lane	
Deserded July 25 Day	Edward Dunfee	Daniel Davison	
1755 and Carried of	Mike McDaniel	John Smith	
all his Cloaths	John Roberts	Silas Bobbet	
Elkany Cook	Thomas Green		

1. Captain Vanderburgh died August 21, 1755.

**MUSTER ROLL OF A COMPANY OF PROVINCIALS IN YE PAY OF YE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK FOR DUTCHESS COUNTY COMMANDED
BY JOSEPH CRANE ESQ'R (1758)¹**

Captain

Joseph Crane, Esq'r

Lieutenants

Richard Ray

Philip Paddock

Non Commission'd Officers

Benjamin Higgins

John Cannon

Simon Calkins

Jonathan Vickry

Corporals

John House

Joseph Parish

Nathaniel Green

Drum

Nathaniel Wescoat

PRIVATES

John McCreery

Eleazer Baker

Stephen Fenton

Eliphalet Wheeler

John Bennett

Phineas Woodward

John Frankland

Samuel Cogswell

James Pingry

Thomas Inckly

James Lovelace

Charles Barsleys

Andrew Cowley

Michal Tenry

George Clasen

David Hodges

George Dickenson

Caleb Hill

Gilbert Clap

David Vickry

Eneos Nicholson

Asa Cummins

Joshua Barnum

Jacob Ellis

Bennoraia Gray

Daniel Townsend

David Sturdyvent*

William Allen

William Earl*

Rossel Frankland

Mathew Standish*

Abner Edie

Zachariah Huntington

Edward Popple

Stephen Hull

John Martin

Samuel Blackman

Simon Scouter.

John Willm Loudenburgh

Samuel Brewster*

Cornelius Fuller

Joseph Barlow*

Noah Jelett

Joseph Hollester

Joseph Philips

Amos Allen

Moses Allen

Daniel Allen

Jeddiah Carley

Samuel Boynton

John Ashton

Daniel Atwood

Matthew fuller

Ruben Rapeljea

Bethual Baker

John Gray

William Calkins*

Stephen March

Ebenezer Gage

Enoch Seers

Rowland Rosall

Azariah Parish

Daniel Cash

Abel Sherwood

Thomas Cole

Jezediah Frost

John Perry

John Franklin

Jacob Leonard

Henry Gray

Thomas Evans*

Benjamin Harrington

Benjamin Shaw

Isaac Harrington*

John Barber

John D. Pew

Conrad Sarenbergh*

Philip Pear

Andrew Silvernail*

Reuben Crosby*

In the above Company of Provincials the birthplace given in the records is Great Britain or Ireland, excepting the names followed by an asterisk (*) which indicates native of Dutchess County.

1. Colonial Archives Vol. LXXXV, p. 132.

THE COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.

MUSTER ROLL OF THE MEN RAIS'D IN YE COUNTY OF DUTCHESS AND
PASS'D FOR CAPT PETER HARRIS'S COMPANY MAY YE 1: 1760

Captain Peter Harris

Joseph Power }
Isaac Conclin } Lieut'ts

PRIVATES

Bartho'lo Hooageboom	William Pangborn	Timity Harris
Marcus Snyder	Jacob Ladew	Samuel Hoges
Thimoty Hewmans	Nucomb Smith	Abraham Van Amborgh
Tobias Steenbergh	Abraham Vredinborgh	Darmon Bartley
Capt Peter Harris	John Murry	John Benndigen
Peter Cole	Leonard Hunold	George Nease
John Buys	Jacob Shever	Joseph Hegman
John Tompkins	Robert Cane	John Hickey
Samuel Matthews	Martin Simon	Tunis Cole
Asa Perkins	Major Pawling	Peter Simson
Natha'll Washburn	Stephen Crons	Jacob Jones
Myndert V. D. Bogert	Garritt Van Ness	Isaac Wanson
Isaac Parmetier	Jacob Mare	John Graham
Richard Memyon	Peter Freden Burgh	John Lake
John Van Denbogert	Anthoney Turtr	William Conaly
Danniel Moore	Benj: Freden Burgh	John Lake Jur
Isaac German	Daniel Welts	Peter Wasfall
Elisah Ballard	George Elliout	Comb Wood
Moses Prindle	John Ferguson	Andrew Myers
John House	William Tompkins	John Vredingbourgh
Samuel Benedict	Willhelmus Steenbergh	Cyrenivs Newcomb
Amos Turner	Israel Chilson	Fransis Mathitt
Jeremiah Steanburgh	Henry Rundel Indian	Peter Van Nallen
Jeremiah Wood	Zacharias Snyder	Peack DeWitt
Benjamin Phillips	John Lassen	Peter Cammell
William Buys	Martin bush	Al'abartis Sickner
Henry Buys	Peter Johnson	James Hobs
Peter Ostrander	Gedion Turner	Peter Lowdiwick
Joseph Lott	Abra'm Swartwout	John Ostrander
John Wording	Isaac Burnet	Jacob Boice
John Stone	William Corkeren	William Shilly
Isaac Beazel	John Dandey	Mattaves Freden Burgh
Benjamin North	James Webb	Peter Weaver
Christopher Smith	Abraham Burrows	Jacobus Keep
Solomon Seaman	James Allsworth	Fielx Layster
	Elisiah Powel	

The above Contains one Captain two Lieutts: & one hundred & four
privates Musterd by me Barthow: Le Roux Muster Mastr of Dutchess
County.



Col. Johnston Livingston de Peyster

CAPT JOHN VAN NESS HIS MUSTER ROLL, MAY 1760

Capt John Van Ness

Samuel Whelpley

Simeon Barber

} Lieuts.

PRIVATES

Simeon Barber Lieut
 Moses Barber
 Roswell Nettleton
 Leonard Farguson
 John Daly
 John Sharp Junr
 John Joshling
 Daniel Fenny
 Mikell Burk
 John Gray
 Eli Runnels
 John Richardson
 David Sturdiwint
 Isaack Betherton Jun
 John Paddock
 Jacob Spaner Bergh
 Johannes Lones
 Jseph Cooe
 Robert Willess
 John Williams
 Adam Wolferron
 John Morris

Oliver Ecker ✓
 Samuel Wheeler
 Philip Johnson
 Teznis Cover
 Peter Buckle
 Elisha Blin
 Samuel Richards
 William Willeby
 James Hurd
 Caleb Reynolds
 Charles McCarty
 Michael Stilwel
 Jacob Miller
 Benjamin Brownel
 Enos Ferguson
 Henny Joshling
 William Ferris
 Solomon Kinery
 Ebenezer Allwater
 John Wilman
 Silvanus Willibus
 Samuel Moore

John Sharp
 Isaack Betherton
 Jacob Miller
 Benjamin Streater
 Abraham Johnson
 Nicholas Luyk Junr
 Nicholas Cramer
 Jacob Cline
 Henry Kiefer
 Isaac Cole Jun'r
 Nicholas Huygh
 Michael Lush
 Jacobus Ostrander
 Adam Ostrander
 Philip Tuff
 Benedick Frits
 Elija Buttles
 William Powell
 Domeny Digers
 Miles Grissil
 Hendrick Ostrander
 Adam Slouter

The above Contains one Captain two Lieut'ts and sixty five privates
 Mustered by me Bartho'w Le Roux Muster Mast'r of Dutchess County.

A MUSTER ROLL OF THE MEN RAIS'D IN THE COUNTY OF DUTCHESS
 AND PASS'D MUSTER FOR CAPT RICH'D REA'S COMPANY
 MAY YE 1: 1760

Captain Richard (Rea)

John Cannon

Samuel Terry

} Lieutenants

PRIVATES

Oliver Fox
 Jeramiah Parmer
 Tilton Eastman
 James Richards
 Joshua Hill
 Capt. Rich'd Rea

Samuel Terry Lieut't
 Solomon Cole
 Joseph Flee
 Natha'll Earl
 Thimoty Pierce
 Benjamin Franklen

George Bundy
 Joseph Odel
 Benjamin Beamus
 Daniel Allen
 Thomas Wilcoks
 Joshua Loveless

THE COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.

Stephen Hull	Plagley Sprague	Richard Murch
Ebenezar Balie	Mahn Daggett	John Roberts
David Cash	John Barber Junr	Abner Doughty
Asa Cummings	Ebenezer Robertson	Thomas Merrick
Jesse Fairchild	William Day	Benjamin Hopkins
Austin Wright	John Cannón Lieut't	James Cowen
Benjam'n Higgins	William Eastman	Asa Loudinton
Natha'll Green	Samuel Dalie	Isaac Craw
Lamuel Hopkins	Isaac Ter Busch Lieut't	Jacob Pepper
David Vickrey	Joseph Beavans	Abner Goodspeed
Joseph Robins	Josiah Hall	John House
Cumfort Loudinton	James Covee	John Bennet
Obadiah Chace	Benjamin Bennett	Jacob Burges
James Lovelace	Daniel Parks	Samuel Fox
Ephariam Jones	Samuel Coxwell	Gideon Hollester
Isaac Wilcocks	Ephraim Darling	Zephaniah Little
Caleb Worden	Ichabud Parmiter	Jeradiah Davis
John Sunderling	Zeth Covel	Jonathan Lawrence
Simon Covel	William Stephens	John Hiames
Samuel Spalding	Phineas Woodward	James Ravelje
Elamuel Fuller	James McNeal	Lazures Ellis
John Dean	Joseph Ashcraft	Andrew Atwood
James Shaw	Abr'm Hartwell	Samuel Nelson
Elijah Hamlen	Theodoras Crosbie	John Nelson
Stephen Fenton	George Guage	Samuel Dimmuck
Natha'll Hollester	John Frost	William Roe

The above Contains one Captain two Lieut'ts and Ninety three privates mustered by me Bartho'w LeRoux Muster Master for Dutchess.

MUSTER ROLL OF MEN RAIS'D IN THE COUNTY OF DUTCHESS AND PASS'D
FOR CAPT. JACOBUS SWARTWOUT'S COMPANY MAY YE 1ST 1760

Capt. Jacobus Swartwout	Nicho's Emanuel	Gabriel	} Lieut'ts
	Isaac T'r Bush		

PRIVATES

Shadrack Baker	Samuel Clark	Philip Smith
John Schouten	Benjamin Cummins	Thomas Frost
Henry Wright	Hans Jere Weatman	Zebulon Mosier
Joshua Barker	Oliver Cromwell	Ezekel Gee
Anthony Coffin	Solomon Schouten	John Conet
Henry Gray	William Green	Benjamin Hedger
Daniel Nettleton	Wm. Woodford	Nath'll Brock
William Prichett	Robt. Shearer	Edward Rose
Amos Allen	James Pickket	Henry V. Heynen
William Clark	Stephen Bedford	Gedion Fitshoudt

Ruben Mentor Junr	George Hicks	James Doudle
Ebenezar Burliegh	Joseph Hornett	Danel Calagohun
John Jordan	James Bennit	John Bradshaw
Adam Miller	Thos. Coffin	Herculus Stanley
William Ingram	Joseph McIntoch	Benjamin Darling Jun
Joseph Mesner	James Draper	Dennis Christie
William Branderkin	Ebeneazer Cummins	Hans Jere Hoftgood
William Lent	John Adam Wert	Thomas Carskaden
Capt. Jacobus Swart- wout	James brooks	Benjamin Post
John Weys Indian	Ephariam Bartley	John Ames
Cornelus Willsie	Haramanus House	Lieut't Gabriel Eman- uel &
William MeMunnser	Henry Wiltzie	Nicholas Myer
Jacob Penner	Evert Valker	David Carlie
Esekiah Brown	Mingo Lango	Ezezial Spicer
John Holms	Thomas Meridet	Barnabus Chapman
Jerediah Grare	Peter Storm	Mathew Strait
Benjamin Dailey	William Camble	John Lougy
John Thurston	Patrick Mitchel	Gashem Jones
John Smawling	Azariah Parish	Jefferey Nearce
John Johnson	Daniel Mead	Timity Barke
Simeon Schouten	Lewis Mead	Elkenney Cooke
Jacob Schouten	David Richards	James Grees
	William More	
	Joseph Tucker	

The above Contains one Captain two Lieut'ts and Ninety Eight privates Mustered by me

Bartho'w Le Roux
Muster Mast'r for Dutchess County

A MUSTER ROLL OF THE MEN RAISED AND PASS'D IN THE COUNTY OF
DUTCHESS FOR CAPTAIN ISAAC TER BUSH COMPANY,
21ST JUNE 1761

Isaac Ter Bush Captain	Tunis Corsa	} Lieutenants
	Samuel Whelpley	

PRIVATES

Nehemiah Smith	Christopher Stevens	Joseph Suttan
Edward Coffin	Phenias Woodard	David Young
Abraham Eynman	Joseph Langdon	Francis Miller
Andries Schouten	Isaac Crow	Robert Cain
Robert Shearer	Matthew Wineter	Nicholas Wager
Henry Wright	William Fergison	James Mansfield
Jonas Parks	Benjamin Hedger	James Loudon

William Lant	George Scutt	Ellis Vinson
Elijah Dowee	Moses Gee	Daniel Willcocks
Thomas Knap	Robert Wier	Martin Dowee
Samuel Richards	William Delaway	Elisha Pain
James Dowdle	John Schouten	George Anderson
Daniel Hogan	John Langdon	John Jackson
Ebebneizer Allion	William Cummings	Anthony Sheniew
Andrew Ross	William Barken	Loudawick Creeles
William Watson	David Hammans	Myer Earn
Adam Miller	David Smith	Jonathan Woodard
Hugh Gamble	Elijah Crosby	Andrew Myers
Benjamin Cahoon	Henry Webber	Daniel Callahon
Thom's Green	Abraham Walker	Abraham Johnson
Peter Osterout	Jacob Van Tassel	Peter Miller
John Kennedy	Christopher Stevens	Joseph Worden
Jeremiah Ness	De Owen Le Flower	John Burke
John McKenney	Matthew Felix	Laurance Schael
Peter Avery	Peter Ostrander	Gabriel Menter
Volentine Earnest	David Cash	Robert Menter
	Daniel Shepherd	

The above being one Captain two Lieutenants and Seventy nine men where Mustered and approved off for Capt Isaac Ter Bush's Company in the County of Dutchess

Geo'e: Brewerton jun'r Coll.

While the militia of Dutchess were called on to render services during the Colonial Period, the county was not the scene of active military operations. During the French and English war (1744 to 1748) the colonists of these respective nations were involved in these hostilities. A letter from Col. Beekman to Colonial Governor George Clinton was laid before the Council May 30, 1746, relative to the raising of men in Dutchess. The Governor was advised by that body to engage two hundred men from this county and to recommend the Assembly to provide ammunition pay and subsistence for them. Nothing more than a petty warfare, however, followed the arrangements for the reduction of Canada. The war was terminated by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle in 1748, and the disbandment of the provincial forces followed in September of that year.

But peace was of short continuance, a final struggle between France and England for colonial supremacy in America was inevitable. In this conflict, begun in 1755, and known as the French and Indian war,

the military forces of Dutchess were again called into requisition, and continued in the service until the final overthrow of the power of France in Canada in 1760.

The forts at Oswego were surrendered to a French force under Gen. Montcalm, August 14, 1756, and September 6th of the same year, Gov. Hardy directed the Colonels of the militia of Dutchess and Ulster counties to repair immediately with their regiments to Albany, and thence to co-operate with Lord Loudon at Lake George. This campaign served as a training school for many who were destined to take a prominent part in the struggle then impending for colonial independence.

The so-called "Anti-Rent War," of 1766 which distressed the inhabitants of Dutchess and other counties in the Hudson Valley, and necessitated the presence of the British troops (28th Regiment) at Poughkeepsie and Pawling in July of that year, may be appropriately introduced in this chapter.

The source of this insurrection was the granting of large tracts of land at the beginning of the century to favored persons, so that actual settlers could not become owners but only tenants. Popular discontent was emphasized in the armed refusal of settlers to pay the rents exacted.

William Prendergast, who lived about a mile south of the village of Pawling, on the farm now occupied by William H. Arnold, was the leader of the insurgents in this county. The assembling of his followers on Quaker Hill was so formidable that the grenadiers at Poughkeepsie waited for reinforcements of two hundred troopers and two field pieces from New York before proceeding against him. After a skirmish Prendergast surrendered, and with several others, was brought a prisoner to Poughkeepsie to be tried for high treason. So great was local excitement that to forestall an attempt to rescue, he was speedily removed to New York. Two companies of the regiment remained in Poughkeepsie "to guard the prison and prevent further commotions until the prisoners are tried."

Prendergast was returned to Poughkeepsie for trial which occurred the first fortnight in August. Although ably assisted in his defense by his wife (née Mehitabel Wing) treason was proved, and the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to be hanged in six weeks. Then the efforts of his valiant wife became more determined. She obtained an

audience with Gov. Moore, and returned about the first of September with a reprieve. Her arrival was timely, for a company of fifty mounted men had ridden across the county to rescue her husband from jail. She convinced them of the folly of their contemplated act, and turned to the task of procuring a pardon from the King. In a letter dated October 11, 1766, from Governor Moore to the Earl of Shelburne, the pardon of Prendergast is recommended, and George III granted it in December of the same year.

Prendergast finally acquired title to his farm, as is shown by a deed now in possession of Thomas J. Arnold, bearing date of 1771, by which the land was conveyed to him by the heirs of Frederick Philipse. He later sold this property to Humphrey Slocum and removed to the western part of the State. His son James settled, with other Prendergasts, near Chautauqua Lake, and became the founder of Jamestown, where his family, now extinct there, presented a library to the city.



DANIEL VAN DE BOGART.

CHAPTER IX.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

THE War of American Independence was an event of vast moment, affecting the destinies of all nations. The question decided by the conflict was this: Whether the English colonies in America, becoming sovereign, should govern themselves or be ruled as dependencies of a European Monarchy. The decision was rendered in favor of separation and independence.

The immediate cause of the Revolution was the passage by Parliament of a number of acts destructive of colonial liberty. England demanded that the people of the Colonies should be taxed to defray, in part at least, the expenses of the French and Indian War, which had been concluded by the signing of the Treaty of Paris February 16, 1763. To this end a tariff was imposed on teas imported by the Colonists. This was followed in March of 1765 by the odious Stamp Act, which required, after the first day of November of the same year, that every note, bond, deed, mortgage, lease, license and legal document of whatever sort used in the colonies, be executed on paper bearing an English stamp. This paper, furnished by the British government, cost from three pence to six pounds according to the nature of the document. Every colonial pamphlet, almanac and newspaper was required to be printed on paper of the same sort for which the value of the stamps ranged from a half-penny to four pence. The news of this act was received in America with indignation, and the day it went into effect ten boxes of the stamped paper were seized by the people of New York and openly destroyed. The act was repealed March 18, 1766, and in June 1767 an act was passed imposing a duty on glass, paper, painters colors and teas, imported into the colonies. Various other acts of Parliament affecting more particularly the people of Massachusetts, aggravated the antagonism toward the Mother country, and in the Colonial Congress assembled at Philadelphia September 1774, it was unanimously agreed to sustain Massachusetts in her conflict with

a wicked ministry. The people of New York, however, were eminently conservative and hopeful of a peaceful solution of the pending controversy, though not less earnest in their convictions. That the inhabitants of Dutchess inclined toward a peaceful adjustment of colonial grievances is shown by the following extracts from resolutions adopted at a meeting, held in Poughkeepsie August 10th, 1774: "That letters of instruction be directed to the Members of the General Assembly for the County of Dutchess, desiring that at the next meeting of the General Assembly for the Province of New York, they will lay before that honourable House the dangerous consequences flowing from several late Acts of the British Parliament imposing duties and taxes on the British Colonies in America, for the sole purpose of raising a revenue, and that they use their influence in the said House, and with the several branches of the Legislature, to lay before his Majesty an humble Petition and Remonstrance, setting forth the state of our several grievances, and praying his Royal interposition for a repeal of the said Acts."

"That they ought, and are willing to bear and pay such part and proportion of the national expenses as their circumstances will admit of."

"That like sentiments, adopted by the Legislature of other Colonies, will have a tendency to conciliate the affections of the Mother country and the colonies, upon which their mutual happiness, we conceive, principally depends."

In March 1775, the "Committee of Sixty," composed of the inhabitants of the city and county of New York invited a meeting of delegates from the counties of the Province, to serve in Provincial Convention to be held in New York City, April 20, 1775, for the purpose of choosing delegates to represent the colony in the Continental Congress.

Dutchess County was represented in its deliberations by Egbert Benson, Morris Graham and Robert R. Livingston. The following delegates were appointed to represent the Province of New York in the Congress at Philadelphia May 10th, 1775: John Alsop, Simon Boerum, George Clinton, James Duane, William Floyd, John Jay, Francis Lewis, Philip Livingston, Robert R. Livingston, Col. Lewis Morris, Col. Philip Schuyler, and Henry Wisner .

The Convention adjourned April 22nd, and the day following New York learned of the battle of Lexington. The people of this province

were then thoroughly aroused. The "Committee of Sixty" was increased to a "Committee of One Hundred," and April 29, 1775, "the freeman, freeholders and inhabitants of the city and county of New York," met and formulated "Articles of Association" sometimes called the "Revolutionary Pledge." A call was issued for a new Provincial Convention or Congress and in volume I of the Calendar of Revolutionary Papers in the Secretary of State's Office appears the following, relative to Dutchess County:

"At a county meeting in consequence of notifications for that purpose on the 16th of May, Dirck Brinckerhoff, Anthony Hoffman, Zephaniah Platt, Richard Montgomery, Ephraim Paine, Gilbert Livingston and Jonathan Landon Esqurs., and Messrs. Gysbert Schenck, Melancthon Smith and Nathaniel Sackett were by a majority of voices Elected Deputies for the term of Six months to represent the county of Dutchess in the Provincial convention to be held at the city of New York on the 22nd instant."

One of the first acts of the Provincial Congress, to which the above delegates were elected, was the endorsement of the "Articles of Association" and copies of the documents were placed in the hands of committees to circulate through the counties for signatures. The primary purpose of this "Pledge" was to bring the people up to the point of associated effort, and had no direct reference to an appeal to arms and separation from the English government. The "Pledge" itself reads:

"Persuaded that the salvation of the rights and liberties of America depend, under God, on the firm union of its inhabitants in a vigorous prosecution of the measures necessary for its safety, and convinced of the necessity of preventing anarchy and confusion which attend a dissolution of the powers of government. We, the Freeman, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of Dutchess, being greatly alarmed at the avowed design of the Ministry to raise a revenue in America, and shocked by the bloody scene now acting in Massachusetts Bay, do in the most solemn manner resolve never to become slaves, and do associate, under all the ties of religion, honor, and love to our country, to adopt and endeavor to carry into execution whatsoever measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress, or resolved upon by our Provincial Convention, for the purpose of preserving our constitution and of opposing the several arbitrary acts of the British Parliament, until a reconcilia-

tion between Great Britain and America, on constitutional principles (which we most ardently desire) can be obtained, and that we will in all things follow the advice of our General Committee respecting the purposes aforesaid, the preservation of peace and good order and the safety of individuals and property."

In Dutchess County there were 1820 signers, and 964 persons who refused to sign. Some qualified their signatures by certain restrictions. Lists were recorded of those who signed and of those who refused to sign, and are preserved in the American Archives. They show a radical difference in the views even of members of the same family, and in some of the Precincts, almost an equal division in numbers. For convenient reference the lists of signers and non-signers are now introduced, arranged alphabetically:

AMENIA PRECINCT.

The signers to the "Articles of Association," June and July, 1775.

Adams, Elisha	Bartow, John	Bryan, Ezra
Adams, Abraham	Beadle, James	Buck, Israel
Adams, Williams	Beard, Elibu, Jr.	Buck, Zadock
Adams, Abraham, Jr.	Bennet, John	Buel, Grover, Jr.
Adams, Jonas	Benedict, Samuel	Bull, Grover
Adams, Joseph	Benedict, John	Burton, Isaac, Jr.
Allen, James	Besse, Elias	Burton, Isaac
Allerton, Jonathan	Besse, Ephraim	Burton, Eli
Alsworth, William	Betts, James	Burton, Judah
Ailey, Thomas	Blaksly, Daniel	
Armstrong, Solomon	Blust, William	Carter, Ebenezer
Atherton, Corns	Bosse, Ebenezer	Carlów, Elisha
Atwater, Levi	Boyd, John	Castle, Daniel
Atwater, John	Brace, Jared	Castle, Gideon
	Brack, Jonathan	Chamberlain, William
Backus, Joseph	Bramball, Edmund	Chamberlain, John
Barnet, John, Jr.	Brown, Benjamin	Chamberlain, Colbe
Barnet, James	Brown, David,	Chapman, James
Barker, James	Brown, Moses	Charts, Ledyard J.
Barker, William	Brown, Zedekiah	Child, Increase
Barnes, Henry	Brunson, John	Cleaveland Josiah
Barnes, Jonah	Bruster, David	Cleaveland, Ezra
Barry, John	Brunson, John, Jr.	Cline, John
Barry, Henry	Brush, Lemuel	Cook, Simeon
Barlow, Nathan	Brush, Richard	Cook, Simeon, Jr.
Barlow, Moses	Brush, William	Cook, Jacob



Ebert Guernsey M.D. LL.D.

Cook, Nathaniel	Elow.th, James, Jr.	Hebard, Robert
Cole, Barnabas		Hellsy, Simson
Collin, David	Farr, Archibald	Herrick, Rufus
Collins, John	Farr, John	Herrick, Samuel
Connor, John	Finch, William	Herrick, Nathan
Cornwell, Thomas	Fish, Jonathan	Herrick, Benjamin
Cornwell, William	Ford, William	Herrick, Stephen
Cornwell, Samuel	Ford, John	Herrick, Stephen, Jr.
Coy, John	Ford, James	Hinns, Ebenezer
Crofoot, Benjamin	Ford, Ephraim	Hinns, Elijah
Crosby, Enoch	Fort, Asa	Holmes, Elijah
Crippin, Jabez	Foster, Nathaniel	Holmes, Benjamin
Crippen, Benjamin	Fouler, Benjamin	Holmes, Ichabod
Curry, John	Fowler, Joseph	Holmes, Abner
	Freeman, John	Holmes, John
Daily, Elijah	Freeman, Robert	Holmes, Samuel
Davis, Squire	Freehart, Robert	Hollifer, Elisha
Davison, Daniel	Freeman, Elijah	Hollister, Benjamin
Dakin, Caleb	French, Abraham	Hopkins, Noah
Darrow, Isaac		Hopkins, Roswell
DeLavergne, Joseph	Ganong, Thomas	Howard, John
DeLavergne, Lewis	Garnsey, Daniel	Hunt, William
DeLametter, John	Gates, Nathan	Hunter, Jonathan
DeLamater, Isaac	Gates, Gerardus	Hewson, Alexander
Delamater, Martin	Gates, Nathaniel	
Delane, Benjamin	Gillet, Abner	Jarvis, Samuel
Delano, Stephen	Gillet, David	Johnson, Robert
Denton, John	Gillet, Gardner	Johnson, Samuel
Denton, Benjamin, Jr.	Gillet, Moses	Johnson, Ezekiel
Denton, Joel	Gillet, Joseph	Johnson, Paul
Denny, John, Jr.	Gillet, Barnabas	Johns, Benjamin
Dickson, Gabriel	Gilson, Eleazer	Jones, John
Dickson, James	Gray, Samuel	Jones, Eben
Dickinson, Versal	Gray, Jeduthau	Judson, Samuel
Dodge, Samuel	Grey, Joseph	
Doty, Joseph	Green, Timothy	Kelly, Seth
Doty, Reuben		Ketcham, Joel
Doty, David	Handley, Sylvester	King, Samuel, Jr.
Doty, Reuben	Hammond, Jason	King, William
Douglass, John	Hall, William	King, Samuel
Drake, John	Harris, Moses, Jr.	Kinne, Jesse
Dunham, Nehemiah	Harvey, Obed	Klyn, Peter
Dunham, Samuel	Harvey, Obed, Jr.	Knapp, Zadoc
Dunham, Seth	Harvey, Daniel	Knapp, William
	Hebbard, James	
Elliot, Jacob	Hebbard, Abel	Lamb, Isaac

Lamb, Thiel
 Larrabe, Richard
 Larrabe, Ebenezer
 Latimore, Elisha
 Latimer, Ebenezer
 Lathrop, Walter
 Lawrence, Thomas
 Levitt, Lot
 Lloyd, John
 Lockwood, Theoph
 Losel, Joshua

McCollough, William
 McNeil, John

Marks, Isaac
 Marsh, Josiah
 Marsh, Silas
 Mathews, Obadiah
 May, Daniel
 Mayhew, Levi
 Maxam, Benjamin
 Mead, Job
 Mead, King
 Mead, John
 Mead, Isaiah
 Mead, John
 Mead, James
 Mears, John
 Merchant, John
 Minns, Stephen
 Mitchell, William
 Morse, Peter
 Morey, Thomas
 Mordack, John
 Morton, Eleazer
 Mott, Abiah
 Moulton, William
 Mygatt, Thomas

Nye, Sylvannus

Osborne, John
 Osburn, Isaac
 Orton, Levi

Paine, Ichabod
 Paine, Barnabas, Jr.
 Paine, Ichabod, Jr.
 Paine, Abraham
 Paine, Elihu
 Paine, Brinton
 Paine, Barnabas
 Payne, David
 Palmer, James
 Palmer, Samuel
 Palmer, Nathan
 Parks, Isaac
 Park, Ebenezer
 Patrick, Robert
 Penoyer, Joseph
 Penoyer, Amos
 Perlee, Edward
 Pike, Jonathan
 Pinney, Nathaniel
 Porter, Elijah
 Power, Joest
 Power, Jacob
 Purdy, Moumouth
 Putney, Thorn

Randle, David
 Reed, Ezra
 Reed, Elijah
 Reed, James
 Reed, Geroham
 Reed, Simeon
 Reed, Eliakim, Jr.
 Reynolds, Stephen
 Reynolds, William
 Reynolds, Jacob
 Roe, Silas
 Roe, Elijah
 Rogers, Jeha
 Rogers, Ichabod, Jr.
 Row, Nicholas
 Rowe, James B.
 Rudd, Zebulon
 Rudd, Barzillai
 Rundel, Jared
 Rundel, David

Sackett, Ezekiel
 Sackett, John
 Sackett, John, Jr.
 Sage, Benjamin
 Sage, Daniel
 Seymour, John
 Shabalier, Abner
 Shavilier, Elias
 Shavelean, Solomon
 Sherwood, Parrock
 Sherwood, Asahel
 Shepherd, Samuel, Jr.
 Shepherd, Daniel
 Shepherd, Jonathan
 Sheppherd, Israel
 Shirliff, Lemuel
 Slason, Bower
 Slavebean, Peter
 Slocum, Abraham
 Smith, Joseph
 Smith, Elijah
 Smith, Jesse, Jr.
 Smith, Thomas
 Smith, Elijah
 Smith, Platt
 Smith, James, Jr.
 Sniter, Samuel
 Southworth, Samuel
 Sornburgh, George
 Sornburgh, Frederick
 Spalding, Elnathan
 Spuer, Nathan
 Spuer, Jacob
 Stevens, Mathew
 Stephens, Andrew
 Stephens, Elkanah
 St. Johns, Ezra
 Swift, Nathaniel
 Swift, Samuel
 Scott, John

Talcut, Joshua
 Thayer, John
 Thompson, Samuel
 Thompson, Sam'l
 Thomas, Thomas

Thomas, Beriah	Ways, Ebenezer	Wilsey, William
Thurston, Ezra	Waters, Samuel	Winegar, Conrad
Thurston, John	Waters, David	Winegar, Garrett
Thurston, Joel	Washburn, Joel	Winegar, Henry
Tilson, Timothy	Warren, Stephen	Winegar, Asahel
Torner, John	Webster, Daniel	Willet, Gilbert
Trusdel, David	Webb, Josiah	Wood, Elijah
Trowbridge, Seelye	West, Samuel	Wood, Robert
Tubbs, Adin	Welch, Thomas	Wheeler, Seth
Tyler, Shulel	Wilk, Job	Wheeler, Solomon
	Willeman, Weight	Wheeler Noah
Vendeusen, Mathew	Wilson, Reuben	Wyants, William, Jr.
Vaun, Benjamin	Wilson, Robert	
	Wilson, Justus	Young, William
Wanning, Thed	Wiltsie, Laurence	

AMENIA PRECINCT.

A list of the persons who refused to sign.

Barlow, Nathan	Gates, Stephen	
Benson, Joseph	Green, Joseph	Sackett, Richard
Benson, John		Seeton, Rufus
Briggs, Ellis	Hamilton, Richard	Swift, Judah
Bump, Edward	Heart, Samuel	Swift, Seth
Dorman, Jacob	Mays, Elisha	Washburn, Daniel
Dunham, John	Marchant, Abell	Williams, Joseph
Dunham, Samuel, Sr.		Winegar, Samuel
	Reed, Silas	Winegar, Henry
Finch, Albert	Roberts, William	Whitcomb, Simon
	Row, Garret	Woodworth, Dier
Gates, John		

ROSWELL HOPKINS, Chairman.

SILAS MARSH,

SAMUEL KING, Assistants.

BEEKMAN PRECINCT.

The signers to the "Articles of Association," July, 1775.

Abbet, David	Amey, Nuklus	Barber, William
Acker, Johannes ✓	Andrews, John	Beam, John
Adriance, Albert	Arnold, John	Beckwith, Matthew
Alger, William B.		Bently, William, Jr.
Alger, Jonathan	Baker, Thomas	Bently, William
Alley, Elias	Bailey, Henry	Bently, Taber

Bently, John	Cronckill, George	Hopins, John
Bently, Tillinghest		Howard, Edward
Birdsell, Henry	Dakin, Woos	Hubbard, Ezekiel
Birdsell, Benjamin	Delong, Johannes	Huling, Walton
Bockus, Addom	Denne, Joseph	Huling, John
Bouler, Joseph	Denne, Abraham	Humphrey, William
Brewer, William	Dennis, Jonathan	Humphrey, Wm., Jr.
Brown, Zephaniah	Dennis, Isaac	Humfrey, James
Brown, David	Doxie, Thomas	Hutchins, Jacob, Jr.
Brill, David		Hyatt, Abraham
Bull, Peter	Eagles, John	
Bush, Judiath J.	Eastwood, James	Ingersoll, Josiah
Bullock, Thomas	Edget, Joel	
Burch, Joshua	Eldredge, Casy, Jr.	Jenkins, Judiah
	Edwards, Salmay	Jenkins, John
Calton, Isaac	Esmond, Jacob	Jenkins, Jonathan
Carman, Andrew	Everett, Clear	Jenkins, Jonathan, Jr.
Carman, Joseph	Every, Samuel	Johnson, Stephen
Carman, Joshua		
Carman, Joshua, Jr.	Fish, Daniel	Kelley, William
Cartwright, Peter	Fish, John	Kelley, John
Cary, Ebenezer	Fish, Pardon	Kimme, Digmus
Cary, Nathaniel	Flagler, Zachariah	Koons, Nicholas
Carr, Joseph	Force, Timothy	
Carr, Joseph	Force, Solomon	Lamb, John
Champlin, Joshua	Force, Benjamin	Lain, Jacob
Champlin, Elisha	Forgason, Benjamin	Lawless, Joseph, Jr.
Champlin, William	Forgason, Elijah	Lain, Johannes
Champlies, Joshua, Jr.	Forgason, Elijah, Jr.	Lawrence, Daniel
Clark, William	Forgoson, Stephen	Leavens, Peter
Clark, Thomas	Forguson, John	Lester, Nehemiah
Clements, Tobias		Lewis, Samuel
Cash, David	Gardner, Samuel	Ley, Thomas
Cash, Sylvanus	Green, Job	Losse, Francis
Cockrane, Andrew		Losse, George
Conger, John	Hall, Gideon	Losse, John
Coon, Mathew	Hall, William	Lossing, Johannes
Cooper, Obadiah, Jr.	Hall, Benjamin	
Comptor, John	Halloway, Joseph	McClus, Peter
Cornell, Henry	Harris, Peter	McDowell, William
Cornell, Martin	Harris, Peter	McLees, James
Cornell, Thomas	Harris, Myndert	McNeal, William
Cornwell, Samuel	Heayelton, Charles	
Crandel, Samuel	Hegeman, John	
Crandell, Amos	Hicks, John	Markes, Aholyah
Creedy, James M.	Hill, John	Maynard, Cornelius

Mackrill, Richard	Rush, Isaac J.	Tabor, William
Melony, John		Tanner, Job
Miller, Jacob	Shear, Henry	Tanner, James
M'Collom, James	Shear, Peter	Taylor, Joseph
Mill, Garret	Shear, Peter, Jr.	Thorn, Gershom
Moon, John	Simpson, Abel	Tomson, Samuel
Mowry, Joshua	Smith, Henry	Totten, Gilbert
Mowery, Stephen	Smith, Ezekiel	Townsend, Stephen
Mosher, Abraham	Smith, Nathaniel	Townsend, Caleb
	Smith, William	Tredwell, Edward
Nethaway, Thomas	Smith, Maurice	Tripp, Nial
Newton, Charles	Smith, John	Uhl, Daniel
Noxon, Benjamin	Smith, Seth	
Noxon, Peter	Shear, Lewis	Vail, Isaac
	Shear, William	Vail, Israel
Oakley, Jesse	Shearman, Job	Van Wyck, Cornelius
Oats, John	Sol, Ebenezer	Vincent, Philip
	Sol, Nathaniel	Vinton, John
Parker, Abel	Spargue, Seth	Vosburgh, James
Parkes, Whiten	Spencer, Benjamin	
Parks, Jonathan	Spencer, Jabez	Wait, Christopher
Pamer, David	Spencer, Thomas	Weaver, John
Pearsall, Henry	Spencer, William	Weaver, Edward
Platt, Charles	Stevenson, Nathaniel	West, F.
Pleas, Morris	Stafford, Rowland	West, Jonathan
Potter, Nicholas	Storm Peter	Wells, James
	Storm, David	Whikmon, Henry
Randall, Amos	Storm, David, Jr.	Whitman, Samuel
Reinsoner, John	Sweet, Benoni	Wicks, Nathaniel
Reynolds, Joseph	Sweet, John	Wiltse, James
Reynolds, Griffin	Sweet, Samuel	Wiltse, France
Reynolds, Arnold	Sweet, David	Wightman, John
Rogers, Ezekiel	Sweet, Theophilus	Wooley, John
Rogers, Hezekiah	Sweet, John, Jr.	
Ross, Zebulon	Sweet, Lodrick	Yerrington, Isaac
Rogers, Nathaniel	Sweet, George	Youmans, Elial
Rouse, Jacob	Sweet, Nathaniel	Young, Samuel
Rush, Benjamin J.		

BEEKMAN PRECINCT.

A list of the persons who refused to sign.

Adams, Edward	Beadle, Daniel	Brundage, Thomas
Akerbry, John	Bocker, William	Bull, Josiah, Jr.
Atherton, Jonathan	Bowman, Ichabod	Burtice, James
	Brill, Jacob	Burtis, Garret
Ball, John	Brown, John	Burnit, John

Buyce, Peter, Lieut.	Harris, Joseph, Capt.	Pine, Amos
Buyce, Peter, Jr.	Hasver, Jacob	
Buyce, Abraham	Haxstun, Jeremiah	Richmond, Sylvester
Byce, Abraham, Jr.	Hegeman, Cornelius	Rossell, Peter
	Heliker, Richard	
Chatterton, Peter	Hoag, Nathan	Shear, Johannes
Cole, Myndert	Hogoboom, Peter	Shearman, Michal
Collins, Hey, Lieut.	Horton, Ephraim	Shapher, Frederick
Cornell, Richard	Hunt, Steph., Ensign	Simson, Peter
Cornell, Richardus	Hutchings, Thomas	Skidmore, Andrew
Crandle, Samuel	Hyatt, Nathan	Sleeves, William
Crandle, Samuel, Jr.		Smith, Samuel
		Smith, John
Davis, Charles	Johnson, Peter	Stover, Valentine
Dayton, Cornberry		Striker, James
Dearstine, John	Kedney, Peter	Stringham, Samuel
Dean, Stephen	Kenyon, Benjamin	
Deeyo, Peter	Ketcham, Abijah	
Delong, Francis	Klyn, Hendrick	Thomas, Charles
Delong, Arey		Thorn, Gilbert
Dope, Peter	Lake, Crapo	Thorn, Jesse
	Langdon, Thomas	Thorn, Robert
Easterly, Martine	Lasey, Aaron	Thorn, Jonathan
Emory, Rowland	Levins, Peter St.	Tripp, Richard
Emory, Rowland	Leuderbeck, Jeremiah	Tripp, Richard, Jr.
Emigh, Yerry, Captain	Lockwood, Stephen	Tripp, Israel
Emigh, Lawrence	Lossing, Yerry	Tripp, Smighting
Emigh Philip	Losee, Laurence	Titus, James
Emigh, Nicholas (son of of Philip)	Losee, Joseph	Titus, Israel
Emigh, Hendrick	McDonald, John	Valentine, Mathias
Emigh, Peter	Miller, Philip	Valey, Byndert
	Miller, Johannes	Veal, Isaac
Ferris, Daniel	Moon, Robert	Veily, Baultis
Ferguson, Jacob	Morey, Roger	Veily, Barnt, Ensign
Flagler, Philip	Mosher, Nicholas	Vincent, Charles
Fish, Preserved	Moyer, Christopher	Vincent, Richard
Fullmore, Jasper		Vincent, Michael, Capt.
Gaslin, James	Noxon, James	Waterman, Oliver
Gidley, Henry	Noxon, Barthol, Jr.	Way, Daniel
Giles, William		Whipple, Samuel
Gifford, William, Jr.	Overhaizer, Causper	Wilkenson, John
Gifford, William	Overaker, Martine	Woolf, Michel
Golder, John		Woolf, William
•	Paley, Peter	Wood, Bartholomew
Harris, William	Palmer, Elias	Worden, Ebenezer
	Pettet, James	

DIRCK G. BRINCKERHOFF, Chairman.



THE DUTCH CHURCH, FISHKILL VILLAGE.

Erected in 1731. Provincial Convention met here in 1776. Military Prison during the Revolution.

NORTHEAST PRECINCT.

The signers to the "Articles of Association," July, 1775.

Atwater, Stephen	Covey, Benjamin	Finke, Wilhelm
Atwater, Benjamin	Crandell, Samuel	Foster, Joseph
Atwater, James	Crandell, John	Foster, Vinant
Atwood, Nathan	Crandell, Joseph	Fuller, Cornelius
Ashley, Alden	Crandell, John	Fulton, John
Avery, Edward	Crandell, Samuel, Jr.	
Avery, John	Crandell, Samuel	Gifford, Jeremiah
	Crandell, Benjamin	Gifford, Simeon
Baker, Daniel	Crary, Joseph	Gray, Richard
Bartel, John	Craw, Ebenezer, Jr.	Graham, Morris
Beach, Ebenezer	Crosby, Thomas	Graham, Augustine
Bishop, Ebenezer	Crosby, Thomas, Sr.	Graham, Charles
Bishop, Asa	Crosby, Benjamin	Grenell, Jonathan
Bostwick, John	Cuthbert, Benjamin	
Brown, John		Hartwell, Abraham
Brownell, Jeremiah	Dakin, Simon	Hartwell, Ebenezer
Bulkley, David	Dakin, Joshua	Harvey, David
Bullock, Asa	Darling, Aaron	Hamblin, Joshua
Bull, John	Delamater, Cornelius	Hamblin, Joshua, Jr.
Burnett, John	Delis, Claudius	Hagen, William
Buttolph, John	Denton, Samuel	Hayes, John
	Denton, Richard	Hawley, Luther
Calkin, Elijah	Dolph, Jonathan	Hawley, Josiah
Calkin, David	Dolph, Moses	Hamblin, David
Calkin, Moses	Dusenberry, Gabriel	Head, George
Calkin, Seth		Head, John
Carter, Jared	Edsed, Edward	Hedding, James
Carpenter, John	Edget, Stephen	Hedding, Marcus
Campbell, Christian	Edget, George, Jr.	Hibbard, John
Casey, John	Egelston, Samuel R.	Hill, Thomas
Case, Seth, Jr.	Eggelston, Benjamin	Hitt, James
Case, Ichabod	Egelston, Samuel	Hoff, John
Case, Seth	Enery, Robert	Holmes, Sheubel
Clapp, Gilbert	Estes, Richard	Holmes, John
Close, Jonathan		Hommel, Petrus
Coan, Ebenezer	Far, John	Horton, Peleg
Colpland, John	Ferris, Jesse	Housdell, John
Colvin, John	Ferguson, Orra	How, Libbens
Colver, Elisha	Field, Michaelmas	How, Charles
Conger, Samuel	Fish, Moses	Husted, John
Conger, Benjamin	Fish, Seth	
Cornall, Jesse	Fish, David	Jackson, Abner
Covel, James	Finch, Caleb	Jackson, Joseph

Johnston, Archabel
Jones, Ephraim, Jr.

Ketchum, Hezekiah
Ketchum, Joseph
Ketchum, Joseph, Jr.
King, Ebenezer
Knapp, Thomas
Knickerbacker, Benj.
Knickerbacker, John
Knickerbacker, Benj., Jr.
Knickerbacker, James
Knickerbacker, Lawrence
Knickerbacker, Peter
Knickerbacker, Peter, Jr.

Lamb, Isaac
Lake, Elijah
Latton, John
Lawrence, David
Lawrence, Jonathan
Lawrence, Uriah
Lesh, Jacob
Lennon, John
Leggat, Joseph
Lewis, Jonathan
Link, John
Love, David
Lothrop, Nathaniel
Lot, Philip
Lounsbury, Nathan
Louisbery, Epanetus

May, John
Mansfield, William
Mapes, Jonathan
Mead, Titus
Mead, Jonathan
Mead, Nathaniel
Mead, Elisha
Mead, Jahiel
Merritt, Ebenezer
Merritt, Thomas
Merritt, Stephen
Melham, John
Miller, Samuel

Morehouse, George
Mott, Samuel
Myer, Simeon J.
More, Samuel

McDaniel, Cornelius
McMullin, Alexander

Neely, Samuel
Nehr, Carel
Newcomb, James
Norton, Caleb
Norton, Winthrop

Orr, David
Orr, John
Orr, Hugh
Orr, Matthew
Orr, Robert
Orr, William
Ostrim, Barnard
Owenell, Asahel

Palmer, Joseph, Jr.
Palmer, Daniel
Palmetor, John
Parks, Daniel
Parks, William
Peck, Joseph
Perry, Seth
Perry, Benjamin
Perry, Josiah
Perry, William H. C.
Platt, Eliphalep
Porter, John

Quick, Andrew

Rawlee, Levi
Ralston, Janus
Randall, Joseph
Rea, William
Rea, Hugh
Reed, Lemuel
Reynolds, Joseph, Jr.
Reynolds, Caleb

Rice, Phineas, Jr.
Rice, Phineas
Rile, Ezekiel
Robins, David
Robins, William
Robins, John
Robinson, Wheaton
Robertson, George
Rouse, John
Rouse, Casper
Rogers, Isaac
Rogers, Joseph
Row, Samuel
Row, Samuel L.
Row, Bastain
Row, John
Row, Michael, Jr.

Salisbury, Gideon
Sarlsbury, Joseph
Schermerhorn, John
Schneyder, George
Seeton, Reuel
Seeton, Willard
Seton, John
Sherburne, Henry
Shaw, Jeremiah
Sharer, John
Sliter, Godwin
Smith, Samuel
Smith, Isaac
Smith, Peter
Smith, Peter, Jr.
Smith, William
Smith, Philip
Smith, William, Jr.
Smith, Jonathan
Simmons, J.
Simmons, Smith
Simmons, Ensley
Snider, Adam
Soaper, Timothy
Soule, Daniel
Soule, Benjamin
Southard, Benjamin
Spencer, Philip

St. John, David
 Stickle, Andrus
 Stuart, John
 Stalker, Levi
 Stalker, Joseph
 Stalker, Comfort
 Sticks, Frederick
 Stephens, James
 Stewart, William
 Stuart, James
 Stevens, Adam

Ter Bush, Benj'n
 Thompson, Israel
 Townsend, Thomas
 Trowbridge, Absalom
 Truesdall, Charles
 Truesdel, Stephen

Vandusen, Peter
 Vanery, Anthoe
 Van Luven, Peter
 Viller, Cornelius

 Wadleigh, Theophilus
 Wells, Cornelius
 Weaver, Jacob
 Winans, Ira
 Wiltse, Motsie
 Wilkes, John
 Wiltsie, John
 Winchell, James
 Winchell, Lemuel
 Winchell, James, Jr.
 Wilcox, Abner
 Wilcox, Josiah
 Williams, John

Williams, Lemuel
 Wood, Isaac
 Woodward, Caleb
 Wager, James
 Welldien, Benoni
 Wilson, James
 Wilson, James, Jr.
 Wilson, John
 Wilson, Robert
 Wilson, Daniel
 Winans, Isaac
 Winans, William

Young, Isaac
 Young, Ebenezer
 Young, James
 *

NORTHEAST PRECINCT.

A list of the persons who refused to sign.

Allen, Isaac
 Allen, Peter
 Austin, Oliver
 Avery, Amos
 Amos, Nemiah

 Backer, John
 Bassoins, Peter
 Bathrick, Jonathan
 Bathrick, William
 Bearry, John
 Bill, Casper
 Bous, John
 Bous, Peter
 Brown, Asa
 Brimstool, Jacob
 Bryan, James
 Buttolph, Daniel

 Clark, Cornelius
 Clum, Philip
 Clum, William
 Colbox, Andrew

Collson, Andrew
 Colony, Michael
 Couse, Hontise
 Couse, Jacob
 Couse, Peter
 Crandell, Laban
 Culver, Elisha

 Destin, Frederick
 Davis, Elisha
 Davis, William
 Deuell, Jonathan
 Doucher, Jacob
 Drum, Jacob
 Drum, John, Jr.
 Drum, John

 Eastis, Philip
 Eavery, Richard
 Embury, Robert
 Emet, Valentine

 Feeler, Leenes
 Fendik, Dirck

Ferguson, Elijah
 Ferguson, Jeremiah
 Fillips, John
 Frothingham, George

Gray, Thomas
 Green, William
 Gifford, Obadiah
 Griffin, Jonathan

Hapeman, John
 Hartuf, John
 Hawley, John
 Herrick, John G.
 Holsop, Gerret
 Honk, Andrus
 Hoffman, Hendrick
 Hom, Frederick
 Honk, John
 Houghtaling, John
 Houghtaling, Isaac
 Houghtaling, Jacob
 Hover, Jacob

Keefer, Hendrick
Kiefer, Yerre
Kilmer, Simeon, Sr.
Knapp, Peter
Kresser, Marts
Krister, John

Lindsey, Darby
Link, John
Loucks, Jacob
Louke, Jacob

Mead, Daniel
Melious, Jacob, Jr.
Melious, William
Melham, Coonrod
Merrifield, William
Miner, George
Mills, William
Mott, Joseph
Mortain, George
Miltmore, Jacob

McAlpine, John
McAlpine, Daniel
McAlpine, Walter
McConnely, Daniel
McIntosh, Lockland
McIntosh, Alexander
McIntosh, William
McQueen, ———

Niles, Nathaniel
North, Daniel
North, Robert

Ostrander, Abraham

Philips, Zachariah
Pitcher, Adam
Pitcher, Peter
Pitcher, John
Pulver, Andrus
Pulver, John
Pulver, Wandel

Rector, William
Row, Motice
Row, Michel, Sr.
Row, Hendrick
Row, John P.
Row, John
Row, Nicholas
Row, Jacob
Row, Hendrick Yost

Scouten, Abraham
Shaw, Aaron
Shauer, Honeyfelt
Sheridan, John
Shaver, Jacob
Silvernail, Nicholas
Simmons, Michael
Smith, John

Smith, Tice
Smith, Michel
Smith, Nicholas
Smith, Hontice
Smith, Hontice, Jr.
Smith, Leonard
Snyder, Philip
Stickle, John
Stickle, Frederick
Teal, Christopher
Tiets, Henry
Tiets, Zachariah

Vanbramer, Jacob
Van Kamp, John
Vanleuvan, Benjamin
Vanleuven, Isaac

Weaver, John
Weaver, Harvey
Weaver, Peter
Weaver, Wanant
White, John
Wilbur, Benjamin
Wilsey, Tice
Wilde, John
Wilde, Richard
Winter, Matthew

Younkhaus, Hendrick

CHARLES GRAHAM,
HENRY SHERBURNE,
GEORGE MOREHOUSE,
WILLIAM STEWART,
J. SIMMONS,
NATHANIEL MEAD,
JOSEPH KETCHUM,
URIAH LAWRENCE,
PETER KNICKERBACKER,
JOHANNIS REIVENBERGER,
DANIEL WILSON,
HUGH ORR,

} Committee.

POUGHKEEPSIE PRECINCT.

The signers to the "Articles of Association," June and July, 1775.

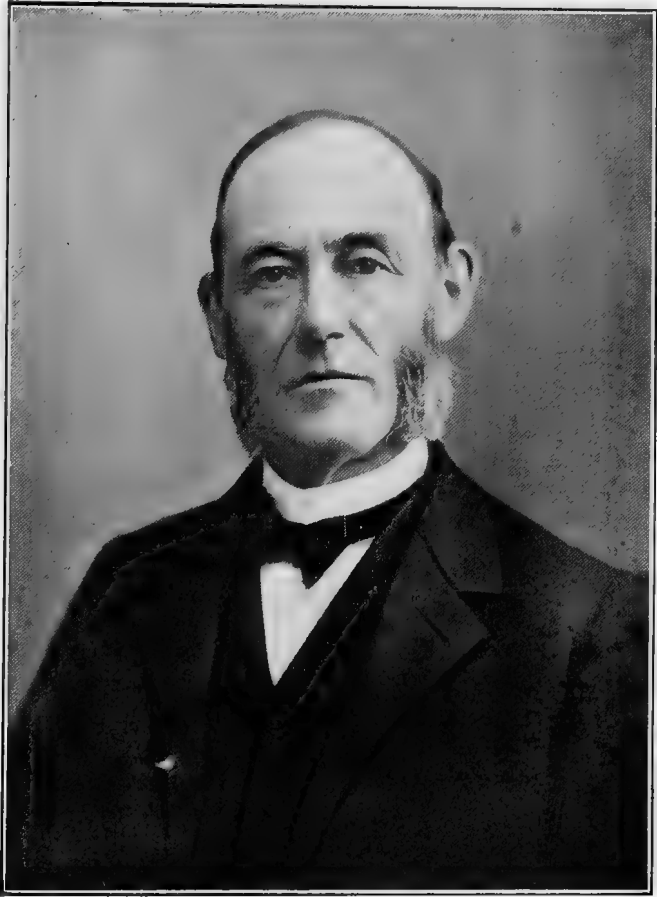
Ackerman, Geleyn	Davis, John	Howell, Lemuel
Adams, Ephraim	Denburgh, Richard, V.	Jacokes, Thomas
Anneley, William	Denburgh, Jacob V.	Jaycock, Francis
Ashford, Nathaniel	Dodge, Samuel	Jaycock, Benjamin
	Dodge, Henry	Johnson, Jonathan
Bailey, John, Jr.	Dubois, Lewis	Johnson, John
Baily, John, Jr.	Dubois, John	Jones, William
Banlay, Abraham	Dubois, Nathaniel	
Bartley, Simon	Dubois, Jeremiah	Kelley, William
Bartly, Isaiah	Dubois, Matthew	Kelley, Jones
Beckwith, Silvanus	Dubois, Joel	Kidney, Johannes
Benschoten, Jacob V.	Dutcher, David	Kingsland, John C.
Berner, Hans		Kip, Henry
Billings, Andrew	Elderkin, James	Kip, Benoni
Bliss, Henry	Ellis, Henry	Kornine, Isaac Jr.
Boyce, Gideon	Everitt, Richard	
Bout, Thomas		Lansing, Peter, Andes
Briener, John	Ferden, Abraham	Lawson, William D.
Brooks, George	Ferris, Jacob	Lawson, William Jr.
Brisby, James	Ferris, Omar	Leroy, Simon
Brisleen, James	Forman, William	Leroy, Simon, Jr.
Burnett, Matthew	Fort, Abraham	Lewis, James
Burnett, Thomas	Fort, Johannus	Lewis, Barent
Burnett, William	Freer, John	Livingston, Henry, Jr.
Bush, Hendrick	Freer, Jacobus	Livingston, James
Bush, Martin	Freer, Jacobus, Jr.	Livingston, Henry
Bush, Christian	Freer, Simon	Lossing, Peter
Burwell, Zachariah	Freer, Elias	Lossing, Simon W.
		Lossing, Larrine, Jr.
Carmen, Caleb	Greatwaks, Sylvanus	Low, Peter
Carmen, Caleb, Jr.	Grigs, Alexander	Low, Peter, Jr.
Chaucer, Alex.		Low, Jacob
Cooper, Ezekiah	Haire, Alexander	Luckey, James
Cooper, Ezekiel	Hannes, Tunis	Luckey, Samuel
Conner, Dorthir, Jr.	Hegeman, Henry	
Conkling, Matthew	Hemsted, Nathaniel	Maxfield, John
Conkling, John	Hendrickson, Stephen	Mott, John
Conklin, Nathaniel	Hill, John C.	Moss, Joshua
Corey, Samuel	Hoefman, Carel	Mullin, Peter
Cooke, Samuel	Hoff, Henry	
	Hoffman, Robert	Noa, Robert
	Holmes, Thomas	Noble, Cornelius
Davis, Richard	Horn, Peter	

North, Robert	Snedeker, Richard	Van Kleeck, Law
Pells, Hendrick	Storm, Gorus	Van Kleeck, Pieter
Pells, Hendrick, Jr.	Swartwout, Johannes	Van Kleeck, P. B.
Pilgrit, John	Swartwout, Barnadus	Van Kleeck, L. J.
Pitt, Abraham	Swartwout, Minnard	Van Kleeck, J. L.
Platt, Zephaniah	Swartwout, John	Van Kleeck, John T.
Ploegh, Wilhelmus	Swartwout, Abraham	Van Kleeck, Leonard
Poole, Isaac	Symmonds, Edward	Van Vliet, Gerrit
Poole, Thomas	Sypher, Lodovick	Van Voorhees, S.
	Tappan, Peter	Van Vliet, Frederick
Reed, Aaron	Tappen, Teunis	Van Vliet, Peter
Reed, John	Tappen, John	Valleau, Peter F.
Read, Eli	Terry, William	Vielie, Cornelius
Read, James	Ter Bush, John	Van Wagenen, Garrit
Ringland, John C.	Townsend, John	
Roach, William	Tray, Nathan	Waddel, Hobert
Roades, Jacobus	Travis, Thomas	Waterman, John
Robinson, John		Wattles, Andrew
Romyne, John	Van Bunschten, E. V.	Warner, Richard
Rowse, Thomas	Van Bunschoten, J.	Westervelt, Casperos
	Van Bunschoten, E.	Westervelt, C. R.
Sands, George	Van Blercome, Henry	Westervelt, C. B.
Saunders, John	Van Denbogart, M.	Weeks, Andrew
	Van Denbogart, Fl.	Watervell, Albo
Sawckes, William	Van Den Bogart, Jac.	Westervelt, Enyamen
✓Schenck, John, Jr.	Van Denburgh, S.	Westervelt, Cornelius
✓Schenck, Paul	Van Dewater, Peter	Willsie, Henry
Schryver, Jacob	Van Keuren, M.	Willsie, John
Seabury, John	Van Keuren, Abraham	Wilsey, William
Seabury, John, Jr.	Van Keuren, Mat., Jr.	Winchester, Azariah
Shanhan, George	Van Kleeck, Myndert	Winens, James
Sharp, Mathias	Van Kleeck, Jac.	
Smith, Samuel	Van Kleeck, John	Yerry, Michael

POUGHKEEPSIE PRECINCT.

A list of the persons who refused to sign.

Ame, George	Barnes, William	Coopman, John
Babcock, Nathaniel	Beyex, Henry	Crannell, B.
Badger, Ebenezer	Bogart, John V. D.	Crud, Austin
Baldwin, George	Boman, John	
Baldwin, Isaac	Byndirs, Myndert	De Graff, John
Baldwin, Isaac, Jr.		Douglass, James
Barnes, Henry	Chaddirdon, Joseph	Dubois, Jeremiah
	Churchell, Robert	Dubois, Peter



JOHN I. PLATT.

Emons, Eli	Lassing, William	Pinkney, Thomas
Emons, John	Lasting, James	Pinckney, Samuel
Emmott, William	Lewis, Felix	Polmatier, Jacob
	Lewis, Melancthon	
Ferdon, John	Low, John	Read, Eli
Ferdon, Jacob	Low, William	Rutsen, Michael J.
Ferdon, Esquire		
Ferdon, Zachary	Meddlar, Arie	Steenburgh, Flemming
Frair, Abraham	Miller, Hendrick	
Frair, Abraham, Jr.	Miller, John	Thompson, Elias
Frair, Simon, Jr.	Morey, Jonathan	
Freer, Thomas		Van Deburgh, John
	Noxen, B.	Van Deburgh, H. J.
Hull, Samuel	Noxon, Simon	Van Deburgh, Peter
Hunt, John		Van Denburgh, H.
	Olmstead, Aaron	Van Denburgh, H., Jr.
Kelly, James		Van Kleeck, Baltus
Kidney, Jacobus	Palmitear, Francis	Van Kleeck, Peter P.
Kidney, Myndert	Palmitear, John	Veal, Nehemiah
Kidney, Robert	Pelts, Evert	
Kipp, Matthew	Pelts, Francis	Wellding, Michael
	Pelts, Michel	Williamson, Tunis
Laroy, Peter	Pinckney, Ezekiel	Wood, James
Lassing, Isaac J.	Pinckney, John	Yelverton, Gail

RHINEBECK PRECINCT.

The signers to the "Articles of Association," June and July, 1775.

Adams, James	Benner, Frederick	Campbell, Alexander
	Benner, Johannes	Carney, William
Backer, Zacharias	Benner, Henrich	Chember, Joshua
Backer, Petrus	Benner, Johannes	Coel, Simon, Jr.
Backer, Jonnes	Benner, Jacob	Cole, Peter
Backer, Christeaun	Binestel, Nicholas	Cole, John
Balist, John	Binestel, Philip, Jr.	Cole, Isaac
Bates, Uriah	Blair, John	Cole, Abraham
Beam, William	Bogardus, Benjamin	Cooper, Ananias
Beekman, Henry	Bouastcal, Philip	Cowles, John
Berniger, William	Bovardee, Everardus	
Berniger, Conrad	Bowan, Andrew	Deninarh, Christ
Berniger, Isaac, Jr.	Brown, Peter	Dennes, John
Berniger, Jacob	Bull, George	Demond, Cornelius
Bender, John	Bull, Henry	De Witt, Peter
Berrger, Herrick	Bunscoten, S. V.	Dillman, William
Benson, Egbert	Burger, Martines	Douglass, James
Banks, John	Burgess, Henry, Jr.	Duncan, Herman

Elemendorph, Jacob
 Elmendorph, Jan
 Elmendorph, Corn.
 Elmendoruh, Samuel
 Ellsworth, Joseph
 Ensell, Lodowick
 Everett, James

Fero, Christian
 Fisher, Jacob
 Fitch, Christopher
 Fradenburgh, V.
 Freligh, Henry, Jr.
 Folant, Jacob
 Fuller, Philip

Garrison, John
 Gay, Godfrey
 Gisselbergh, Henry
 Green, Samuel
 Gruber, Paul
 Greves, Thomas

Haass, John
 Haberlan, Casper
 Haines, Samuel
 Hannule, Johannes
 Harrison, William
 Hebart, Joseph
 Hendrick, Godfrey
 Hermanse, Jacoc
 Hermanse, Andrias
 Hermanse, Peter
 Hermanse, Nicholas
 Hermanse, Jacob
 Hermanse, John
 Hermanse, Philip
 Hermanse, Evert
 Hermanse, John
 Hermans, Reyer
 Heermanse, Helmes
 Hinneon, Elias
 Hoffman, Herman
 Hoffman, Zacharias
 Hoffman, Zacharias, Jr.
 Hoffman, Nicholas

Hoffman, Peter
 Hoffman, Martine
 Hogan, Patt
 Huffman, John
 Humphry, Thomas

Jones, Levi

Kierstead, Hans
 Kipp, Isaac
 Kipp, Jacob J.
 Kip, Jacob
 Kip, Jacob A.
 Kip, Jacobus
 Kip, R. J.
 Kip, Abraham
 Klum, William
 Klum, Henry, Jr.
 Klum, John
 Knickerbocker, H. I.
 Kod, Simon

Lawrence, Joseph
 Ledervyck, Peter
 Lescher, Coenradt
 Lewis, John
 Lewis, Thomas
 Lewis, Jacob
 Lewis, James
 Litmer, Henry
 Livey, Hendrick
 Livingston, P. G.

McClure, William
 McFort, John

Mardin, Goetlieb
 Mardin, Hendrick
 Martin, David
 Mares, John
 Mares, Isaac
 Maul, Jacob
 Meyer, Jeab
 Miller, Hendrick
 Miller, Christeaun
 Miller, Johannes

Miller, Cornelius
 Michel, Andres
 Mitchell, John
 Millham, Simon
 Millham, Jacob
 Millham, Laurence
 Mulford, Lemuel
 Mulford, David
 Mohr, Christian
 More, Jacob, Jr.
 Moore, John
 Moore, Philip J.
 Moul, Frederick
 Moul, Jacob Sen.
 Moon, Henderick

Neer, Zach

Ogden, Daniel
 Osterhoudt, C.
 Osterhoudt, Benjamin
 Ostrander, James

Pawling, John
 Pitcher, William
 Pitcher, William, Jr.
 Pitcher, Wilhelmus
 Pitcher, Petrus
 Powell, Solomon
 Powell, William

Radcliff, Peter
 Radcliff, William
 Reystorf, George
 Richter, Johannes
 Rogers, Joseph
 Rogers, John
 Root, Zacharias
 Rydders, Everhart

Sater, John
 Schermerhorn, Reyer
 Schermerhorn, Jacob
 Schermerhorn, C.
 Schermerhorn, John

Schneyd, Christoff	Staats, Peter	Vosburg, Jeab
Schatzel, Michael	Stetling, George	
Schultzs, William	Stickle, Nicholas	Waldron, William
Schoot, Simon, Jr.	Stickle, Nicholas, Jr.	Wagenen, Barent V.
Schoot, William, Jr.	Swart, Cornelius	Weaver, John, Jr.
Scoot, Peter		Weir, Frederick
Scoot, Jonathan	Tell, John	Wenneberger, C.
Scott, Abraham	Teter, Hendrick	Westfall, Abraham
Scriven, Jacob N.	Ten Broeck, Petrus	Wood, Johannes P. V.
Scutt, Johannes	Thomas, Jacob	Walwork, Isaac
Sears, Stephen	Traver, Peter	Waterman, Henry, Jr.
Sharp, George	Tremper, Jacob	Waterman, Jeab
Sheldon, George	Tremper, John	Wagner, Evert V.
Sheffel, Michael	Troophage, William	Wagener, Art. V.
Shop, Henry	Tuttle, William	Waldorn, William
Shopf, Peter	Turck, Johannes	Waldorn, Stoffle
Shultz, Jacob		Waldorph, H., Jr.
Sickner, Albartus	Van Fradenburgh, P.	Weaver, Christopher
Sickner, Jacob	Van Keuron, Johns	Westfall, Simon
Sickner, Jacob, Jr.	Van Keuron, Tobias	Westfall, Peter, Jr.
Simon, Andrew	Van Nauker, Peter	Whitbeck, Harmen
Skepmus, William	Van Ness, John	Wheeler, Edward
Slaats, Philip	Van Ness, David	Whiteman, Zacharias
Smith, Wilhelmus	Van Steenburgh, B.	White, John, Jr.
Smith, Johannes	Van Vredenburg, B.	Williams, John
Sole, Simon C.	Van Vredenburg, W.	
Staats, John	Vhoevanburgh, R.	Younck, Joseph
	Vosburgh, Evert	

RHINEBECK PRECINCT.

A list of the persons who refused to sign.

Allemten, John	Boutcher, Tunis	Cole, John J.
Allemten, John F.	Boutcher, Casper	Cram, Petrus
Anderson, George	Bruce, Michael	Cramer, Zacharias
Asher, Adam	Bruce, Christian	Cramer, Johannes
Asher, John	Brown, John	
	Briant, Thomas	Dedrick, Gerrit
Bander, John, Jr.	Burgh, Adam	Dederick, Christian
Bammas, Coenradt	Burger, Stephanus	Dericks, John
Bargh, Christian	Bunchoten, Egbert	Doom, Zacharias
Bargh, Christian, Jr.	Bunchoten, Harmanus	Doughty, Timothy
Barker, Johannes		
Barker, Martner	Carnell, John	Ecker, Adam
Barker, Laurence	Chafar, Jacob	Ecker, Peter
Bennet, George	Cole, Jacob	Ecker, Johannes

Ecker, Adam, Jury
Ecker, Hendk. Jr.
Elen, Jacob
Elkenbergh, Peter
Elshaver, Lodowick
Evans, Jacob

Fero, Petrus
Fradenburgh, Peter
Fraver, Johannes
Freligh, Peter
Freligh, Stephanus
Freligh, Peter
Frusam, Peter
Fuller, Corns., Jr.
Fuller, William
Fynhout, Cornelius

Hallick, Zebulon
Hallock, John
Heermans, Hendrick
Hendericks, Joseph, Jr.
Holmes, John
Hoffman, Juery
Hoffman, Nicholas

Kelder, Jacob
Kattyman, John
Kip, Jacobus, Jr.
Kip, Jacob S.
Kip, Jacobus
Kip, John
Kip, John B.
Kip, Abraham
Kip, Peter
Kipp, Arent
Kiselbargh, Jacob

Lament, George
Landen, Hugh
Lester, Mordecai
Lewis, Gradus
Lewis, Henry
Livingston, Phil. S.
Loune, Philip
Loune, Bashan

Loune, Anderis
Loune, Jacob
Lown, David
Lown, Johannes, Jr.
Lown, Jacob
Luych, Andris

Mackay, William
Marguet, John
Marguet, George
Meyer, Hendrick
Miller, Jacob
Miller, John G.

Neer, Jose
Nehis, Francis
Nehis, Charles
Nehis, Francis, Jr.
Nile, Peter

Pawling, Henry
Pelts, Hendrick
Pinek, Philip
Pinek, John
Pinek, Philip, Jr.
Polver, Conradt
Prosses, Peter
Prough, Peter
Prough, Powlis
Puls, Michael
Puls, David
Puls, Christuffal
Puls, Daniel
Puls, George
Puls, Michael

Richart, Henry
Richart, Dowie
Richart, Philip
Richart, Johannes
Righpenbergh, John
Righpenbergh, Petrus
Ring, Christopher
Ring, George
Ring, Johannes
Ring, David

Rysdorf, Johannes
Rysdorf, Petrus
Rysdorf, Laurence

Sager, Johannes
Schryver, Peter, Esq.
Schryver, Hendk. A.
Schryver, Marthen
Schryver, Marthyness
Schryver, John
Schryver, David
Schever, Joest
Schever, Frederick
Schever, Henry
Scriver, Peter
Seeman, Jeremiah, Jr.
Seeman, Michael
Seeman, Abraham
Seeman, Jacob
Seeman, John
Seeman, Jacob, Jr.
Seeman, David, Jr.
Shook, Hendrick
Shook, Christian
Shook, Cobus
Shook, George
Shomaker, Jacob
Shaver, David
Shever, Adam
Shults, Christian
Shults, John
Shufelt, Jury A.
Shewfelt, Laurence
Sickner, John
Shewfelt, Petrus
Shewfelt, Adam
Slays, Frederick
Smith, Jacob
Streght, Lodowick
Stover, George
Strant, Anthony
Stienburgh, Benj., Jr.
Steenburgh, John V.

Teel, Martha
Teel, Laurence, Jr.

Tennis, John	Van Benschoten, T.	Vradenburgh, Jacs., Jr.
Threecarter, Martin	Van Benschoten, E.	
Tibble, Adam	Van Esten, Jacob	Wallace, William
Tibble, Jacob	Van Esten, Johan, Jr.	Wallace, Henry
Tile, John	Van Etter, Matthew	Waldron, William
Traver, Philip	Van Eter, Cobus	Wagor, Bashan
Traver, Bastian	Van Etter, Isaac	Wagor, Powlis
Traver, Peter	Van Etten, Benjamin	Wederwaks, Henry
Traver, John	Van Etten, Jacobus B.	Wederwacks, Abraham
Traver, John	Van Etten, Jacobus	Wels, John J.
Traver, Peter H.	Van Etten, Jacobus J.	Wels, Benjamin
Traver, John H.	Van Etten, Abraham	Westfall, Benjamin
Traver, Frederick	Van Etten, Benj., Jr.	Westfall, Peter
Traver, Jacob	Van Etten, John	Witterwax, Bastian
	Van Etten, Jacob	
Van Alen, Peter	Van Wagoner, Johan	Yager, Jacob
Van Benthysen, B.	Van Wagoner, Barent	
Van Benthuyssen, P. Sr.	Vradenburgh, B. V.	Zipperley, Hans
Van Benthuyssen, J.	Vradenburgh, Jacobus	

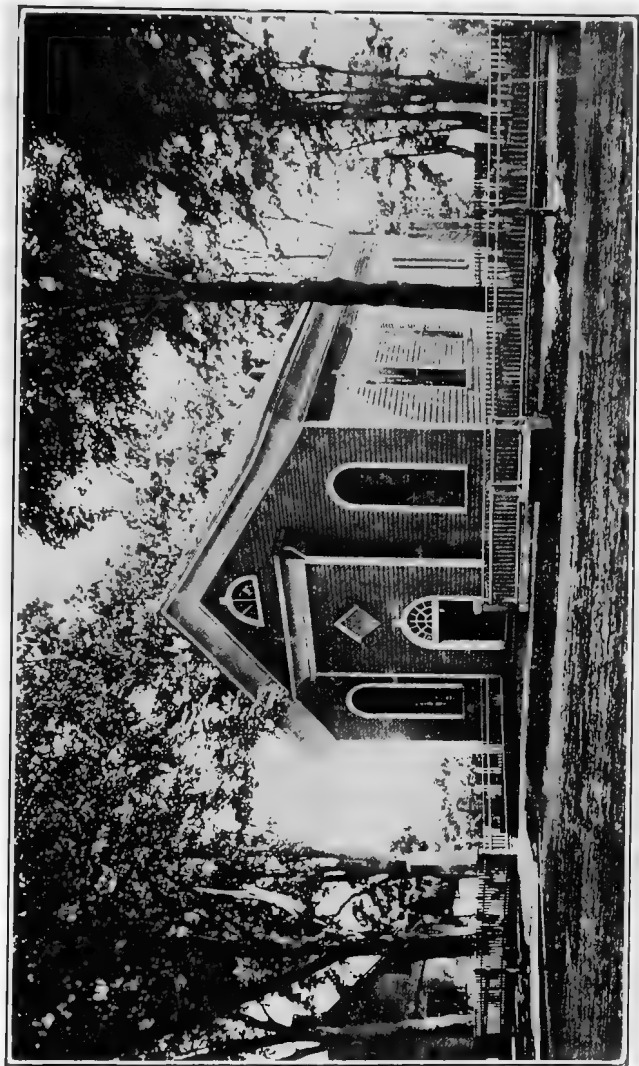
EGBERT BENSON, Chairman.

ROMBOUT PRECINCT.

The signers to the "Articles of Association," June and July, 1775.

Ackerman, John	Bailey, Nathan	Bennaway, Garret
Adriance, Isaac	Baker, Jesse	Bloom, George
Adriance, Ham J.	Baker, William	Bloodgood, John
Adriance, John	Bailey, Nathan, Jr.	Brower, Nicholas, Jr.
Adriance, George	Baker, John	Brewer, Charles
Adriance, Cornelius	Barker, William	Brower, Adolphus
Akerly, Moses	Bates, Stephen	Brower, Jacob
Anning, James	Backer, Jacob	Brinckerhoff, Johannes
Anning, Daniel	Bedell, Jeremiah	Briggs, Caleb
Appleye, Coewradd	Bennitt, John	Brinckerhoff, Dirck
Ardem, William	Bennitt, David	Brett, Theo.
Atwater, Benjamin	Bell, Henry	Brinckerhoff, John
Avery, Richard	Bishop, Joshua	Branckerhoff, D. G.
	Bise, Simon	Brinckerhoff, Abm.
Barnes, James	Boss, Zachariah	Brinckerhoff, J. A.
Barry, John	Beourem, Hendrick	Brinckerhoff, J. G.
Barber, Moses	Bogert, Adriance	Brinckerhoff, George
Balding, Jacob	Boss, Johannes	Brinckerhoff, Stephen
Bedell, Moses	Bogart, Peter	Brinckerhoff, Jacob
Bedell, Jease	Bogardus, John	Brinckerhoff, G. J.
Belding, Joseph	Bogardus, Peter, Jr.	Brinckerhoff, Corns.

Brower, David	Cole, Jacob	Fowler, Austin, Jr.
Brower, Cornelius	Cole, Isaac	Fowler, William
Brown, Aaron	Culver, James	
Brown, James	Culver, Dennis	Gabriel, N. E.
Brett, Robert	Culver, James, Jr.	Gershom, Martine
Brown, Aaron, Jr.	Culbert, John	Godwin, Henry
Brock, William	Cushman, William	Golph, Moses
Brocks, William, Jr.	Cronckheit, Abraham	Gosline, Samuel
Bush, John, Jr.		Gray, John, Jr.
Bump, George	Dates, Adam	Gray, Abraham
Bump, Thomas	Darlon, John	Graham, Duncan
Bump, Thomas, Jr.	Davison, James	Green, James
Bump, George	Davis, John	Green, James, Jr.
Buys, Henry	David, Daniel	Griffin, Jacob
Buys, Jacob, Jr.	Du Bois, Jacob, Jr.	Griffen, Joseph
Burhanse, Henry	Du Bois, Tunis	Griffin, Richard
Bloom, George	Deets, Peter	Griffin, Cornelius
Burns, Nathan	Depung, Peter	Griffin, William
	Devoe, John	Griffin, Joshua
Cauniff, Johannes	De Graef, Jacobus	Griffin, John
Canfield, Daniel	De Groff, Jacobus	Griffin, Isaac
Carley, Albert	De Groff, Jacobus, Jr.	Gulnack, Caustine
Carpenter, Henry	De Groff, Moses	
Cease, Abraham	De Grout, John	Halstead, Josiah
Churchill, Edward	De Foreest, Abm.	Hardenburgh, Hendk.
Chase, Seth	De Witt, Johannis, Jr.	Hardenburgh, Dirck
Clump, Peter	De Witt, Abraham	Hardenburgh, Garret
Clump, Peter, Jr.	Dewitt, Johannis	Haines, Henry
Clark, Ebenezer	Doxey, Stephen	Haight, Jonathan
Coapman, Jacob	Du Bois, Elesa	Haskin, William
Cornwell, Clement	Du Bois, Tunis, Jr.	Hegeman, Isaac
Cornell, Caleb	Duncan, James	Hegeman, Francis
Cornell, Jesse	Dutcher, David	Hegerman, Dirck
Conklin, Lawrence	Dutcher, Barent	Heyer, Walter
Conklin, Elias	Duryee, Abraham	Heff, Lawrence
Conner, Hugh		Hevan, Godfrey
Cooper, James	Earls, William	Hicks, Joshua
Cooper, John	Ellsworth, George	Hill, Andrew
Cooper, John, Jr.	Ellsworth, Charles	Higby, Hemming
Cooper, Obadiah	Emans, Jacobus	Horton, Jacob
Cooper, Myndert	Emmitt, Elihu	Horton, Joseph
Coopeo, O. W.		Horton, Peter
Cooper, O. J.	Fairchild, Nathaniel	Horton, Mathias
Cooper, Myndert, Jr.	Fitzmonns, Peter	Howard, James
Coffin, John	Fowler, Joseph	Horton, David
Comfort, Richard	Fowler, Austin	Holmes, William



TRINITY CHURCH, FISHKILL VILLAGE.

Erected about 1760. Used as a hospital by the army of Washington until disbanded, June 2, 1783.

Holmes, Isaac	Lee, Joseph	Nicholson, Robert
Hoffman, Jurrie	Lent, Abraham A.	Noorstrant, Peter
Hoffman, Michael	Lent, Peter	Noorstrant, John
Houghteling, J.	Leroy, Francis	
Hogelandt, William	Leroy, John	Ostrander, Corns
Hogland, Deriah	Leroy, John, Jr.	Ostrander, Thomas
Hogeboom, Barthol	Leroy, Simon	Ostrom, John
Hulst, Peter	Lewis, Thomas	Ostrom, Andrew
Hutchins, John	Leyster, John	Osborne, Cornelius
Hutchins, Isaac	Losee, Abm. L.	Osborne, Stephen
Hutchins, Jacob	Losee, John L.	Osborne, Richard
	Lounsberry, Nathan	Osburn, James
Innes, James	Lyons, David	Odgen, Joseph
		Outwater, Peter
Jackson, Richard	Mabie, Tobias	Outwater, Daniel
Jewell, John	Marten, Henry	
Jewell, Isaac	Martin, Jeremiah, Jr.	Parks, John
Jewell, Isaac, Jr.	Main, Sabure	Parker, Joseph
Jewell, John, Jr.	May, Francis, Jr.	Patterson, Alijah
Jewell, Richard	Mayer, John	Pellet, David
Jewell, George	Maynema, John	Pelts, Henry
Johnson, Daniel	Mead, Ezra	Pendy, Stephen
Johnson, Peter, Jr.	Mead, Jeremiah	Platt, Eliphelat
Johnson, John	Meyer, Peter	Pine, Philip
Johnson, Thomas	Miller, James	Pine, Silvinus
Jones, Jeremiah	Miller, James, Jr.	Pine, Silvinus, Jr.
	Moody, Walter, Jr.	Phillip, John
Killbourne, James	Morris, Harvey M.	Phillips, Ralf
King, Richard	Morrell, Abraham	Phillips, John, Jr.
King, Jacob	Monfort, Peter	Pinkney, Thomas
Kniffin, Israel	Monfort, Peter J.	Pudney, Thorne
Kniffin, Daniel	Monfort, Deminicus	Pudney, Francis
Kniffin, Jnoathan	Monstress, Peter	Pudney, John
Kip, John	Mount, Timothy	Pullick, John
	Moury, David	Purdy, Jesse
Langdon, John	Munfort, Elbert	Polmetier, Peter
Langdon, Jonathan		Pullick, John, Jr.
Lane, William	McBride, John	
Lane, William, Jr.	McCord, Joseph	Ranny, Jeremia
Lane, Jacob	McCutchin, Robert	Raun, Christopher
Lane, Gilbert	McKeeby, Edward	Rathbun, Andrew
Ladn, Abraham	McSheeby, Dennis	Renvells, Andrew
Laughin, Hugh		Reyner, Daniel
Lawrence, A. J.	Nan Voorhis, Jerome	Reynolds, James
Lawrence, John	Nettlaton, Amos	Reynolds, James, Jr.
Lawrence, Lawrence	Niffer, Jacob	Roberts, Samuel

Robinson, Peter	Smith, Joshua	Ter Bush, John, Jr.
Rosekrans, Frederick	Smith, Samson	Ter Bush, C.
Rosekrans, James	Smith, John	Terum, Albert
Rosekrans, Henry	Smith, Cornelius	Terry, Jonathan
Rosekrans, Benjamin	Smith, Isaac	Teatsort, William
RoseKrans, John	Smith, Martin	Thaiker, Stephen
RoseKrans, John, Jr.	Snyder, Peter	Thurston, James
Roe, Benjamin	Snider, Isaac	Tirhum, John
Rosekrans, H., Jr.	Somes, Nathan	Tirhum, Daniel
Rogers, Robert	Somes, Samuel	Tisdale, William
Rogers, Platt	Soaper, Timothy	Tood, Robert
Runnels, John	Somerdiike, William	Tooten, Joseph
Runnels, John, Jr.	Southard, Isaac	Todd, Samuel
Rynden, James	Southard, Jonas	Turner, Alexander
Rynden, Herman	Southard, John	
	Southard, Zebulon	Van Amburgh, Abm.
Saikryder, Timothy	Stanton, William	Van Amburgh, A. H.
Saikryder, Moses	Stienbergh, Peter	Van Benschoten, L. E.
Saikryder, Solomon	Storm, Isaac	Van Benschoten, M.
Schenck, Abraham	Storm, Thomas	Van Benschoten, J.
Schenck, Martin	Storm, Gores	Van Benschoten, P.
Schenck, Roelef	Storm, Garret	Van Benschoten, T.
Schoonhore, Peter	Swartwout, Jacob	Van Bunschoten, J.
Scenck, Daniel	Swartwout, Samuel	Van Bunschoten, E. E.
Schenck, Henry	Swartwout, John	Van Deursen, Peter
Schultz, Christopher, Jr.	Swartwout, Jacob	Van Dewater, Peter
Schultz, Christopher	Swartwout, William, Jr.	Van Dewater, Francis
Schultz, Abraham	Swartwout, Cornelius	Van Dewater, James
Scouten, John	Swartwout, Dalf	Van Devort, P., Jr.
Scouten, J. (son of Jerry)	Swartwout, James	Van Devoort, Jacob
Scouten, William, Jr.	Swartwout, Jacs.	Vandevoort, John
Scouten, Simon S.	Snediker, James	Van Kleek, B. J.
Scutt, Frederick	Swart, Evert T.	Van Kleek, Peter, Jr.
Sebring, Cornelius	Skeet, Tunis	Van Kleek, Baltus
Sebring, Isaac		Van Kleek, Barent
Sebring, Cornelius, Jr.	Tappen, John	Van Kleek, Sevaris
Sherburne, Henry	Talmagee, Jonathan	Van Keuren, Charreik
Shaw, Daniel	Talman, Timothy	Van Voorhis, J., Jr.
Shaw, Moses	Ter Boos, Luke	Van Voorhis, Henry
Shear, Abraham	Ter Boss, Daniel	Van Voorhis, Jacob
Sharrie, Johannes	Ter Boss, Isaac	Van Voorhis, Stephen
Simonton, Thomas	Ter Boss, Abraham	Van Voorhis, Zach., Jr.
Shute, Aaron	Ter Bush, John	Van Voorhis, Daniel
Sleght, Abraham	Ter Bush, Peter	Van Tyne, Abram
Sleght, John H.	Ter Bush, Isaac H.	Van Voorhees, Z.
Sleght, Jacobus	Ter Bush, Simon	Van Voorhis, Abm.

Van Voorhis, J., Jr.	Ver Valin, John	Wiltse, Johannes
Van Tyne, Abm.	Vanelin, Moses	Wiltse, Martin
Van Wyck, Theods.	Verrie, Cornelius	Wiltse, Cornelius
Van Wyck, Richard	Vlaikren, Merinus	Wiltsey, Henry T.
Van Wyck, William	Vermillie, John	Wilsen, Teunis
Van Wyck, T., Jr.	Veal, Isaac	Wildee, James
Van Wyck, T., Jr.		Wilde, Isaiah
Van Wyck, Abram	Ward, William	Winslow, William
Van Wyck, Isaac	Ward, Daniel	Wright, John
Van Tyne, William	Walters, John	Wright, Daniel G., Jr.
Van Werkeren, George	Watts, John	Wright, William
Van Wackere, Abm.	Way, Gideon	Wright, Thomas
Van Hyning, Andrew	Way, Thomas	Wright, Daniel
Van Tassel, Jacob	Way, Francis	
Van Sulen, John	Weeks, James	Yeumans, Thomas
Ver Velon, Gideon	Westervelt, Abm.	Zurkse, John
Var Velen, Jeremiah	Westervelt, Jost.	

ROMBOUT PRECINCT.

A list of the persons who refused to sign.

<i>Capt. Heganan's Co.</i>	Doty, Benjamin	Stolker, Stephen
Baker, William	Ellis, Benjamin	Storm, Johannes
Burhans, Peter	Ferinton, Joseph	Odle, Joshua
Cailen, Henry	Goodfellow, William	Ogden, Richard
Cock, Michas	Gray, Zebulon	Winter, Christopher
Cole, Daniel	Haasbroock, Daniel	Winter, Levi
Crandle, John	Halsted, Joseph	Winter, Joseph
Medagh, Jas.	Holsted, John, Lieut.	Wright, Isaac
Middagh, Jores	Kranchite, Tunis	Wright, Jacob
Monfoort, Albert	Lee, Jonathan	Yeats, Richard
Rogers, William	Losee, Semeon	<i>Capt. Southard's Co.</i>
Snider, John J.	Main, Ezekel	Adams, Neliah
Tarpanning, John	Martin, Thomas	Bogardus, Robert
Terwilger, Urean	Merritt, Joseph	Britt, Francis R.
Van Kleek, Barent A.	Miller, John	Brogardus, Peter
<i>Capt. S. Brinkerhoof's Co.</i>	Morss, Joseph	Cooper, Jeremiah
Baker, Jessey, Jr.	Morss, Philip	Covert, John
Baker, Thomas	Peck, Oliver	Gibson, Thomas
Boss, Peter	Pellit, Ebenezer	Green, Jeremiah
Brown, Silas	Robison, Joseph	Green, Joseph
Carman, Thomas	Roe, David	Halsted, Jonas
Cure, William	Roens, Philips	Miller, Thomas
Devoe, Johannis	Smith, Joseph	Mills, Henry
	Snyder, Benjamin	Mills, Increase

Mills, Robert
 Mills, Samuel
 Munger, Benjamin
 Nostrand Gerret
 Philps, Abraham
 Philps, Henry
 Philps, Jacobus
 Philps, Peter
 Poyer, Thomas
 Purdy, Jesse
 Rider, Jacob
 Shoaf, Philip
 Southard, Daniel
 Southard, Gilbert
 Southard, Thomas
 Southard, Richard
 Southard, Richard, Jr.
 Sprage, Thomas
 Van Voorhees, Elias
 Vealey, Isaac
 Voorhees, Johannes
Capt. John Bedle's Co.
 Augelt, John
 Bailey, Suttan
 Bedele, John, Capt.
 Bounds, Gessom
 Brown, Samuel
 Buis, Matthew
 Burroughs, Joseph
 Carey, John, Jr.
 Carey, Joseph
 Carey, John, Sr.
 Caunef, John
 Craft, Thomas
 Cure, Matthews
 Cure, Samuel
 Daily, Lawrence
 Dubois, Peter
 Gerox, Benjamin
 Gerrosen, Reuben
 Gerrison, Abraham
 Gildersleeve, Nathaniel
 Giou, Isaac
 Goslin, William
 Hasbrouck, Benjamin
 Hasbrook, F., Lieut.

Hett, Jeremiah
 Kichim, Samuel
 Laduex, Nathaniel
 Laine, Joseph
 Lating, Ambrose
 Langdon, John S.
 Larduex, Oliver
 Lecore, Isaac
 Linabeck, John
 Light, Henry
 Lisk, Benjamin
 Lisk, John
 Mabee, Simeon
 Maley, Abraham
 Nefuss, Abraham
 Nefuss, George
 Peck, John
 Post, Joseph
 Purdy, Abraham
 Purdy, Enoch
 Rowland, Marvin
 Schutt, John, Lieut.
 Schutt, Jacobus J.
 Schouten, Andrew J.
 Schouten, John J.
 Scouten, Ephraim
 Slood, John
 Storm, Peter
 Storm, Nicholas
 Swartwout, Johannes
 Swartwout, Thomas
 Thomkins, Gabriel
 Travis, Abraham
 Van Hyning, Abraham
 Van Nostrand, George
 Van Vlaren, M. J.
 Venson, Charles
 Way, James F.
 Weekes, Stephen
 Winn, William
 Winn, Joseph
 Wood, Joseph
 Wood, Isaac
 Wood, John
 Wood, Thomas
 Wood, John J.

Washbourn, Isaac
 Young, Abraham

Capt. Matthias Lyster's Co.
 Barnes, Gilbert
 Bancker, Stephen
 Besship, Joshua
 Brogardus, Francis
 Buchout, John
 Burch, Andrew
 Carnell, John
 Churchill, John
 Cook, John
 Dubois, Johannes
 Dubois, Jacob J.
 Duryee, Stephen
 Duryee, Abraham
 Haboun, John
 Harremens, Will H.
 Herremans, A., Lieut.
 Herremans, Andr., Jr.
 Herremans, John
 Hicks, James
 Hoff, Peter
 Hogeland, Abraham
 Hudson, John
 Huff, John
 Huson, Walter
 Keniff, John
 Lent, Abraham
 Livingston, Samuel
 Lyster, Matthias, Capt.
 Lyster, Dirck
 Lyster, Cornelius
 Lyster, Gerret
 Manfort, Adrian
 Manfort, John
 Monfoort, Albert
 Morgan, James
 Nostrand, Cornelius
 Ses, John
 Sornes, Timothy
 Strong, Gilbert
 Strong, Undrel
 Tichout, Gideon

Thorne, John
 Thorne, Stephen
 Theale, Joseph
 Vanbrare, Thomas
 Vanderbilt, A., Ensign
 Van Cramer, Peter
 Van Sickler, Cornel
 Van Vleck, Hendrick

Capt. Horton's Co.

Aulgett, Adam
 Brevoort, John
 Brush, Joseph
 Clapp, Benjamin
 Clapp, John
 Clapp, Thomas
 Delany, Peter
 Depue, Peter
 Depue, Abraham
 Duly, Joshua
 Hoff, Paule

Hougen, Edward
 Huff, Abraham
 Jewill, Jacob
 Juell, William
 Lent, Isaac
 Lewis, Jacob
 McCrade, Chas.
 Snedeker, John
 Van Vlaeron
 Vermilyer, David
 Vermilyer, Gerradus
 Weel, John
 Wilddey, John
 Wiltsee, John

Capt. Griffin's Co.

Ackerly, Benjamin
 Anderson, Joseph
 Bloom, Benjamin
 Bishop, Caleb

Churchill, John
 Covenhoven, Adrian
 Dubois, Peter
 Griffin, Thomas
 Jay, John
 Miller, Philip
 Nostrand, George
 Obriant, Matthew
 Philps, Henry C.
 Purdy, Joshua
 Schouten, Andrew
 Thurston, Benjamin
 Thurston, Joseph
 Underwood, Henry
 Van Tessel, Henry, Jr.
 Verplanck, Philip
 Ward, Daniel
 Ward, James
 Ward, Jacob
 Woods, Solomon

"Fishkill, August 23, 1775.

Sir: Enclosed is the return of the persons who have signed the Association, and of those who have refused. In the latter you find many erasures, occasioned by their signing afterwards. This affair has been delayed thus long on account of pursuing lenient measures.

I am by the order of the Committee, your most obedient servant,

DIRCK G. BRINCKERHOFF, Chairman."

The list of non-signers in Rombout Precinct is composed solely of members of military companies in the service of the Crown of England, and their signatures to the "Revolutionary Pledge" would have been a treasonable offence.

CHAPTER X.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

CONTINENTAL LINE.

THE first Provincial Congress of New York met May 22, 1775, in New York City, to devise measures for the general safety, and to authorize the recruiting of men. County Committees of Safety were formed and their duties were numerous and important. The following gentlemen composed the Dutchess Committee: Egbert Benson (Chairman), John Collen, Samuel Dodge, Elnathan Gregory, Jacob Griffin, Herman Hoffman, Frederick Jay, Nathan Pearce, James Weeks. Precinct Committees were also formed, and one of their first duties was to visit the Tories in the county, and request in a friendly manner that they surrender their firearms for the use of the Continental forces, at a reasonable price. In case of refusal the firearms were taken forcibly. A considerable number of guns were thus obtained, a total of 431 being delivered to the State by the Committee of Rombout Precinct alone, in 1776-'77.

The Provincial authorities of New York in 1775, authorized the organization of four regiments, known as the Continental Line, to serve for six months, and thus designated: First New York, Second Albany, Third Ulster, Fourth Dutchess. The regiments were commanded respectively by Alexander McDougal, Goose Van Schaick, James Clinton, and James Holmes. Zephaniah Platt, Gilbert Livingston and Melancthon Smith constituted the Military Committee for Dutchess county, and received the warrants for raising men for the Fourth or Dutchess regiment, which, when organized, June 30th, 1775, had the following field and company officers:

James Holmes, Col. (from Westchester county); Philip Courtlandt, Lieut. Col.; Barnabas Tuthill, Major; Benjamin Chapman, Quarter-Master.¹

1. Col. Holmes and Major Tuthill became dissatisfied with the arrangement in the rank of field officers of the four regiments and resigned. Col. Holmes joined the Tories. He was succeeded in command of the Fourth by Henry B. Livingston.

Captains—Henry B. Livingston, Jonathan Platt, Rufus Herrick, Daniel Mills, Ambrose Horton, Nathaniel Woodward, John R. Livingston, Henry G. Livingston, Jacobus Wynkoop, Joseph Benedict, Jr.

First Lieutenants—Jacob Thomas, David Daw, Charles Graham, Elijah Hunter, David Palmer, Abraham Ricker, Leonard Ten Broeck, Samuel Van Vechten, Anthony Welch.

The organizations composing the Continental Line were under pay of the Continental Congress, and in the service as the regular army and liable to duty in any part of the country, while the militia as such could not be taken outside of the States in which they resided. Washington learned very early in the war that the militia was not a force which could be relied upon—that there must be a regularly constituted army. For the making of an army no better material was ever found than the men drawn from the Militia of Dutchess. The following officers and privates composed the Fourth Regiment (Dutchess) of the Line, at various times during the whole period of the war:

Colonel James Holmes	Quarter-Master James Barrett
Colonel Henry B. Livingston	Quarter-Master Nememiah Carpenter
Lieut. Col. Pierre Regnier	Quarter-Master Gelston
Lieut. Col. Frederick Wiessenfels	Quarter-Master Job Mulford
Lieut. Col. Frederick Wiessenfels	Quarter-Master Peter Vonk
Major John Davis	Paymaster John Franks
Major Benjamin Ledyard	Chaplain John P. Testard
Major Joseph McCracken	Surgeon Caleb Sweet
Adjutant Peter Sacket	Surgeon John Francis Vache
Adjutant Samuel Tallmadge	Surgeon John F. Vasher
Adjutant John Tuthill	Surgeon John Francis Vasher

CAPTAINS—Joseph Benedict, John Davis, Henry Dodge, Edward Dunscome, Peter Elsworth, Theodorus Fowler, Silas Gray, Rufus Herrick, Ambrose Horton, William Jackson, Benjamin Marvin, Daniel Mills, Nathaniel Norton, David Palmer, Jonathan Pearsee, Jonathan Perry, Jonathan Platt, ——— Reeve, Daniel Roe, James Rosekrans, Samuel Sacket, Israel Smith, Nathan Strong, Nathaniel Strong, Jonathan Titus, Benjamin Walker, Nathaniel Woodard.

LIEUTENANTS—William B. Alger, James Barrett, Cornelius Becker, ——— Benjamin, Leonard Bleecker, Gould Boughten, Henry Brewster, ——— Brush, Manning Bull, Peter Bunshoten, Edward Conklin, Sylvanus Conkling, William Crane, David Dan, Daniel E. Deniston, Daniel Denniston, Henry Dodge, James Dow, Peter Elsworth, Peter C. Elsworth, William Theodosious Fowler, Joseph Frilick, Charles Graham, William Havens, Thomas Hunt, Elijah Hunter, Abraham Hyatt, John Lawrence, Thomas Lee, John Lloyd, William Matthewman, Miles Oakley, Isaac Paddock,

Samuel Tredwell Pell, Abraham Riker, Isaac A. Rosa, ——— Sayer, George Smith, Isaac Springer, Gilbert Strang, Jacob Thomas, Jesse Thompson, Daniel Topping, William Troop, Robert Troup, Azariah Tuthill, John Van Antwerp, Peter Van Bunschoten, Rudolph Van Hoevenbargh, Isaac Vanwart, Roswell Wilcocks, ——— Youngh.

ENSIGNS—John Barr, Caleb Bruister, Simon Cregier, Simon Crygier, Samuel Dodge, Joseph Froilick, Stephen Griffin, Joseph Morrill, John Punderson, Samuel Talmadge, Ephraim Woodruff.

ENLISTED MEN.

Acker, Henry ✓	Baker, Anthony	Becker, Peter
Acker, Jacob ✓	Baker, Benjamin	Beckwith, Silas
Ackerson, C.	Baker, Elijah	Beebe, Bonarges
Adams, Daniel	Baker, Henry	Beedle, William
Adams, Ebenezer	Baker, John	Beel, Matthew
Adams, James	Baker, Joshua	Bellamy, Silas
Adams, Jesse	Baker, Pierce	Benedict, Ambrose
Adams, Major	Balding, Jehial	Benjamin, David
Adams, Samuel	Balding, Nathaniel	Benjamin, Stephen
Adurns, Thomas	Baley, Jonathan	Bennadict, Benjamin
Allen, Samuel	Baley, Leonard	Bennadict, Nathan
Allison, Richard	Ball, Samuel	Bennadict, Peter
Allport, John	Banker, Jacob	Bennet, James
Alport, John	Banker, William	Bennet, William
Amberman, Cornelius	Baptist, John	Bennett, Jacob
Ambler, Benjamin	Barber, Reuben	Bennett, Timothy
Ambler, Stephen	Baremore, Edward	Benschoten, Elias
Ammerman, Cornelius	Barkens, William	Bentley, William
Anderson, James	Barker, Jonathan	Begordus, Peter
Andress, Joseph	Barlow, Nathan	Bernnard, Samuel
Anson, James	Barnhart, David	Berry, Charles
Anthony, Simon	Barnhart, Jeremiah	Berry, Jabez
Antone, John	Barns, Glean	Berry, James
Armstrong, Jonathan	Barns, John	Berry, John
Ashford, Nathaniel	Barns, Peter	Bertley, Andrew
Ashley, William	Barrows, James	Betson, Thomas
Aston, Benoni	Barry, Charles	Betts, Nehemiah
Atkins, Robert	Bartley, Andrew	Bingham, Abisha
Atwater, John	Barto, John	Bishop, Ebenezer
Austin, Holmes	Bartoe, Morris	Black, David
Austin, Lockwood	Basely, Cornelius	Black, Richard
Avery, Nehemiah	Bassett, William	Black, William
Avout, Philip	Bayless, Richard	Blank, Jasper
Aymes, Francis	Bayley, Daniel	Blaze, Christopher
Backus, Jacob	Beaty, Hugh	Blendberry, Elijah
Bailey, Elias	Beebe, Benorger	Blonck, J.



Robert H. Tuthill.

Blonk, Jesper
 Bockus, Jacob
 Bodley, Andrew
 Bogardus, Henry
 Bogg, John
 Bogurdus, Nung
 Boice, James
 Boiles, James
 Boncher, William
 Bond, John
 Bonker, William
 Boughton, Moses
 Boughton, Simeon
 Bourne, William
 Bouten Samuel
 Bouton, Joseph
 Bouton, Joseph, Jr.
 Bower
 Bowers, Isaac
 Bowers, James
 Bowman, Bacchus
 Bowne, Rodman
 Boyles, James
 Bradt, John
 Brady, John
 Bragame, John
 Brainerd, Ruben
 Braney, Lowring
 Brant, John
 Brant, William
 Brewer, Jeremiah
 Brewland, Johiel
 Briggs, Jacob
 Briggs, Jeremiah
 Brock, Robert
 Brooks, Daniel
 Brooks, Jediah
 Brooks, John
 Brooks, Robert
 Brooks, Thomas
 Brown, David
 Brown, Deliverance
 Brown, Eliphelet
 Brown, Hubbard
 Brown, John
 Brown, Joseph

Brown, Samuel
 Brown, Stephen
 Brown, William
 Brown, Zephaniah
 Brundage, Nathan
 Brunson, Samuel
 Brush, Selah
 Brush, Simeon F.
 Brustier, Daniell
 Bruton, Arthur
 Bryan, Thomas
 Buchanan, Samuel
 Buckingham, Stephen
 Buckleman, Henry
 Budd, John
 Budin, Francis
 Budine, Francis
 Bump, Joseph
 Bunday, Jeremiah
 Bunker, William
 Burch, Henry
 Burch, Jonathan
 Burd, Jeremiah
 Burdick, Elisha
 Burges, Stephen
 Burgess, Archibold
 Burget, Millbury
 Burhans, Fjerrick
 Burhans, John
 Burhans, Thirh
 Burhans, Yerick
 Burkstaff, David
 Burnet, Ebenezer
 Burnet, Squire
 Burnham, William
 Burnhart, David
 Burns, Edward
 Burr, Daniell
 Burrance, John
 Burrit, William
 Burrows, James
 Burrows, Samuel
 Bush, Simon T.
 Bussing, John
 Bustee, Peter
 Camby, James

Cammerson, Alexander
 Camp, Asa
 Campbell, Andrew
 Campbell, Jacob
 Campbell, James
 Campbell, John
 Canaday, John
 Canady, James
 Canby, James
 Canfield, Amon
 Canfield, Daniel
 Cankhert, Henry
 Carby, Richard
 Carll
 Carney, Barny
 Carney, William
 Carney, Thomas
 Captenter, James
 Carr, Anthony
 Carr, James
 Carrey, John
 Carrion, Green
 Case, Ichabod
 Casey, James
 Cashan, William
 Cashin, William
 Cato
 Cato, Tunis
 Cavins, Patrick
 Chapman, Daniel
 Chappel, Benjamin
 Chappel, Benjamin, Jr.
 Charlesworth, John Miles
 Chase, Isaac
 Chatterton, James
 Cherry, John
 Chesley, John
 Chevalier, John
 Chinander, John
 Christee, J.
 Christen, Peter
 Cisco, Dick
 Clackson, George
 Clark, Barnabas
 Clark, Cornelius
 Clark, David

Clark, Ephraim	Cook, Moses	Cunningham, Henry
Clark, James	Cook, Nathan	Cunningham, John
Clark, John	Cook, Nathaniel	Cunningham, Shubal
Clark, Joseph, Jr.	Cook, Obadiah	Curaw, Michael
Clark, Peter	Coon, Jacob	Curby, John
Clarke, Joshua	Coon, Peter	Cure, William
Clements, John	Cooper, David	Curry, Elijah
Cliff, Joseph	Cooper, John	Curry, Michael
Clift, Joseph	Copinger, Walter	Cursor, Tunis
Close, Christopher	Coppenger, John	Curtis, Naniad
Closs, Peter	Corkangs, Eli	Curtis, Niard
Closser, Christopher	Cornell, Caleb	Curtis, Solomon
Coats, Joseph	Cornwall, Caleb	Curwin, Edward
Coe, Benjamin	Cornwell, Thomas	Curwin, Gersham
Cole, Aaron	Cortright, Henry	Curwine, Gersham
Cole, Abraham	Corwine, Edward	Cuzard, Richard
Cole, Barnabas	Corwine, Gersham	Daggett, Mahew
Cole, Oliver	Cossington, John	Dale, Richard
Cole, William	Cottrell, Richard	Daley, John
Coleman, Samuel	Couchoover, William	Dalton, Walter
Collins, Edward	Couray, Michael	Dan, Abijah
Collins, John	Cowan, Isaac	Dan, Jonathan
Colly, Henry	Cox, John	Danavan, Peter
Colver, Joseph	Cox, Simon	Daniels, John
Colvin, James	Cozard, Richard	Dannolds, John
Condén, Philip	Craft, Nathaniel	David, Isaac
Conington, Joseph	Craig, John	Dauids, William
Conkling, Daniel	Crane, Josiah	Davies, Chapman
Conkling, Edward	Crannell, Isaac	Davies, Joseph
Conkling, Nathan	Crawford, John	Davis, Caleb
Conkling, William	Crawford, Thomas	Davis, Chapman
Conkright, Henry	Cregear, John	Davis, Henry
Conn, William	Crissler, John	Davis, John
Conner, Joseph	Cristie, William	Davis, Joseph
Connerly, Dennis	Cronch, James	Davis, Joshua
Connoly, James	Cronk, Hendrick	Davis, Patrick
Connor, James	Cronk, Timothy	Davis, Peter
Connor, John	Crosby, Enoch	Davis, Richard
Connor, Patrick	Crosby, Isaac	Davis, Thomas
Connor, Timothy	Crosby, Thomas	Davison, John
Constable, Garret	Crossman, Dan	Dawson, John
Converse, Samuel	Cross, John	Day, Aaron
Cook	Crossman, Daniel	Day, Isaac
Cook, Alexander	Crowfot, Nehemiah	Day, Jonathan
Cook, Darias	Cummers, Jonathan	Day, Lewis
Cook, George	Cunningham, Archibald	Dalley, John

Dayton, Bennet	Dickson, William	Egberts, John
Dayton, Samuel	Dieson, John	Elker, Emmer
Dayton, Samuel, Jr.	Dieson, Nathan	Elliot, John
D'Bushe, Anthony	Dimond, Jonathan	Elliot, John, Jr.
Dean, Abram	Dodge, Samuel, Jr.	Elliott, Archibald
Deaton, Frederick	Dodge, Stephen	Ellis, John
Decker, George	Dole, John M.	Ellison, Isaac
Decker, Jacobus	Dollaway, Andrew	Ellison, Richard
Decker, James B.	Dolph, Jonathan	Ellison, Thomas
Decker, John	Donnalds, John	Elsworth, Ezekel
Decker, Jonathan	Dose, Richard	Elsworth, John
Decker, Michael	Doty, John	English, John
Decker, Yerry	Dougherty, Mark	Ennis, Peter
Deen, Isaac	Doughty, Elias	Ephram, Ebenezer
Deen, John	Doughty, George	Epton, Benjamin
Deen, William	Dowd, Isaac	Erwin, John
DeFrees, Ebenzer	Downing, Andrew	Esmond, Isaiah
DeFrees, Reuben	Doxey, Stephen	Esmond, James
Delaney, Dennis	Doyle, Hugh	Essmond, John
Demerest, John	Doyle, John	Evalt, Philip
Demerest, Nicholas	Drake, Benoni	Evens, William
Demorest, John	Drean, Patrick	Everit, Francis
Demott, Peter	Drenning, Hamilton	Every, Nehemiah
Deniereft, Nicholas	Duall, Samuel	Fairly, William
Dennis, Mydert	Ducher, Adam	Fansher, John
Dennison, Thomas	Duff, Peter	Fardon, Samuel
Denniss, Miner	Duguid, John	Farrier, Thomas
Denniston, Thomas	Dunbar, William	Fegan, Timothy
Denny, Peter	Duncan, Thomas	Ferbush, Simon
Depont, Bosteon	Dunk, Henry	Ferdon, A.
Depue, George	Dunmore, Caesar	Ferdon, Thomas
Derby, Thomas	Dunnavan, John	Ferdone, Samuel
De Rusha, Anthony	Dunnavun, Peter	Ferguson, Samuel
Desert, John	Dunnivan, John	Ferris, John
Dew, Francis	Dunscumb, Edward	Ferris, Jonah
Dick, Henry	Dupont, Bosteon	Ferris, Joseph
Dick, Thomas	Duran, Francis	Ferris, Ludowick
Dickerson, Abraham	Dutcher, Bornt	Ferris, Samuel
Dickerson, Benjamin	Dutcher, John	Fichett, Abraham
Dickerson, David	Dwire, Simon	Filer, Thomas
Dickerson, Jeduthan	Eaddy, James	Finch, Eliatham
Dickerson, John	Earl, John	Finch, Elnathan
Dickson, Andrew	Easton, Henry	Finch, William
Dickson, Gabriel	Eastwood, Benjamin	Finton, Amos
Dickson, Nathan	Edgit, George	Fish, Ebner
Dickson, Richard	Edwards, David	Fisher, James

Fitch, James
 Fitzgerald, Christ'r Mille
 Flemming, Patrick
 Fletcher, Lawrence
 Flinn, John
 Flood, Cilas
 Forbush, Alexander
 Ford, William
 Forgison, Jeremiah
 Forsey, Josh.
 Fosburgh, Peter
 Fosdick, Samuel
 Foster, John
 Foster, Nathaniel
 Foster, Vincent
 Foster, William
 Fountain, Stephen
 Fowler, Philip
 Foy, Edward
 Fralick, John
 Francis, John
 Franke, Michel
 Franke, Peter
 Franks, Michael
 Frasier, Jeremiah
 Frayer, Simon
 Fredenbergh, James
 Freeman, Nathaniel
 Freeman, Robert
 Fross, Stephen
 Frye, Benjamin
 Fuller, Josiah
 Fulve, Thomas
 Furdon, Thomas
 Furman, Samuel
 Galasby, James
 Gantly, Patrick
 Gardner, Jesse
 Gardon, Andrew
 Garrison, Abraham
 Garrison, Peter
 Gates, Nathaniel
 Gee, David
 Gee, Ezekiel
 Gee, John
 Geers, Benjamin

Gibbons, John
 Gibson, John
 Gibson, Robert
 Gilchrist, William
 Gillaspy, James
 Gillcrist, John
 Gillcrist, William
 Gillet, Joseph
 Glover, Thomas
 Gold, William
 Golden, Isaiah
 Golden, Thomas
 Goldsmith, Ezra
 Goldsmith, John
 Goodin, George
 Goodspeed, Hosia
 Goodwin, George
 Gordon, William
 Gorman, Richard
 Gosper, John
 Gosper, Peter
 Graham, Alexander
 Graham, John
 Granger, John
 Graves, Josiah
 Graves, Seldon
 Gray, Benjamin
 Gray, James
 Gray, Samuel
 Greatman, John
 Green, Ebenezer
 Green, James
 Greer, David
 Gregeer, John
 Gregory, Jehiel
 Grey, Robert
 Griffin, Barney
 Griffin, Benjamin
 Grinnel, Amasa
 Grumman, Ephraim
 Guin, Michael
 Guy, Edward
 Guyre, Luke
 Haight, Jager
 Hains, Joseph
 Hains, Saunders

Halenbeek, Abraham
 Hall, Isaac
 Hall, James
 Hallet, Jonathan
 Halsey, Abraham
 Halsey, Ethan
 Halsey, Job
 Halsey, Stephen
 Halsey, Thomas
 Hambleton, John
 Hammon, Shason
 Hammon, Isaac
 Hand, Joseph
 Hanley, James
 Hanmore, Jabez
 Hannah, James
 Hannevan, Rice
 Hanries, William
 Happer, John
 Hardy, David
 Harmancy, John
 Harner, Nicholas
 Harper, William
 Harris, Abijah
 Harris, Cilas
 Harris, David
 Harris, Evans
 Harris, Moses
 Harris, William
 Harris, Zach
 Hartness, Andrew
 Hartnys, Andrew
 Hartshorne, John
 Harvey, David
 Hatt, Frederick
 Haukins, Samuel
 Hawkins, David
 Hawkins, Noah
 Hawkins, Zachariah
 Hawkins, Zopher
 Haynes, Joseph
 Hazard, James
 Heartness, Andrew
 Hedges, Nathan
 Helmer, John
 Henderson, Alexander

Hennesey, John	Horton, Frederick	Jackson, Thomas
Henry, David	Hosport, Samuel	Jamerson, William
Hermance, John	House, Jacob	James, Ebenezer
Hermans, Edward	House, Zachariah	James, Richard
Hermanse, Edward	How, Libeous	Jane, Jotham
Herrick, Amos	Howe, John	Jarman, David
Herrick, Samuel	Howe, Silas	Jarvis, Nathaniel
Herrick, William	Howell	Jarvis, Thomas
Herrington, John	Howell, George	Jay, David
Hicks, Jacob	Howell, Jehiel	Jay, John
Higby, Samuel	Howell, Seth	Jeffries, John
Higgins, Moses	Hoyt, Thomas, Jr.	Jeyne, William
High, Benjamin	Hubbard	Jillet, Joseph
Hike, John	Hubbard, Abel	Jillon, P.
Hill, Asse	Hubbard, John	Johns, Silas
Hill, Thomas	Hubbard, Ezekiel	Johns, Thomas
Hill, William	Huber, Jacob	Johnson, Davis
Himes, Joseph	Hubert, John	Johnson, Isaac
Hinkley, Thomas	Hudman, Charles	Johnson, James
Hissam, John	Hudson	Johnson, John
Hitchcock, John	Huff, William	Johnson, Joseph
Hodges, Joseph	Huffman, John	Johnson, Samuel
Hoff, Bastian	Hufman, Gabriel	Johnson, Uriah
Hoff, Henry H.	Hughes, John	Johnson, William
Hoff, William	Hughson, William	Johnston, Benjamin
Hogarty, Bernard	Humphrey, John	Johnston, Samuel
Hoit, Job	Humphrey, Samuel	Jones, David
Hoit, Silvanus	Hunt, David	Jones, Evans
Holloway, Joseph	Hunt, Solomon	Jones, Jacob
Holly, John	Hunt, Theophilus	Jones, James
Holly, Samuel	Hunter, Benjamin	Jones, John
Holmes, Asa	Hunter, Ezekiel	Jones, Sguire
Holmes, Becker	Hunter, Jonathan	Jones, Thomas
Holmes, Daniel, Jr.	Huson, William	Joy, Samuel
Holmes, James	Hutchings, Gabriel	June, Stephen
Holmes, John	Hyatt, Abraham	Kader, Adam
Holmes, Nathan	Hymes, Joseph	Kader, John
Holmes, Thomas	Hyser, Henry	Keaffer, William
Homan, John	Ice, Daniel	Keder, Stephen
Hooker, John	Impson, Elias	Keefe, Arthur
Hopkins, Eli	Impson, Robert	Keefer, William
Hopkins, James	Indian, Thomas	Keeler, David
Hopper, John	Ingalls, Elihu	Keeler, Ebenezer
Hopper, Samuel	Inglish, John	Kelley, Dennis
Horsford, Ithamer	Israel, Aaron	Kelley, Isaac
Horton, David	Jacklin, Samuel	Kelley, Robert

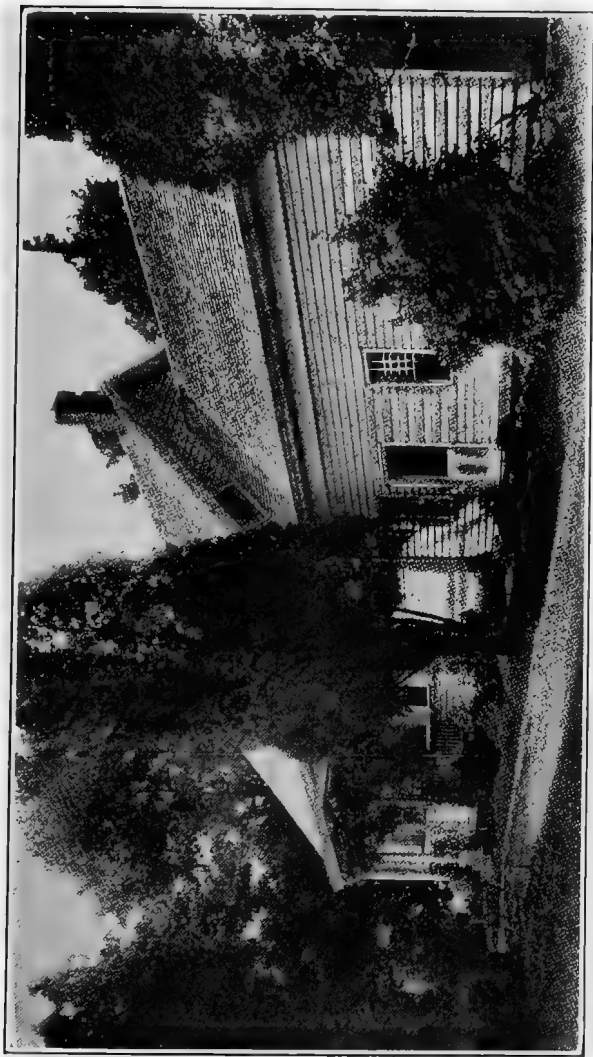
Kelly, Maurice	Leverage, William	Lusk, Michael
Kelly, Morris	Levey, Jacob	Lusk, William
Kelly, Robert	Lewis, Henry	Lwinas, Herry
Kennedy, John	Lewis, Jabez	Mabee, Tobias
Kenner, Jonathan	Lewis, Samuel	McAlester, William
Kenney, Charles	Lhommedieu, Mulford	Macaulay, Charles
Kenney, Jese	Light, John	McCaffety, James
Kenny, Charles	Light, Lemuel	McCarty, Dennis
Ketcham, John	Liley, John	McCauley, Charles
Ketcham, Samuel	Linch, John	McCharlesworth, John
Keynon, Robert	Linch, Laurence	McClain, John
Kiff, John	Lines, Hosea	McClarien, David
Kilsey, John	Link, Henry	McClellan, Neal
King, William	Lion, Hosea	McClow, Joseph
Kinner, Jonathan	Liscomb, Isaac	McColister, William
Kinney, Charles	Liscomb, Samuel	McCollem, John
Kinney, Elijah	Little, William	McCollum, Malcom
Kuffen, James	Livingston, Dick	McColum, John
Ladoo, John	Livingston, Richard	McCracken, John
Ladow, John	Lloyd, James	McCullough, Andrew
Lamb, Isaac	Loanis, John,	McDaniel, John
Lamb, Joshua	Lock, John	McDole, John
Lambert, Cornelius	Lockwood, Azariah	McDoll, John
Lambert, Joseph	Lockwood, Hezekiah	McDonald, John
Lane, Jeremiah	Lockwood, Israel	McDonald, Michael
Lansing, John	Lockwood, Jonathan	McDougall, D.
Larable, Elias	Lockwood, Nathan	McDowal, William
Laraby, Elisha	Lockwood, Reuben	McDowel, John
Lashier, Abraham	Lodovick, Peter	McElley, John
Latham, John	Loeson, Laurence	McEntach, William
Lawrence, John	Longworth, Isaac	McEvers, John
Lawrence, Uriah	Looper, James	McFairley, William
Lawrence, W.	Loper, Abraham	McFall, David
Leak, J.	Love, John	McGilles, Hugh
Leawrance, Richard	Love, William	McGlori, Fergus
Lee, James	Lovejoy, Andrew	McGowin, Duncan
Lee, Japath	Lovelis, George	McGready, James
Lee, Seth	Lovelis, Jeremiah	McIntosh, William
Lee, William	Lownsberry, Nathaniel	McKee, Michael
Lent, Hendrick	Lowree, William	McKiel, Adam
Lent, Jacob	Ludlum, Daniel	Mackrill, Richard
Leonard, David	Ludlum, John	McLain, Hugh
Leonard, Edward	Lufberry, Jonathan	McMannus, William
Leopard, John	Lupton	McMicken, Ebenezer
Lepper, John	Lusee, E.	McNeal, Charles
Leveraga, Samuel	Lusk, Jacob	McNeil, Charles

McNeil, Thomas	Millar, John	Moulton, Josiah
McOlist, Alexander	Miller, Frederick	Moulton, William
McPherson, Lawrence	Miller, George	Mount, Thomas
McWhorster, John	Miller, Jesse	Mow, James
Mahane, Patrick	Miller, Jack	Mucklow, Joseph
Mahone, James	Miller, John	Mulford, Samuel
Mahony, Cornelius	Miller, Justus	Mulliner, Moses
Main, Robert	Miller, Lewis	Munday, James
Makraback, Dyke	Miller, Peleg	Munn, Benjamin
Maloy, John	Miller, Peter	Munroe, Peter
Mapes, John	Miller, William	Murfe, John
Marchant, Able	Miler, Zephaniah	Murn, Muhel
Mark, G.	Milles, Jesse	Murphy, Daniel
Marks, Aholiab	Mills, Andrew	Murphy, James
Marling, Deliverance	Mills, James	Myer, Christ'r G.
Marr, James	Mingos, Haronimus	Myers, David
Marray, Warren	Mink, Johannes	Myers, Zach
Marsh, Benjamin	Minks, John	Nail, Henry
Marshal, Amon	Mires, John	Neal, Henry
Marshall, James	Mitchel, George	Neder, John
Martin, Archibald	Mitchel, Samuel	Neelson, W.
Martin, James	Mitchel, William	Neilson, Thomas
Martin, Michael	Money, William	Nelson, Thomas
Martin, Samuel	Moody, James	Neves, W.
Marvin, Stephen	Mooney, William	Newman, Abraham
Mason, Francis	Moore, Frederick	Newman, Jeremiah
Mason, Thomas	Moore, John	Newman, Joshua
Masson, Francis	Moore, Joseph	Newman, N.
Masters, Jonathan	Moore, Robert	Nichols, James
Matthews, Henry	Moore, Thomas	Nickols, Isaac
Mattison, Aaron	More, Martin	Nicols, Simon
Maxwell, Cornelius	More, Robert	Nipper, John
Mead, David	More, Thomas	Nogert, John
Meaker, Daniel	Moreign, Alex	Norstrandt, James
Medler, Christian	Morpeth, William	Norton, Abel
Medler, Christopher	Morrel, James	Norton, Calvin
Meed, Ezekeel	Morrel, Jesse	Norton, George
Meeker, Uzual	Morrel, John	Norton, Sible
Meesy, Benjamin	Morrell, William	Nostrander, James
Merrill, Joseph	Morris, Edward	Nostrant, George
Merrit, Ebenezer	Morris, Robert	Nottingham, Lewis
Merrit, Luke	Morrison, Duncan	Nucom, Thomas
Merry, Benjamin	Morse, John	O'Brien, James
Metzger, John	Mosher, John	O'Brion, Paul
Midler, Christ'r	Moss, David	Ogden, David
Miller, Benjamin	Moulton, Cato	Ogden, John

Ogden, Jonathan
 Ogilsvie, John
 Ogstrander, Peter
 O'Kie, A.
 Olden, Daniel
 Onderdunck, Abraham
 O'Neal, Thomas
 Orr, William
 Orsor, Abraham
 Orsor, Edward
 Osborn, Abraham
 Osborne, Henry
 Osburn, D.
 Osterout, Gilbert
 Ostrander, Henry
 Ostrander, James
 Ostrander, Peter
 Owen, Moses
 Owens, Ameziah
 Owens, Elisha
 Owens, Terrence
 Pain, Silas
 Palmer, Amaziah
 Palmer, Isaac
 Palmer, James
 Palmer, Jonathan
 Palmer, Silas
 Palmiteir, John
 Pangbourn, John
 Pangbourn, William
 Pangburn, John
 Pangburn, William
 Pardy, Nathaniel
 Parent, Nathaniel
 Parisoneous, J.
 Park, John
 Park, Robert
 Parker, Ebenezer
 Parker, Joseph
 Parks, John
 Parks, William
 Parsells, Matthew
 Parshall, James
 Parsons, Charles
 Paterson, Simon
 Paul, Joseph

Peck, Nathan
 Peirce, Thomas
 Peirson
 Pell, John
 Pembroke, W.
 Pemderson, John
 Pendle, Jonathan
 Pennear, Peter
 Penney, John
 Pennoyer, Jesse
 Penoyer, Israel
 Penton, Amos
 Perkins, Thomas
 Perlee, Edmond
 Perry, David
 Pershall, James
 Persons, John
 Peterson, Simeon
 Pettit, Abraham
 Pettit, Daniel
 Pettit, Samuel
 Phillips, David
 Phillips, Jonathan
 Pickle, Henry
 Pickle, John Henry
 Pierce, Thomas
 Pierson
 Piggs, Richard
 Pinyard, William
 Place, Christopher
 Place, James
 Plank, Nicholas
 Plass, Michel
 Plaus, Peter
 Plimley, William
 Plosser, Peter
 Plumb, Stephen
 Poimer, Peter
 Polamater, John
 Pollard, Thomas
 Polly, Hugh
 Pond, Samuel
 Post
 Post, Samuel
 Potter, George
 Potter, William

Poular, John
 Powel, Vinson
 Presher, Abraham
 Presher, William
 Preston, Benjamin
 Pride, J.
 Prim, Azariah
 Prime, Peter
 Primm, Peter
 Prior, Abner William
 Putman, William
 Quant, Henry
 Quinded, David
 Quinn, Thomas
 Racket
 Racket, Noah
 Raigins, William
 Raimond, Benjamin
 Rainey, Jeremiah
 Ramis, James
 Randall Nathaniel
 Randle, Moses
 Randle, Seith
 Raney, John
 Ransier, George
 Ray, Charles
 Raymond, James
 Raynor, Ichabod
 Reader, Jacob
 Reed, George
 Reed, James
 Reed, John
 Reeve, Luther
 Reeves, Israel
 Reives, Nathaniel
 Renny, Jesse
 Raymond, Isaac
 Reynolds, Briggs
 Reynolds, David
 Reynolds, Ebenezer
 Reynolds, Eli
 Reynolds, James
 Reynolds, John
 Reynolds, Timothy
 Rice, Ezekiel
 Rice, Samuel



THE WHARTON HOUSE, FISHKILL VILLAGE.

In this house a company of Tories, who were lured by Enoch Crosby into the power of the Whigs, were tried before the Committee of Safety in the autumn of 1776. Crosby, it is asserted, was the original of "Harvey Burch," the hero of James Fenimore Cooper's *Spy*; *A Tale of Neutral Ground*.

Rich, Henry	Rowland, Thomas	Seers, Joseph
Richards, David	Ruland, Jehiel	Seward, John
Richards, John	Rundle, David	Shannon, Robert
Riggs, Daniel	Runnels, Abijah	Shatton, David
Ritchie, Alexander	Runnels, Joseph	Shaw, John
Ritchie, Isaac	Russell, Jonathan	Shaw, Michael
Roader, Jacob	Russigue, Abraham	Shaw, Peleg
Roads, Jacob	Russle, W.	Shay, M.
Roberds, Edmun	Sage, Allen	Shea, Philip
Roberts, Amos	Sagor, John	Shear, Lodiwick
Roberts, John	St. Lawrence, George	Shelp, Joseph
Robertson, James	Salmon	Sherkeys, J.
Robins, Evans	Salmon, Absalom	Sherwood, Micajah
Robinson, Andrew	Salyer, Zaccheus	Shevalier, John
Robinson, D.	Sanderson, James	Sibbio, Thomas
Robinson, James	Sandford, Daniel	Sickler, Coonradt
Robinson, Matthias	Sandford, John	Sickler, Mitthias
Robinson, Peter	Sanford, Daniel	Sicknar, Jacob
Rockwell, Ebenezer	Sattally, Richard	Simmons, Caleb
Rodgers, Own	Saxton, Gilbert	Simmons, E.
Roe, John	Says, Nathaniel	Simmons, John
Roe, Lemon	Scantling, Jeremiah	Simmons, Joshua
Roe, Silleman	Scates, James	Simmons, Samuel
Roe, Simon	Schofield, Samuel	Sinnott, Patrick
Rofft, Aaron	Schofield, Silas	Sisco, Dick
Rogers, John, Sr.	Schofield, Smith	Sisco, Philip
Rogers, John, Jr.	Schouten, Henry	Sitzer, Barrant
Rogers, Owen	Schouten, John	Size, Gilbert V.
Rogers, William	Schriver, Jacob N.	Slason, Stephen
Romer, Benjamin	Schut, Frederick	Slosson, Ambs
Romer, Peter	Schut, James	Slutt, A.
Roome, Benjamin	Schut, Tennis	Slutt, M.
Roomer, Hendrick	Scott, Alexander	Slutt, W.
Rose, Andrew	Scott, Elijah	Sly, William
Rose, Jonathan	Scott, Henry	Smally, Timothy
Rosman, Adam	Scott, James	Smith, Benjamin
Rosman, Henry	Scott, John	Smith, Caleb
Rosman, Philip	Scott, William	Smith, David
Ross, Aaron	Sloulen, H.	Smith, Ebenezer B.
Ross, Nathaniel	Scriver, Christian	Smith, Ebner B.
Ross, William	Scriver, Henry	Smith, Ezekiel
Rossell, Thomas	Scutt, William	Smith, Gersham
Rough, Conrade	Sealey, Joseph	Smith, Gideon
Row, John	Seaman, Moses	Smith, Isaac
Row, Simon	Seaton, Rufus	Smith, James
Rowland, Philip	Seeds, George	Smith, John

Smith, Joseph	Stone, David	Thaire, J.
Smith, Josiah	Storms, Abraham	Thomas, G.
Smith, Moses	Stratten, Samuel	Thomas, John
Smith, Nathan	Streat, H.	Thomas, Richard
Smith, Nathaniel	Streat, W.	Thompson, Benjamin
Smith, Obediah	Stringham, Henry	Thompson, Elias
Smidt, R.	Strong, John	Thompson, James
Smith, Samuel	Strong, William	Thompson, John
Smith, Solomon	Stuard, John	Thompson, Richard
Smith, Thaddeus	Sturdifent, Jonathan	Thompson, William
Smith, William	Suckinut, John	Thomson, Zebulon
Snadiker, Moses	Suffrin, George	Thorp, Peter
Snedeker, Moses	Suitt, William	Tice, John
Snowden, John	Sullivan, James	Tice, Joseph
Snyder, Peter	Swan, Robert	Tieman, Peter
Southerland, James	Swartwout, Henry	Tinkler, Henry
Speed, George	Swartwout, John	Titus, Isaac
Speed, Henry	Swartwout, William	Titus, James
Spicer, Jacob	Sweed, William	Titus, Jonathan
Sprage, Alexander	Sweet, Amos	Tompkins, Edward
Spring, Nathaniel	Sweet, Benoni	Tompkins, Nathaniel
Springer, Isaac	Sweet, George	Tool, John
Springston, Jacob	Sweet, John	Topping, Daniel
Squire, Jacob	Sweet, John, Jr.	Town, Jacob
Squirrel, Jacob	Sweet, Nathan	Townsend, Absalom
Stagg, Adam	Sweet, Robert	Toy, Samuel
Stagg, John	Swift, Ambrose	Traver, Francis
Stalker, S.	Talmadge, John	Traver, Nicholas
Standish, Amos	Talmage, Joseph	Travess, Jacob
Stanford, John	Tappen, Daniel	Travis, Silvanus
Stanley, Daniel	Tappen, N.	Travis, Robert
Staples, Nathan	Tarrent, Thomas	Trewilleger, J.
Stebbins, Lewis	Tattenton, Jephtha	Trim, Azariah
Steen, William	Taylor, Jasper	Trowbridge, James
Steenborgh, Peter	Taylor, Joseph	Tubbs, Stephen
Steeple, Nathan	Taylor, Oliver	Tubee, John
Stephans, Jesse	Taylor, William	Tucker, John
Stephens, John	Teatter, John	Tucker, Joshua
Stephens, Justice	Teller, J.	Tucker, Samuel
Stephens, Thomas	Ter Boss, J.	Tum, David
Stewart, John	Terboss, Simon	Tuman, David
Still, James	Terbush, C.	Tuman, Peter
Still, John	Terbush, Simon	Tuman, Peter, Jr.
Stitt, John	Terry, Elijah	Turner, Joseph
Stokes, William	Terry, James	Turrel, Jones
Stone, Asa	Terry, Samuel	Tuthill, James

Tuttle, Moses
 Tyler, Shuble
 Underdunk, T.
 Unter, Josiah
 Upton, Benjamin
 Utley, Ase
 Utter, Joseph
 Utter, William
 Vail, Thomas
 Vallentine, Gab'r
 Valts, Coonrod
 Van Allen, J.
 Vanarter, James
 Van Benscoten, Elias
 Vandebogart, John
 Van Debogart, Minard
 Van DeBogart, Myndert
 Vandemark, G
 Vandervort, Jacob
 Vandevour, John
 Vandusen, Peter
 Van Etten, Peter
 Van Gelder, Isaac
 Vanhoosen, Rinier
 Van Hooser, Rynier
 Van Horn, John
 Van Houten, John
 Van Hoven, Ryner
 Vanlene, R.
 Vanline, J.
 Van North, John
 Vancore, Philip
 Van Size, Gilbert
 Van Steenbergh, Peter
 Vantassell, Isaac
 Van tassell, John
 Van Volkenborgh,
 Francis
 Van Wicklen, Fred-
 erick
 Vanworma, Cornelius
 Vanna, Vincent
 Venier, Peter
 Vise, Daniel
 Voh, Peter
 Vonck, Henry

Vredenburgh, James
 Wade, Elia
 Wait, Christopher
 Walker, Edward
 Walker, Mathew
 Walker, Matthias
 Wall, John
 Wallace, Benjamin
 Wallice, Uriah
 Waner, Killean
 Ward, Abijah
 Ward, Jadoc
 Ward, Robert
 Ward, Zedock
 Warden, Benard
 Waring, Newman
 Warner, Martin
 Warson, Thomas
 Washburn, Joel
 Waterbury, Ely
 Watkins, William
 Watson, Thomas
 Watson, William
 Wattaker, Edward
 Wattles, William
 Weaver, John
 Webb, Ebenezer
 Webb, Silvanus
 Webster, Joseph
 Weed, Abijah
 Weed, Gilbert
 Weed, John Drew
 Weed, Nathan
 Weed, S.
 Weeks, James
 Weeks, John
 Weeks, Jonathan, Jr.
 Weeks, Macejah
 Weiss, Daniel
 Welch, Elijah
 Welch, Ephraim
 Welch, Henry
 Welch, Isaac
 Welch, James
 Welch, John
 Welch, Joseph

Welch, Luke
 Welch, Thomas
 Welch, William
 Wells, Calvin
 Wells, Elijah
 Wells, P.
 Wells, William
 Wentworth, James
 West, Ase
 West, Jacob
 West, Joseph
 West, William
 Westfall, Levi
 Whaley, Samuel
 Whaley, Timothy
 Wheeler, James
 *Wheeler, John
 Wheeler, S.
 Wheeler, Thomas
 Whipple, Nathan
 White, Ephraim
 White, George
 White, Henry
 White, John
 White, Samuel Curran
 White, Stephen
 White, Thomas
 Whitehead, Aaron
 Whitehead, Isaiah
 Whitehead, William
 Whitman, John
 Whitney, Jacob
 Wickham, Stephen
 Wicks, James
 Wicks, Jonathan
 Wiggins, William
 Wilcout, W.
 Wildley, Edward
 Wiley, Edward
 Wilkinson, Robert
 Wilks, Willis
 Williams, Aaron
 Williams, Abiah
 Williams, Adam
 Williams, Charles
 Williams, David

THE COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.

Williams, John	Winchall, Samuel	Worden, James
Williams, Peter	Winchell, James	Wordin, Shubel
Williamson, James	Witteker, Edward	Worpeth, William
Willis, Abraham	Wood, Jacob	Wright, John
Willis, David	Wood, John	Wyer, Jeremiah
Willis, W.	Wood, Matthew	Yarrington, William
Willis, J.	Wood, Nathan	Yeoman, Eliezer
Wilsee, H.	Wood, Samuel	Youmans, Eleazer
Wilson, John	Wood, William	Youmans, Jonas
Wilson, Michael	Wood, Zopher	Youmans, Jones
Wilson, Nathaniel	Woodruff, David	Young, Isaac
Wilson, Samuel	Woodruff, Jeremiah	Young, John
Wilson, W.	Woodruff, Joshua	Young, Thomas
Wilson, Walter	Woodruff, William	Yurks, Harmanus
Wiltice, Joseph	Word, Abijah	Zedmond, Bartho'w
Winass, Silas	Worden, Darious	

The four regiments composing the Continental Line were brigaded under that gallant officer, General Richard Montgomery of Rhinebeck, and in September of '75 marched away to Canada with orders to secure possession of the Canadian government. After capturing St. John and Montreal, Montgomery garrisoned the conquered towns, and proceeded with his regiment, now reduced to three hundred men, against Quebec. On the march he was reinforced by the troops lead by Col. Benedict Arnold. Montgomery assumed command of the whole force, which did not exceed nine hundred effective soldiers. For three weeks he besieged the town with his handful of men. Before daybreak on the 31st of December, 1775, he determined to stake everything on an assault. Dividing his little army into four columns, he led the first division in an attack on the Lower Town in the neighborhood of the citadel. A battery lay just before, and it was thought the gunners had not discovered the assailants. "Men of New York," said the brave Montgomery, "you will not fear to follow where your General leads! Forward!" As the Americans rushed forward, the battery burst forth with a storm of grape-shot. Montgomery and both his aids fell dead. The men, heartbroken at the death of their beloved General, staggered a moment, then fell back, and returned to Wolfe's Cove, above the city.

Arnold who attacked the town on the north was also severely wounded. Of the men from Dutchess who lost their lives in this campaign there is, of course, no record. The worst calamity was the

death of General Richard Montgomery. Even in England it was mentioned with sorrow. Born of an illustrious Irish family, he became a soldier in his boyhood. He had shared the toils and the triumph of Wolfe. To the enthusiasm of a warm and affectionate nature he joined the highest order of military talents and the virtues of an exalted character. In July, 1773, he married Janet, eldest daughter of Robert R. and Margaret (Beekman) Livingston of Rhinebeck.

Some years after the death of Gen. Montgomery, his widow erected a mansion just south of Annandale in the town of Red Hook, and, in 1818, from a portico of this building she watched the remains of her husband, which had been disinterred and borne from Canada under a military escort, conveyed by the steamboat Richmond, to the final resting place beneath the chancel of St. Paul's Church in New York City.

CHAPTER XI.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

MUSTER ROLLS.

ACCORDING to the rolls of the State, Dutchess county had seven regiments during the war, which included a regiment of "Minute Men," under command of Col. Jacobus Swartwout. Ezekiel Cooper also commanded a company of sixty-six men, known as Cooper's Rangers.

The militia was called out when wanted, kept as long as wanted, and the soldiers then sent to their homes. Sometimes a regiment would be called out half a dozen times in the course of a year, and for half a dozen days at a time, and again it might not be needed in the entire year. The regiment of Minute Men and the Sixth Regiment, commanded respectively by Colonels Jacobus Swartwout and Morris Graham, took part in the battles of White Plains and Harlem.

Officers and men seem to have often served in different organizations. A change in the arrangement of the militia caused many transfers of officers of the regiments and in their companies during the two years following the original organization in 1775; numerous resignations followed. This has led to much confusion in the records.

The names of the officers and enlisted men of the regiments raised in Dutchess as they stand on the published roll in "New York in the Revolution," follows—except the privates in Col. Frear's regiment, of which no record can be found. These names were compiled by the State from that highest of sources, the original muster and pay-rolls, and are the same as have been transcribed and placed in the records of the War Department at Washington. The orthography in the original manuscript has been adhered to, and a blank line inserted where the letters were undecipherable.

REGIMENT OF MINUTE MEN, JACOBUS SWARTWOUT, COLONEL.

CAPTAINS—Stephen Duryee, Henry Goodwin, George Lane, Comfort Ludington, William Mott, William Perce, Abraham Schenck, Barnardus Swartwout, Israel Veal, Cornelius Van Wyck.

LIEUTENANTS—Henry Bailey, John Berry, Nathaniel Butler, William Colkin, Jonathan Crane, Benjamin Elliot, Joseph Garrison, Abraham Hiat, Jacob Horton, John Langdon, Andrew Lawrence, John Manroe, Henry Mott, Thomas Ostrander, Charles Platt, Nathaniel Smith, Isaac Townsend, Peter Van Bunschoten, John T. Van Kleak.

ENLISTED MEN.

Adoms, Jesse	Birdall, Jacob	Carl, Joseph
Adreanse, Thead	Bishop, Joshua	Carman
✓Akerby, Benjamin	Bishop, Livy	Carman, John
Allen, Jorge	Boga—, Peter	Champenois, Daniel
Anderson, —eth	Bokardus, Lewis	Champlin
Appleyee, Coonraad	Bolt, Moses	Champlin, Joshua, Jr.
Ashbe, Zebulon	Bonker, Dolf	Chapman, Enoch
Askin, William	Boyd, —mes	Chapman, Samuel
Aslen, Abm.	Boyington, Solomon	Chase, Seth
Auble, William	Bozworth, Hezekiah	Christian, Zechariah
Babcock, —eph	Bradley, Nathan	Christie, John
Bailey, Daniel	Branah, James	Clapp, Benjamin
Bailey, Ebenezer	Brill, Jacob, Jr.	Clark, Joshua
Bailey, Elias	Brinckerhoff, Hen	Clark, Stephen
Baker, Eleazer	Brisbend, James	Cole, Andrew
Baker, Elisha	Brock, William	Colkens, Eli
Baker, Joshua	Brower, Charles	Conner, John
Baker, Francis	Brower, Hindrick	Cornell, Samuel
Ball, Elephalet	Brower, Lazareth	Cornwell, Sylvenus
Barker, Richard	Brower, Rodolphus	Corsa, Abrah
Barkins, —avid	Brown, Stephen	Corsa, Isaac
Barnes, Henry	Brumsfield, James	Courtright, John
Barnhard	Brustead, William	Craft, Caleb
Barns, Will	Bunschout, Elias C.	Crane, Ira
Barse, Zebulen	Burbanks, Noah	Croft, Jacob
Bartley, —hall Pels	Burch, David	Crowfoot, William
Baxter, Thomas	Burch, Jeremiah	Crumwell, Aac
Bell, Henry	Burch, Silas	Currer, Elijah
Bennet, Elihu	Burdsill, Jacob	Curtis, Andrew
Benny, John	Burges, Thomas	Dart, Hozell
Bently, Joseph	Burlonon, Fearnot	Daids, John
Berger, Andrew	Burnet, Isaac	Davis, David
Berry	Burnett, Peter	Davison, James
Beugus, Thomas	Byington, Solomon	Davison, John
Billings, John	Camfield, James	Dean, Stephen

Degrote, John
 Dervoort, Sam L.
 Dimmick, Shubal
 Disbrow, David
 Dodge, Will
 Dollaway, Jerem
 Dollaway, William
 Downen, Cornelius
 Doxey, Amos
 Draper, John
 Draper, Joseph
 Drew, William
 Dunekin, John
 Dutcher, David
 Edams, Joseah
 Ede, Joshua
 Edget, John
 Egelston, James
 Elderkin, James
 Eldige, Jonathan
 Eldridge, Elisha
 Eldridge, Michael
 Ellembatz, Eman'l
 Elliott, Abn.
 Elwell, Ezra
 Elwell, Jabes, Jr.
 Emegh, Jeremiah
 Evens, John
 Evens, Thomas
 Fairchild, Nathaniel
 Fetch, Jerry
 Fileow, Enoch
 Fileow, Phineas
 Finch, Ruben
 Force, Timothy
 Forgason, Abram
 Ferguson, Samuel
 Foster, David
 Foster, John
 Foster, Thomas
 Fowler, Austin
 Fowler, Isaac
 Frear, —raham, Jr.
 Frear, Thomas
 Frost, Thomas, Jr.
 Frost, William

Fuller, Isaac
 Fullmore, Jasper
 Garrison, Abraham
 Gedeons, Joseph
 Gee, John
 Gielwack, Michel
 Gifford, Samuel
 Gifford, William
 Goldin, Rob
 Goodfellow, Will
 Griffen, Isaac
 Griffen, William
 Grigory, Daniel
 Grigory, Josiah
 Halsted, Thomas
 Halsted, Will
 Harris, Peter
 Harriss, Mendt
 Hawkins, James
 Hawkins, Samuel
 Hayburn, John
 Heacock, John
 Hempstead, Nathaniel
 Henkly, Josiah
 Hervy, Peter
 Heuckly, Isaac
 Hicks, Jacob
 Hicks, Nathaniel
 Higbee, William
 Hill, Antiney
 Hill, —bert
 Hitchcock, Joseph
 Hoeg, Nathan
 Hoff, Abraham
 Hoffman, Charles
 Hopkins, Thacher
 Howe, William
 Howes, Moody
 Hoyt, Michael
 Hubbard, Joseph
 Huff, Gamaliel
 Huling, Walter
 Hunt, Jessee
 Hunt, William
 Hutchings, John
 Hyett, Steve

Ingersol, —pheus
 Jewet, John
 Johnson, James
 Johnson, Sabin
 Jones, Jeremiah
 Jones, —lias
 Jones, Nathan
 Jorden, John
 Judd, Ebenezer
 Keating, Isaac
 Keeler, Ezra, Jr.
 Kelly, Shubel
 King, Jacob
 King, Richard
 Kipp, Henry
 Kipp, Matthew
 Kipp, Peter
 Kirkem, Seth
 Koonts, Nicholas, Jr.
 Ksniffin, Amos
 Laine, Jacob
 Lake, Benjamin
 Lamb, Joseph
 Lane
 Latson, James, Jr.
 Laughlin, Hugh
 Lawrance, John
 Lawson, Isaac
 Leggett, Abraham
 Lent, Ab'm
 Lent, Abraham A.
 Lent, James
 Lent, Peter
 Lewis, Thomas
 Lossen, And
 Lossen, Richard
 Lossing, Peter Q.
 Loveless, Joseph
 Ludington, Stephen
 Lyons, James
 McCavey, Edward
 McChucking, Thomas
 McColm, —mes
 McCreedy, James, Jr.
 McCullough, And
 McCutchen, Rob



EDWARD M. GORING.

McGragor, —unian
 McLoud, Alexander
 McNeil, —ry
 Malties, —m'l
 Manrow, Justice
 Maston, Ezekiel
 Mathews, Justice
 Merrick, Done
 Merritt, David
 Miles, John
 Miles, Noah
 Miller, Godfrey
 Miller, John
 Miller, Solomon
 Mitchell, George
 Moe, Isaac
 Morehouse, John
 Morehouse, Samuel
 Morehouse, Stephen
 Morey, Lotrip
 Morfort, Peter
 Morgain, James
 Morgan, Reuben
 Morison, —bald
 Morse, Phil
 Moure, David
 Murray, James
 Nelson, Paul
 Nichols, Epraim
 Nickerson, Eliphalet
 Nickerson, Mulfort
 Nicolls, Thomas
 Nikeson, Thomas
 Noortshant, Peter
 Noortsrant, George
 Nostrant, Johanes
 Oats, James
 Ockerman, Casparus
 Olmstead, Ebenezer
 Ornes, George
 Osborn, Peter
 Ouslin, Thom
 Parker, Nathaniel
 Parks, Andrew
 Parks, John
 Parks, John ye 2d

Parrash, Azariah
 Parrish, Silas
 Peacock,
 Peet, Abraham
 Pelse, —hn
 Pelse, —oen
 Perce, William, Jr.
 Persons, Moses
 Philipse, Hen
 Pindle, Jonathan
 Plugh, —Ihamus
 Point
 Polhamus, —dan
 Polmeteer, Peter
 Pooler, Joseph
 Post, Absolom
 Potter, Gilbert
 Potter, Samuel
 Pudney, Francis
 Purdy, Abraham
 Rainey, John
 Recorde, Wetmore
 Reed, Aaron
 Reed, —ohn
 Reynolds, —hardson
 Reynolds, Jesse
 Rhynhart, Johanes
 Richards, James
 Robbards, Benjamin
 Roberts, Peter
 Robinson, Andrew
 Robinson, John
 Robinson, Jones
 Robinson, Lewis
 Robison, Andrew
 Roe, Benjamin, Jr.
 Romer, —, Jr.
 Romyne —as
 Roschrans, Peter
 Runals, David
 Runells, James
 Runnels, Jonathan
 Rush, Frederick
 Rynders, James
 Sabin, Elijah
 Saminds, Jacob

Sarls, Nathaniel
 Saunders, John
 Schonover, Peter
 Schonter, Andrew
 Scott, Timothy
 Serherve, John
 Shapprong, Jan
 Shared, William
 Shaw, Daniel
 Shaw, James
 Shear, Henry B.
 Shear, Lodwich
 Sherwood, Nathan
 Shutt, Fradrick
 Shutt, Simes
 Sickle, Fard C.
 Sickler, George
 Simkins, Daniel
 Slack, —ile
 Slecht, Ab
 Smallee, James
 Smith, David
 Smith, Eph
 Smith, John
 Smith, John, Jr.
 Smith, Joseph, Jr.
 Smith, Joshua
 Smith, Nemiah
 Smith, Samson
 Smith, William
 Snedeker, James
 Snedeker, John
 Snider, Isaac
 Snyder, —hn
 Soatpard, Benjamin
 Somes, Nathaniel
 Storm, Jacob
 Strickland, Samuel
 Surrine, Charles
 Swartout, Jacobus C.
 Swartout, Cornelius
 Sweet, John
 Sweet, Robert
 Talmen, —kim
 Tanner, John
 Taylor, Gamiliel

Taylor, John	Van Tassel, John	Whitney, Josiah
Ter Boss, Simon	Van Vlerken, Benjamin	Wickson, Solomon
Terbus, Peter	Van Wagenar, John	Willis, Reuben
Teunis, John	Varmiliah, John	Willcocks, Stephen
Thomas, Daniel	Vasdawl, Disak	Willcox, Barnabas
Thompson, Thomas	Virmilyan, William	Willis, Thomas
Thorn, —horn	Wagoner, Tobias	Williss, Hen
Totten, —mes	Wait, Christopher	Wilsee, Grandus
Townend, Joseph	Ward, Daniel	Winstead, Charles
Townsend, Daniel	Ward, Samuel	Wood, —eph
Townsend, James	Wareing, Thadeus	Wood, Solomon
Travis, Abm.	Waron, Tedes	Wood, Timothy
Travis, Silvanus	Way, Gideon	Woodard, Ephraim
Tripp, Othenial	Weaver, Edward	Woodard, Samuel
Underwood, Hen	Weaver, Peter	Wooden, John
Utter, Amos	Weaver, William	Worden, Shuble
Van Cleck, Bardard P.	Webb, Henry	Woster, William
Van De Burg	Weddle, Robert	Wright, Daniel
Van Deburgh, Henry I.	Weeks, Abraham	Wright, Gabriel, Jr.
Van De Burgh, Stephen	Weeks, Micajah	Wright, John
Van Der Bogert, Peter	Western, John	Wright, Thomas
Van Der Vort, Paul	Westervelt, Benjamin	Yarnes, Reuben
Van Devaters, Jacobus	Westervett, Caspau-	Yeomans, John
Van Devaters, James	rac C.	Yeomans, Jonas
Van Stern Bergh,	White, Daniel	Young, Jacob
Simeon		

DUTCHESS COUNTY MILITIA—SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel Abraham Brinkerhoff	Quarter Master William Goseline
Lieutenant Colonel Jacob Griffen	Quarter Master Uriah Hill
Major Andrew Hill	Quarter Master Isaac Sebring
Major Richard Van Wyck	Quarter Master Cornelius Van Wyck
Adjutant Jacob Brinkerhoff	

CAPTAINS—George Brinkerhoff, George G. Brinkerhoff, John G. Brinkerhoff, Nicholas Brower, Joseph Horton, Abraham Lent, John Schutt, Thomas Storm, Evert W. Swart, James R. Swartwout, John Van Bunschoten, Matthew Van Bunschoten, Isaac Van Wyck.

LIEUTENANTS—Cornelius Adriaance, Robert Brett, John Cooper, Johannes Dewitt, Christian Dubois, Stephen Osborne, Benjamin Rosekrans, Jacobus Scattt, Abraham Schultz, William Swartwout, Robert Todd, Barent Van Claeck, Isaac Van Cleef, Barent Van Kleeck, Abraham Van Wyck, Francis Way, Johannes Wiltsie.

ENSIGNS—Moses Barber, Jacob Bisse, Lawrence Haff, Charles Hoffman, Abraham Hogeland, Abraham Ladue, Daniel Schenck, Jacob S. Swartwout, Jacobus Swartwout, James P. Swartwout.

ENLISTED MEN.

Ackarman, John	Bell, Henry	Brinckerhoff, Abra-
Adriance, Cornelius	Bell, John	ham I.
Adriance, George	Benjamin, Chester	Brinckerhoff, Abra-
Adriance, Isaac	Bennet, Joseph	ham J.
Adriance, John	Berkins, David	Brinckerhoff, Daniel
Adriance, Ram., Jr.	Bernard, Thomas	Brinckerhoff, Derick J.
Adriance, Rem	Berry, Nicholas	Brinckerhoff, Dirck
Adriance, Theodorus	Berry, Peter	Brinckerhoff, Dirck, Jr.
Aldyck, John	Bigbey, Christopher	Brinckerhoff, Dirck T.
Algatt, William	Bise, Simon	Brinckerhoff, George
Atgelt, John	Bishop, Levi	Brinckerhoff, Henry
Algelt, William	Bishop, Caleb	Brinckerhoff, Isaac
Altgelt, William	Bishop, Joshua	Brinckerhoff, Jacob
Ammerman, Albert	Bisse, Jacob	Brinckerhoff, John S.
Annin, Daniel	Bloom, Benjamin	Brock, Francis
Annin, James	Bloom, Sylvester	Brooks, William
Appelge, Coenrad	Bocker, Adolph	Brower, Daniel
Appilye	Boerum, Hendrick	Brower, David
Applee, Coenradt	Boerum, Nicholas	Brower, Garret
Atgelt, John	Boerum, William	Brower, William
Avery, John	Bogardus, Cornelius	Brown, Aron
Backer, Jacob	Bogardus, Francis	Brown, Jacob
Bailey, John	Bogardus, Mathew	Brown, James
Bailey, Nathan	Bogardus, Peter	Brown, Samuel
Bailey, Sutton	Bogardus, Shibboleth	Brown, Stephen
Baker, James	Bogart, Daniel	Bruck
Baker, Jesse	Bogart, Ort	Bruer, Wilam
Baker, Peter	Bogart, Peter	Brumfield, James
Baker, Thomas	Boice, Henry	Brush
Baker, William	Boice, Simon	Budd, John
Baldwin, Joseph	Bomp, Joseph	Bump, Jacob
Barber, John	Boncker, Nathaniel	Burhans, Peter
Barber, Moses	Boncker, Stephen	Burlyson, Ferenot
Barber, Stephen	Bower, Daniel	Burnet, Isaac
Barker, John	Bown, Joseph	Burroughs, James
Barker, Samuel	Brandage, James	Bush, John
Barkins, David	Brannah, James	Bush, Peter
Barnard, Thomas	Brett, Francis R.	Bush, Zachariah
Barnes, Solomon	Brett, Rambout	Bussing, Abraham
Barnes, William	Brett, Robert	Butcher, Robert
Barns, John	Brett, Theodorus	Byce, Henry
Bates, Stephen	Brewer, Charles	Canfield, Daniel
Bedel, Jesse	Briggs, Caleb	Canfield, James
Bedle, Jesse	Brinckerho, Abraham J.	Canfield, Titus
Beedle, John	Brinckerhoff, Abraham	Canniff, John

Canniff, Levi
 Carman, John
 Carman, Thomas
 Carpenter, Henry
 Cary, John
 Cary, Joseph
 Chatfield, William
 Churchill, Edward
 Churchill, Isaac
 Churchill, Jacob
 Churchill, John
 Churchill, Jonas
 Churchill, Joseph
 Clapp, John
 Clark, Samuel
 Clarke, Matthew
 Cleyland, William
 Cochran, William
 Coffin, John
 Cole, Aaron
 Cole, Jacob
 Cole, Aron
 Comfort, Richard
 Compton, John
 Concklin, Elias
 Concklin, John
 Concklin, Lawrence
 Concklin, Matthew
 Concklin, William
 Connor, James
 Connor, John
 Connover, Benjamin
 Cook, John
 Cook, William
 Coons, Philip
 Cooper, Cornelius
 Cooper, Cornelius, J.
 Cooper, Jacob
 Cooper, John
 Cooper, Minderd
 Cooper, Obadiah
 Cooper, Obadiah I.
 Cooper, Obadiah J.
 Coopman, Jacob
 Copper, Doct
 Cooper, Obadiah

Corker, John Rynas
 Cornell, John
 Cornwell, Clement
 Cornwell, Silvester
 Covenhoven, Adrian
 Covert, John
 Covint, John
 Cowenhoven, Benjamin
 Cowinhoverd, Adrian
 Craft, Thomas
 Crandel, Abraham
 Crawford, William
 Crinck, Abraham
 Cronck, Abraham
 Cronck, Lawrence
 Cronk, Valam
 Cuer, Nathaniel
 Cuer, Samuel
 Cuer, William
 Culver, Dennis
 Cure, Matthew
 Currie, Archibald
 Currie, John
 Cushman, William
 Dannels, James
 Darlon, Jacobus
 Dates, John
 Datin, Corrinbary
 David, Henry
 Davis, John
 Davison, James
 Dayton, Hezekiah
 Dean, Stephen
 Debois, Christian
 Deets, John
 Degraff, Moses
 Degraff, Simeon
 Degrutia, Elias
 Delamater, William
 Delaway, Jeremiah
 Demilt, Garret
 Demilt, Isaac
 Demitt, Garret
 Depue, Peter
 Devine, Asher
 Devoort, Samuel

Dewitt, John
 Dewitt, Peter
 Dickinson, John H.
 Diness, Mynard
 Dolloway, Jeremiah
 Donalds, James
 Doxey, Stephen
 Dubois, Cornelius
 Dubois, Gideon
 Dubois, Jacob
 Dubois, Koert
 Dubois, Peter
 Dubois, Teunis
 Dubois, Thomas
 Dubois, Jacob T.
 Durtwater, Daniel
 Duryce, Abraham, Jr.
 Duryee, Charles
 Duryer, Abraham
 Dutcher, Barnt
 Dutcher, David
 Dycker, David
 Eldred, William
 Ellis, Henry
 Elsworth, Ahasserus
 Eleworth, Alexander
 Emans, Jacobus
 Enness, James
 Every, John
 Farington, Joseph
 Farrel, Daniel
 Fawlor, Austin
 Ferhone, John
 Ferrington, Joseph
 Fitchout, John
 Flegler, Zachariah
 Flowers, Benjamin
 Flynn, Patrick
 Forbes, John
 Forgunson, Samuel
 Fowlar, Joseph
 Garrison, Reuben
 Gault, Matthew
 Gauslin, William
 Gee, Jno.
 Gerow, Benjamin

Gerow, Daniel
 Gildersleeve, James
 Gildersleeve, Joseph
 Gildersleeve, Nathaniel
 Giles, William
 Godfellow, William
 Gohnack, Michael
 Goodfellow, William
 Gorsline, Samuel
 Gorsline, William
 Gosling, Samuel
 Gosling, William
 Green, Ezekiel
 Green, Gilbert
 Green, Isaac
 Green, James
 Green, James, Jr.
 Green, Jeremiah
 Green, John
 Green, Joseph
 Green, Joseph, Sr.
 Green, Joseph, Jr.
 Green, Stephen
 Griffin, Cornelius
 Griffin, Isaac
 Griffin, Jacob
 Griffin, John
 Griffin, Joseph
 Griffin, Joshua
 Griffin, Peter
 Gue, Isaac
 Gulnack, Jacob
 Gulneck, Michael
 Haasner, Jacob
 Hageman, Francis
 Hageman, Jeremiah
 Hageman, Peter
 Haines, John
 Hair, Amos
 Hallett, R.
 Halstead, Thomas
 Halstead, William
 Halsted, Josiah
 Hames, John F.
 Hanly, Matthew

Hanson, Aurt
 Hanson, John
 Hardenbergh, Dirck
 Hardenbergh, Garret
 Harris, Minderd
 Harsincise, Isaac
 Hart, Michal
 Hasbrook, Jacob
 Haskins, William
 Hasner, Jacob
 Hawk, John Baron
 Hayburn, John
 Heeremans, Henry
 Heermans, John
 Hegamen, Peter
 Heliker, John
 Hicks, John
 Hicks, Joshua
 Higbee, Flemming
 Higbee, Lemuel
 Higby, Flimmewill
 Higby, Lemuel
 Hill
 Hilton, Joseph
 Hodge, Abraham
 Hoffman, Daniel
 Hogaboom, Bartholomew
 Hogan, Edward
 Hoghtalen, John
 Holmes, Issac
 Holmes, William
 Homes, William
 Honson, John
 Hoogeboom, Bartholomew
 Hoogland, Derick
 Hoogland, William
 Hooghtalen, John
 Horsuer, Jacob
 Horton, Gilbert
 Horton, Joseph
 Horton, Joseph P.
 Horton, Joshua
 Horton, Matthias J.
 Horton, Peter

Hosher, Stephen
 Howard, Joseph
 Huff, Angel
 Huff, Lawrence
 Huffman, Daniel
 Hughson, Gabriel
 Hughson, John
 Hughson, William
 Hulst, Peter
 Humphrey, Henry
 Hutchings, Jacob
 Hutchins, Benjamin
 Hyer, Walter
 Innes, James
 Innis, Peter
 Isaac, Burnet
 Jackson, Joseph
 Jarepenning, John
 Jarow, Daniel
 Jarowe, Benjamin
 Jerwillinger, Jerean
 Jewell, Abraham
 Jewell, George
 Jewell, John
 Johnson, James
 Johnson, Thomas
 Johnson, Robert
 Jones, David
 Kappelye, Issac
 Kelly, William
 Kennedy, Henry
 Kerrilly, Daniel
 Kershon, Isaac
 Ketcham, Titus
 King, William
 Kip, John
 Kipp, Abraham
 Klump, Zachariah
 Knapp, Shadrack
 Kniffen, Jonathan
 Kniver, Jacob
 Kronk, James
 Ladeau, Daniel
 Ladeu, Nathaniel
 Ladeu, Oliver
 Ladew, Abraham

Ladua, William	McBride, John	Mills, Benajah
Ladue, Peter	McCaby, Edward	Mills, Robert
Lane, Gilbert	MacCrary, James	Mogar, Caleb
Lane, Gilbert, Jr.	McCredy, James	Moger, William
Lane, Jacob	McCudgeon, Robert	Monfoort, Albert
Lane, Jesse	McKaby, Dennis	Monfoort, Domenicus
Lane, Joseph	McKeeby, Darius	Monfoort, Elbert, Jr.
Lane, Joshua	McKeeby, William	Monfoort, John
Lane, William	McKeely, Edward	Monfoort, John C.
Lane, William, Jr.	McKelly, William	Monfoort, Peter
Landgon, Jonathan	McManness, Michael	Monfort, Elbert
Lany, William, Jr.	McNeal, Henry	Monfort, John P.
Larry, Jno.	Major, James	Monger, William
Lattermore, Thomas	Mannery, William	Monson, George
Lattin, Ambrose	Marcus, C.	Montanye, Benjamin
Lawrence, John	Marston, Aurt	Morse, Joseph
Lean, Joseph	Marten, Aert	Mortisa, Adriaan
Leavy, John	Marten, Peter	Munfort, Adrian
Ledeau, William, Sr.	Martense, Adrian	Myer, Abraham
Leduc, Daniel	Martin, Ezekiah	Myer, Adolph
Lee, Jonathan	Martin, Gershom	Myer, Jacob
Leghtatn, John	Martin, Jeremiah	Myer, John
Lent, Abraham, Jr.	Martin, Thomas	Myer, John, Jr.
Lequiere, Abraham	Masten, Aert	Myer, John Dikman
Leroy, Francis	Mastin, Ezechiel	Meyer, Peter
Leroy, Peter	Maxfield, James	Myer, William
Leroy, Simon	Mead, David	Myers, Abraham
Lerye, William	Meddagh, Aurt	Naddue, Lewis
Light, William	Medew, Lewis	Neally, Samuel
Light, Woilsey	Meed, Jeremiah	Neeley, Rolette
Linderbeck, John	Meger, William	Nepes, Abraham
Lisk, Benjamin	Menema, John	Nelson, Paul
Losee, Abraham	Meritt, Joseph	Nettleton, Amos
Losee, Abraham L.	Mestin, Aurt	Newton, Charles
Losee, Jacob	Meyer, Abraham	Nifer, Jacob
Losee, John A.	Meyer, James	Noorstrant, John
Losee, Simeon	Meyer, Peter	Noorstrant, Peter
Low, Jno.	Middagh, Aurt	Norstrand, Cornelius
Low, John	Middagh, James	Norstrand, Jacobus
Luckey, Samuel	Miels, Bennajah	Norton, Peter
Ludenton, Steapen	Miels, Noah	Nostrand, George
Ludington, Stephen	Miles, John	Odilda, William
Luord, Josiah	Miles, Noah	Oestrade, Cornelis
Luyster, Dirck	Miller, Ezra	Ogden, Benjamin
Luyster, Peter	Miller, James	Ogden, Joseph
Lyster, Garret	Miller, Philip	Osbern, Richard

Osborn, Doct	Pullick, John	Schounhover, Peter
Osborn, James	Pullick, William	Schouten, Cornelius
Osborn, Peter	Purdy, Elisha	Schouten, Ephraim
Osborn, Richard	Purdy, Gilbert	Schouten, John
Osborn, Samuel	Purdy, Joseph	Schouten, Simon
Ostram, John, Jr.	Purdy, Nathaniel	Schouten, William
Ostrander, Cornelius	Quan, John	Schouter, Cornelius
Ostrander, Henry	Rantsier, Andrew	Schutt, Abraham
Ostrom, John	Rapalgee, John	Schutt, James
Outwater, Daniel	Rapelsee, Isaac	Schutt, John, Jr.
Paddock, Peter	Rayer, Daniel	Schutt, Joseph
Palen, Hendrick	Raynor, Daniel	Schutt, Stephen
Palen, Peter	Reynolds, Andrew	Schutt, Teunis
Palings, Peter	Right, Daniel	Scofield, Silvanus
Palm, Hendrick	Robinson, Jonas	Scot, Walter
Palmetier, Petrus	Roe, Benjamin	Scouten, Andrew
Pardon, Thomas	Roe, Daniel	Scouten, Andris
Parker, Joseph	Roe, David	Scouten, Ephraim
Parker, Nathaniel	Rogers, Joseph	Scouten, Johannes
Pating, Hennerly	Rogers, Micah	Scouten, John
Patterson, Abijah	Rogers, Michael	Scouten, Simon
Peck, Joseph	Rogers, Platt	Scouten, William
Peck, Oliver	Rogers, Robert	Scutt, Dennis
Petet, Ebenezer	Rogers, Uriah	Scutt, Joseph
Pettit, David	Roll, Henry	Sebring, Cornelius
Phlips, James	Romer, John	Sebring, Isaac
Philips, Ralph, Jr.	Rosekrans, Benjamin	Secord, Isaac
Philips, Roelof	Rosekrans, John	Secord, Josiah
Philips, William	Rosekrans, Peter	Seton, Heskiah
Philips, William C.	Rosekrans, Thomas	Shaff, Frederick
Phillips, Abraham	Roukrans, Dirck	Shear, Abraham
Phillips, David	Rowland, Marvin	Sherer, James
Phillips, Henry	Runnels, Andrew	Shevling, John
Phillips, Jacobus	Ryce, Peter	Shults, Christopher
Pierce, Richard	Rycel, Peter	Shute, Aron
Pine, Philip	Ryder, Caleb	Sickles, John, Jr.
Pine, Robert	Ryer, Tunis	Skutt, Teunis
Pine, Silvanus	Ryndass, John	Slack, William
Pine, Thomas	Ryness, Abraham	Sleight, Abraham
Pollock, William	Ryness, Andrew	Sleight, John
Pollom, Tice	Ryness, John	Slight, Abraham, Jr.
Post, Joseph	Sackett, Ananias	Sloot, John
Potten, Danel	Santon, William	Smith, Isaac
Pudney, Cornelius	Schenck, Daniel	Smith, Jacob
Pudney, Francis	Schenck, Philip	Smith, John
Pudney, John	Schenck, Roeloff	Smith, Joseph

Smith, Joseph, Jr.
 Smith, Joshua
 Smith, Martin
 Smith, Maurice
 Smith, Morris
 Smith, Richard
 Smith, Sylvester
 Smith, William
 Snider, George
 Snider, Moses
 Sodem, John
 Soden, John
 Somendyke, Jacob
 Somerndike, William
 Somes, Nathaniel
 Somes, Richard
 Somes, Stephen
 Southard, Gilbert
 Southard, Henry
 Southard, Isaac
 Southard, John
 Southard, John, Jr.
 Southard, Richard
 Southard, Thomas
 Southerd, Jones
 Spence, John
 Spencer, John
 Stanton, William
 Storm, Isaac
 Storm, John
 Sutton, Joseph
 Swartwort, James
 Swartwout, Cornelius
 Swartwout, John
 Swartwout, Richard
 Swartwout, Samuel
 Swartwout, Thomas
 Tallman, Timothy
 Tanner, Zopher
 Tarpennye, John
 Taylor, Stephen
 Teller, Oliver
 Terbosh, Abraham
 TerBush, Luke
 Tercoss, William
 Terhune, John

Terhune, Daniel
 Terpanning, John
 Terwilger, Jryan
 Thatcher, Stephen
 Theal, Joseph
 Thomas, Johnson
 Thompson, Ezra
 Thorn, Gershom
 Thurston, Benjamin
 Thurston, James
 Totten, Daniel
 Traverse, Nathaniel
 Tremper, Michael
 Turhune, Abraham
 Turhune, John
 Turner, Alexander
 Turner, Ellick
 Vail, Isaac
 Vail, Jesse
 Van Amburgh, Abraham
 Van Banech, Jacob
 Van Benchoten, James
 Van Bomal, Christopher
 Van Bomel, Peter
 Van Bonnel, Christoffel
 Van Bosnel, Peter
 Vanbumble, Stuff
 Van Bumbler, Peter
 Van Bunchoten, Jacob
 Van Bunchoten, Teunis
 Van Bunchoten, Teunis, Jr.
 Vanclackren, Marinus T.
 Van Cleck, Boltis B.
 Van Cleef, Michael
 Van Cots, John
 Van Cott, Daniel
 Van Crob, Abraham
 Vancuran, Casparus
 Vandeburgh, Abram
 Van Der Bilt, Aart
 Van Derbilt, P.

Vandervoort, Jacobus
 Vandervoort, John
 Van Der Voort, Samuel
 Vander Water, John
 Vande Water, Adolph
 Vandewater, Harman
 Van Dewater, James
 Vandewort, Peter
 Van Duwnter, John
 Vand Water, James
 Vandworter, Jacobus
 Van Erway, Jacob
 Van Every, Edde
 Van Every, Jacob
 Van Flack, Henry
 Van Kerse, John
 Van Keuren, Matthew
 Van Kleack, Bar-rant B.
 Van Kleeck, Baltus
 Van Kleeck, Barent A.
 Van Kleeck, Barnard C.
 Van Kleeck, Barnett
 Van Kleeck, Michael
 Van Kuren, Caspowres
 Van Leyse, I.
 Van Norstrant, John
 Van Nortstrant, Cornelius
 Van Siclen, John
 Van Steenberger, Cornelius
 Van Steenbergh, Cornelius
 Vantassel, Henry
 Vantassil Jacob
 Van Tassill, John
 Vantiers, William
 Vantine, Abraham
 Vantine, Cornelius
 Van Tine, William
 Van Valen, Daniel
 Van Valen, Jeremiah
 Van Valen, John



JOHN P. RIDER.

Van Valer, Moses	Vermilya, John	Westervelt, Jacobus
Van Velen, Ede	Vermuly, David	Westervelt, John
Van Veler, Daniel	Vermuly, Geradus	Wibard, John
Van Vlack, Barent	Vervalin, Daniel	Wille, James
Van Vlack, John H.	Vervalin, Jeremiah	Wilsee, William
Van Vlack, Merinus	Vervalin, John	Wiltse, Cornelius
Van Vleck, John	Vervalin, Moses	Wiltse, Joseph
Van Vleck, Merine	Vestervals, John	Wiltse, Peter
Van Vleckren, Abraham	Voorhis, Jerom	Wiltsee, Hendrick
Van Vleckren, George	Waldron, Benjamin	Wiltsey, Geradus
Van Vleckren, Henry	Waldron, Daniel	Wiltzie, William
Vanveckren, Marinus	Waldron, David	Wiltzee, Harmery
Van Vleckren, Marinus T.	Waldron, John	Winn, Johnson
Van Voorhees, Stephen	Waldron, John P.	Winn, Joseph
Van Vooheis, Jeronimus	Waldron, Peter	Winslow, Samuel
Van Voorhis, Abraham	Ward, Daniel	Wood, Isaac
Van Voorhis, Jacob	Ward, James	Wood, Jesse
Van Voorhis, Jeronimus	Ward, William	Wood, John
Van Voorhis, John	Washburn, Isaac	Wood, Joseph
Van Voorhis, Zachariah	Waters, John	Wood, Solomon
Van Wey, Cornelius	Watts, John	Wood, Thomas
Van Wyck, Abraham	Way, Frederick	Wool, Joseph
Van Wyck, Cornelius	Way, George	Worshbourn, Isaac
Van Wyck, John	Way, Gideon	Wright, Daniel
Van Wyck, John B.	Way James	Wright, Daniel, Jr.
Van Wyck, Theodorus	Way, John	Wright John
Vandle, James	Way, Joost	Wright, Thomas
Vermilier, Benjamin	Webard, John	Wyckoff, John
	Weed, John	Yeomans, John
	Wenn, William	Yerks, John
	Westervalt, Albert	Young, Abraham
	Westervalt, John	Young, John
	Westervelt, Elbert	Zachrider, Moses
	Westervelt, George	

DUTCHESS COUNTY MILITIA—THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonel John Field	Adjutant Solomon Crane
Colonel Andrew Morehouse	Quarter Master Reuben Crosby
Major Jonathan Paddock	Surgeon Joseph Crane, Jr.
Major Isaac Tallman	

CAPTAINS—AZOR Barnum, William Calkin, William Chamberlain, Peter Coon, Joseph Dykeman, David Hecock, James Marten, William Pearce, William Pine, Ichabod Ward.

LIEUTENANTS—Joshua Crosby, Daniel Doane, Elijah Oakley, Uriah Parrish, Edward Penny, Thomas Sears, Valentine Wheeler, Luke Woolcut

ENSIGN—Nathan Green.

Additional names on state treasurer's pay books.

Lieut. Joseph Chandler,

Lieut. Asa Haines,

Ensign Benjamin Slocum.

ENLISTED MEN.

Anow, William
 Ashby, Anthony
 Baker, Elisha
 Baldwin, David
 Barleson, Joel
 Barnum, Eliakum
 Barnum, Jonah
 Barnum, Noah
 Barnum, Stephen
 Benedict, Ebenezer
 Benedict, Stephen
 Benit, Amasa
 Bennet, Amacy
 Benson, William
 Birdsall, Elemuel
 Birdsall, Thomas
 Birlisson, Joel
 Bishnite, Frances
 Bradshaw, John
 Brewster, Pelatiah
 Brewster, Pell
 Brown, Israel
 Brown, Moses
 Bruster, Samuel
 Bumpus, James
 Burch, George
 Burch, Josiah, Sr.
 Burch, Josiah, Jr.
 Burch, Silas
 Burjes, Thomas
 Burkler, Jabez
 Burlasand, Joel
 Burleson, Joel
 Burling, Gilead
 Burtch, Benjamin
 Cable, Platt
 Calkin, Elias

Campbell, Robert
 Cannon, Abraham
 Carle, John
 Carter, Jabez
 Chamberlain, John
 Chapman, Enoch
 Chapman, Thomas
 Chase, Bary
 Chase, Seth
 Chase, Thomas
 Clark, John
 Clinton, William
 Closson, Wilber
 Closson, William
 Cockshuer, Jonas
 Cole, Benjamin
 Cole, Sylvanus
 Concklin, John
 Cook, Moses, Sr.
 Cook, Moses, Jr.
 Coon, Jacob
 Coon, John
 Cornwell, David
 Covey, Joseph
 Covey, Walter
 Crandle, Jeremiah
 Crane, Ira
 Crane, William
 Croker, Timothy
 Crosby, Abner
 Crosby, David, Jr.
 Crosby, Elemuel
 Crosby, Elezer
 Crosby, Eli
 Crosby, James
 Crosby, John
 Crosby, Joseph

Crosby, Josah
 Crosby, Lemuel
 Crosby, Moses
 Crosby, Obadiah
 Crosby, Reuben
 Crosby, Samuel
 Davis, Paul
 Dean, Elijah
 Delmarter, Marting
 Doane, Elnathan
 Dyckman, Benjamin
 Ellis, Elijah
 Ellis, Thomas
 Ellwell, Ezra
 Ellwell, Jabez
 Ellwell, John
 Ellwell, Tabis, Jr.
 Evans, Thomas, Sr.
 Evens, Thomas
 Evens, Thomas, Jr.
 Ferris, Justus
 Field, Jesse
 Foster, David
 Foster, James
 Foster, John
 Foster, Samuel
 Fister, Seth
 Fox, Oliver, Jr.
 Franklin, Nathaniel
 Fuller, Jesse
 Gage, Alden
 Gage, Anthony
 Gage, Justus
 Gage, Mark
 Gage, Moses
 Gage, Silvanus
 Gay, Jason

Gilchrist, Samuel	Jones, Isaac	Nash, David
Gilchrist, Thomas	Jones, Joseph	Nicholsone, James
Goodshed, Abner	Jones, Levi	Nickerson, James
Gray, Samuel	Jones, Nehemiah	Nickerson, Thomas
Green, John	Jones, Samuel	Nickerson, Thomas, Jr.
Green, Caleb	Jones, Thomas	Notter, William
Green, Isaac	Kelley, David	Nubery, Joseph
Green, Jeams	Kelley, Shoubel	Oates, James
Griffith, Done	Kelly, Jonathan	Olmstead, Ebenezer
Hains, Asa	Kelly, Reuben	Osborn, Ezekiel
Hall, Benaijah	Kelly, Sylvenus	Osterhout, Gideon
Hall, Benjamin	Kent, Moses	Paddock, Nathan
Hall, Jesse	Ketcham, Daniel	Palmer, Nickelous
Hall, John	Killey, Reuben	Palmer, William
Hall, Martin	Killey, Silvenas	Penney, Ammiel
Hall, Morten	King, Caleb	Penney, John
Hall, Samuel	King, Myrick	Penney, William
Hayden, Alpheus	King, Nathaniel	Perkins, Elijah
Hazard, Samuel	Kline, John	Perry, Samuel
Heaveland, John	Lincoln, Isaiah	Perry, Simeon
Hecock, Noah	Lindsay, David	Petson, Andrew
Hecocks, John	Lockwood, Henry	Phillips, Joseph
Hempsted, Nathaniel	Lockwood, Solomon	Phillips, Joshua
Henman, Zachariah	Marks, Holiab	Pitcher, Benjamin
Heverland, John	Marsee, Andrew	Ragon, Thomas
Higgins, Thomas, Jr.	Marsh, Elnathan	Raymond, Uriah
Hinckley, Elkanah	Mash, Elnathan	Reed, Jacob
Hinckley, Reuben	Mash, John	Richardson, Isaac
Hinkley, Josiah	Massy, Andrew	Rider, Christopher
Hoece, Tademias	Merick, Benjamin	Rider, David
Holladay, John	Merjerson, Thomas	Rider, John
Hollaway, Joseph	Mills, Benijah	Rider, Simeon
Holley, Joseph	Mills, William C.	Rider, Simeon, Jr.
Holliday, John	Mirit, Gilbert	Rinnalds, David
Holliday, Simeon	Morehouse, Stephen	Robert, Benjamin, Jr.
Holms, Joseph	Morrell, Abraham	Roberts, Benjamin
Honeyall, Mathias	Mosh, John	Rockwell, Stephen
Hopkins, Berry	Mosiher, Johial	Runnels, David
Hopkins, John	Moshoell, Isaac	Russel, Roland
How, Garret	Mott, Jacob	Ryder, Zenous
Hunewill, Mathew	Mott, Joseph	Sabens, Billings
Hunt, Thomas	Mott, Thomas	Sackett, John
Johnston, Joseph	Mott, William, Jr.	St. John, Thomas
Jones, Ebenezer	Murch, George	Sampson, Abner
Jones, Elias	Murch, William	Sealy, William
Jones, Ephraim	Myrrick, Benjamin	Sears, Benjamin

THE COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.

Sears, Enoch	Starke, Henry	Webb, Noah
Sears, Peter	Start, Aaron	Weed, John
Sears, Seth	Stevens, Thomas	Wickson, Elijah
Sears, Seth, Jr.	Stone, David	Wickson, Elijah, Jr.
Sears, Stephen	Stow, William	Wikson, Ebenezer
Shaw, Ichabod	Termillear, Phillip	Willcocks, Rosel
Sherman, Darius	Thomas, Thomas	Willis, Charles
Slocum, Benjamin	Thompson, Daniel	Willis, Thomas
Slocum, George	Thompson, Thomas	Wilson, John
Smith, Alpheus	Thornton, Thomas	Winger, Hendrick
Smith, Jonathan	Townsend, Isaac	Winger, Samuel
Smith, Joseph	Townsend, John	Wixon, Elijah
Snider, Samuel	Townsend, Solomon	Wixson, Isaac
Snow, William	Tubbs, Benajah	Wooster, William
Spencer, Samuel	Twitchel, Benoni	Wright, Edmund
Stark, Aamos	Utter, Aamos	Young, Elkany
Stark, Aaron	Utter, Ebenezer	Young, Shaw
Stark, John	Vickrey, Thomas	Youngs, Samuel
	Wairing, John	

DUTCHESS COUNTY MILITIA—FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel John Frear

CAPTAINS—Isaac Conklin, —— Hageman, Elijah Herrick, —— Kilsey, —— Low, David Ostrand, Samuel Smith, Luke Stoutenburgh, —— Straight, Bernardus Swarthouse, Hugh Van Kleeck, John Van Kleeck

LIEUTENANTS—Abraham Fort, Jonas Weeks.

ENSIGNS—Alexander Furman, (Reuben) Spencer.

(No Enlisted Men Found.)

DUTCHESS COUNTY MILITIA—FIFTH REGIMENT.

Colonel William Humfrey.
Colonel James Vandeburgh.
Major Benjamin Birdsall.
Major William Clerk.

Adjutant John Budd.
Adjutant Jeremiah Clerk
Quarter Master Henry Bailey.
Quarter Master James Ellsworth.

CAPTAINS—Caleb Bentley, John Boyd, Josiah Burton, Joshua Champlin, William Clark, John Clum, Jonathan Dennis, Abraham Hartwill, David Hecock, Job Mead, Joseph Rurnids, John Scut, Barardus Swartwout, Is Vail, Francis West, Valentine Wheeler.

LIEUTENANTS—Stephen Akins, Silas Anson, Tabor Bentley, Tilling Bentley, Jacob Blatner, Joseph Chandler, Andrew Heermance, Jacob J. Heermance, Ali Houghland, Daniel Hule, James Humfrey, McClees ——, Peter Magee, Roger

Morey, Jr., Theoph Sweet, Brt. Van Kleeck, Moses Van Vranka, Solomon Wheeler, Gilbert Wording.

ENSIGNS—David Trusdal, Abraham Van Curah, Peter Van Valkinburgh.

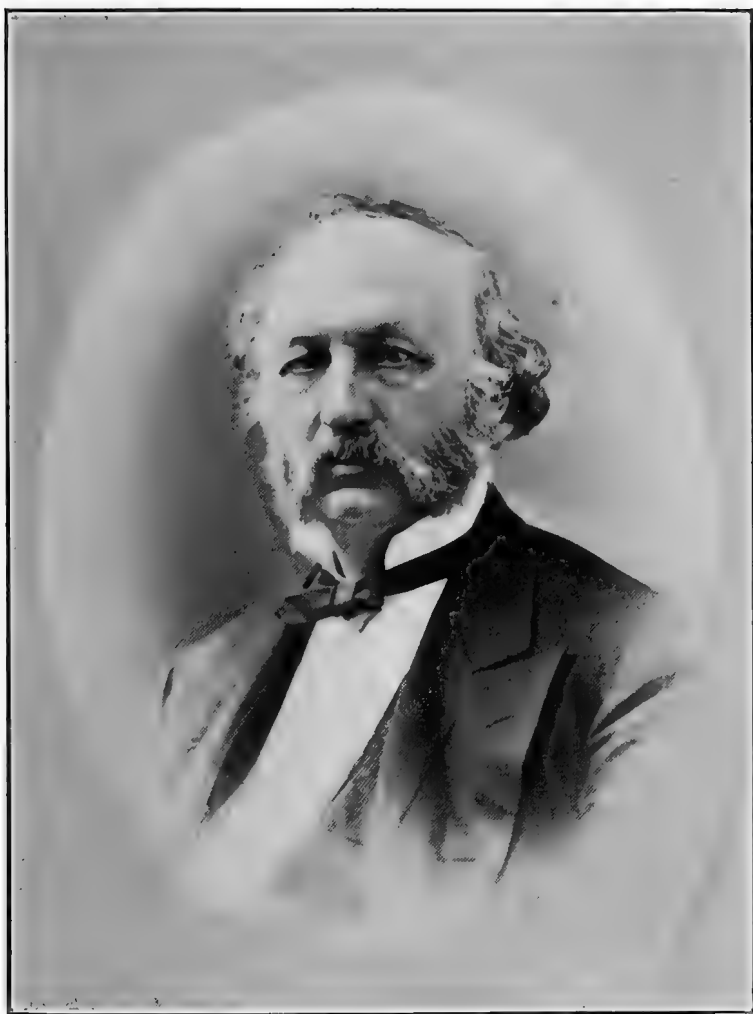
ENLISTED MEN.

Abbet, David	Bently, John	Cash, Jonathan
Acker, Adam	Benton, Moses	Celey, William
Adams, Ebenezer	Berry, Nicholas	Chadwick, William
Allin, Thomas	Berry, P.	Chahart, Jacob
Alsworth, William	Bigraft, George	Champlin, Thomas
Ames, I.	Bigraft, Jonathan	Champlin, William
Anen	Billings, Increase	Chapman, Josiah
Asseltine, Jacob	Billings, John	Chase, Berry
Atwearter, Benjamin	Birdsall, Daniel	Chavilear, Peter
Andriance, J.	Birdsall, Jeremiah	Christian, Cornelius
Aulandorph, Christian	Bishop,	Clark, J. P.
Babcock, David	Borgordis	Coberstine, John
Babcock, Enoch	Bosehonce, Isaac	Cole, Benjamin
Babcock, John	Bouker, Thomas	Cole, Jacob
Babcock, John (1)	Brenkroff,	Cole Moses
Babcock, John (3)	Brewer, D.	Colerell, Henry
Backer, John	Brewer, V.	Coller, Norres
Bailey, Elias	Brill, Solomon	Coltman, William
Bailey, Elisha	Brinkorff, I.	Conroo, Darling
Baker, Elnathan	Brown, Jonathan	Conroo, William
Baker, J.	Brown, Peter	Cock, I.
Baker, Jonathan	Brows, Zepheniah	Cock, W.
Baker, William	Brumfield, J.	Cook, Jere
Ballim, Matthew	Bruster, Peltias	Cook, John
Bannam, James	Buck, Zadock	Cook, Mathew
Barger	Budd, Undril	Coon, Alexander
Barkman, George	Bugbee, George	Cooper, William
Barnum, Bethuel	Bump, I.	Corkins, Joel
Barnum, William	Bump, Joseph	Cornell, Benjamin
Barringar, Conradt	Bumbler, P'h	Cornell, John
Barringar, William	Bunschoten, Solomon	Cornell, Lewis
Bartlee, Abraham	Bunt, Leasero	Cornell, Samuel
Bartlee, Jacob	Burley, Elijah	Cornwill, Caleb
Bartlett, Jacob	Cady, Elisha	Cornwill, Sylvan's
Bayley, S.	Cahoon, Ben	Cornwill, Benjam
Beckett, Sylos	Carle, Andrew	Cott, D.
Bell, Robert	Carley, John	Cranfoot, James
Benjamin, Cyres	Carley, Peter	Crankite, Frederick
Bennet, Timothy	Carman, Andrew	Crankite, Hercules
Bentley, Joseph	Cary, Stephen	Crankite, John

Creed, Austin
 Crook, William
 Crosby, Eliezer
 Crosby, Obediah
 Cudbuth, William
 Cunningham, John
 Curry, Elisha
 Daggitt, Mayhue
 Dannels, J.
 Darling, Peter
 David, I.
 Davis, George
 Davis, Squire
 Davison, Alverson
 Davison, Daniel
 Debons, Math'w
 Delong, Richard
 Demsey, Thomas
 Denney, Charles
 Devow, John
 Dewkine, I.
 Dickson, I. Hanse
 Dimond, Math'w
 Dodg—, I.
 Douty, Elias
 Dowling, I.
 Downing, Andrew
 Doxey, Thomas
 Draper, John
 Draper, Joseph
 Dumon, Cornelius
 Dutcher, D.
 Dutcher, Simon
 Eda, Joshua
 Egail, Jo'n
 Eldred, William
 Elliott, Christian
 Elwell, Jabez
 Ennis, P.
 Estrus, Benjamin
 Evans, John
 Everit, Clear
 Evins, Amos
 Evins, Oliver
 Fillow, En
 Fillow, Fimus

Finch, Comfort
 Fish, Joseph
 Flinn, David
 Fonda, Cornelius
 Forbus, John
 Forbush, William
 Force, Benjamin
 Forgerson, Gilb't
 Forgerson, Jeremiah
 Foster, Seth
 Fox, Jonathan
 Frech, John
 Frier, Peter
 Frier, Simeon
 Gage, Elihu
 Gage, Moses
 Gale, Noh
 Gardner, Simeon
 Gewel, I.
 Gewel, T.
 Gibson, John
 Gideon, Joseph
 Gilbert, Ep'm
 Gilbert, Thad
 Gillitt, Barny
 Gones, Seth
 Gooden, Robert
 Goodfeller, W.
 Goodwin, I.
 Green, Caleb
 Green, E.
 Greves, Thomas
 Grey, John
 Griffin, Barney
 Griffith, Solomon
 Hale, John
 Hall, Benjamin
 Hall, Gideon
 Hamlin, Epraim
 Haner, John
 Hanes, I.
 Hangedoren, John
 Hannaburgh, Christ-
 yaun
 Haping, David
 Harrick, Joseph

Harrington, William
 Harris, Noah
 Hartwill, Ebenezer
 Hassiem, John
 Hatch, Cradius
 Heermance, Jacob
 Helmes, John
 Hendrickson, Jacob
 Henry, Elick
 Heracer, Emanuel
 Herrick, Isriel
 Hewit, Edmond
 Hewit, Gidion
 Hicks, Nathaniel
 Hicks, W.
 Hoard, Isaac
 Hodge, K.
 Hoffman, Patrus
 Hightailing, Abraham
 Holmes, Alkany
 Holmes, Ben
 Holmes, John
 Honssinger, Frank
 Horton, D.
 Hoshner, Thomas
 Houck, William
 Howard, Jonathan
 Howlin, Obediah
 Hudson, Asa
 Huff, I.
 Hulin, John
 Hull, Justus
 Humfrey, Thomas
 Hutchens, A.
 Hutchings, Jacob
 Irish, Benjamin
 Irish, Isaac
 Jaycocks, Thomas
 Jinkins, Jerry
 Johnson, Alexander
 Johnson, Joseph
 Johnson, Nehemiah
 Johnstones, I.
 Jones, Isaac
 Jones, Nathan
 Jones, Robert



CHARLES M. WOLCOTT.

Jones, Roger
 Jones, Rufus
 Jones, Seth
 Judard, H.
 Kelly, Jonathan
 Kime, Lourance
 King, Hezekiah
 King, Nathaniel
 Kip
 Kipp, Frank
 Knognard, John
 Kool, Isaac
 Koons, Adam
 Koonts, Nicholas
 Lake, Henry
 Lake, Stephen
 Lamb, Daniel
 Lamb, David
 Lane, J.
 Lane, John
 Lanson, Garrit
 Lant, Jurry
 Laroy, John
 Lawrence, Isaac
 Lawrence, Oliver
 Lawrence, Richard
 Lawsin, Mathew
 Lawsin, Peter
 Lean, John
 Lerue, I.
 Levy, Jacob
 Lewis, Felix
 Lewis, Gil
 Linn, Aaron
 Loop, Peter, Jr.
 Losie, Francis
 Luis, Grawdus
 Luke, John
 Lus, Michal
 Lus, William
 McCreedy, Charles
 McCreedy, James
 Mackeny, I.
 McKinney, Joseph
 McLees, James

McLees, Peter
 McNeel, Henry
 Marchant, Abel
 Marchel, Benjamin
 Marta, David
 Martin, Elemuel
 Mason, Francis
 Mathews, Justice
 Mayhue, Ebenezer
 Mayhue, Levi
 Mead, King
 Mead, Zebulin
 Miller, Jacob
 Moon, John
 Moor, Nicholas
 Moore, Poulis
 Moran, William
 Mordock, Zimri
 Mott, Jacob
 Muller, Stephen
 Mumford, P.
 Myer, Benjamin
 Myer, Henrey
 Near, Charles
 Nelson, Frank
 Neutun, John
 Newill, Joseph
 Newman, Joshua
 Nichols, Silas
 Norton, Richard
 Noxon, Benjamin
 O'Cane, Edward
 Odell, Gershom
 Odell, Jonas
 Odle, Abiather
 Okla, Thomas
 Olmsted, Elijah
 Orborn, John
 Orsborn, Corn'l
 Ostrander, Henrey
 Ostrum, Gilbert
 Owen, Anenias
 Owens, Robert
 Pack, I.
 Paddock, Peter

Padock, Henry
 Palmer, Sylvanus
 Patterson, Ab'm
 Pelts, Evert
 Perce, John
 Pettitt, Jacob
 Phillip, Adam
 Phillip, Christyan
 Plass, Hendrick
 Post, J.
 Potter, Rowland
 Prope, George
 Prust, Martin
 Randel, I.
 Reesoner, David
 Reise, Jonas
 Reynolds, Era
 Riccord, George
 Richardson, Isaac
 Richardson, William
 Rines, I.
 Robinson, Andrew
 Robinson, Stephen
 Rogers, Ezekiel
 Rolitts, John
 Romer, Aron
 Rosacrance, I.
 Row, D.
 Rowlee, Daniel
 Rowley, Nathan
 Rumm, George
 Runnels, I.
 Ryder, John
 Ryley, Phillip
 Sabins, Joshua
 Sage, Selah
 Sarmerhorn, Cornelius
 Saxton, Ebenezer
 Schoulen,
 Schouten, E.
 Schryver, Bartle
 Seberry, John
 Sharks, Thomas
 Sharts, David

Shaw, Benjamin
 Shede, George
 Sheer, William
 Shephier, Isreal
 Shoff, Andrew
 Shuter, Samuel
 Shuts, Ab'm
 Shuttis, John
 Sickler, Coonrod
 Sickler, George
 Sickle, Mathias
 Simmons, John
 Sitcher, Andrew
 Slaght, T.
 Slut, John
 Smith, Daniel
 Smith, Ephraim
 Smith, Ezekiel
 Smith, Henry
 Smith, John
 Smith, Phillip
 Smith, Thomas
 Soper, Bart'n
 Soper, Henry
 Soper, Timothy
 Sorver, Peter
 Sparker, Andrew
 Spencer, Abner
 Spencer, Jabus
 Spencer, James
 Spencer, Rufus
 Spencer, William
 Springer, John
 Stanton, Thomas
 Stark, Aaron
 Stark, Nathan
 Steed, Richard
 Stinebergh, Grandus
 Stockholm, D.
 Stone, David
 Stubbelbane, Michal

Swartout, T.
 Sweet, Amos
 Swider, M.
 Swortout, C.
 Swortout, I.
 Talor, Gamal
 Talor, John
 Tamph, Frederick
 Tanner
 Taylor, Gamalial
 Taylor, Joseph
 Thompson, John
 Thompson, Thomas
 Thorington, Thomas
 Thorn, Benjamin
 Toboys, C.
 Tolks, John
 Tommes, Benjamin
 Torboss, L.
 Tott, James
 Townsend, Able
 Turhoon, I.
 Tyler, John
 Umphey, William
 Uree, John
 Valentine, Benjamin
 Van Cleak, John
 Van Cott, John
 Vanderhoof, Jacob
 Vanderhyder, Abraham
 Vandevort, John
 Vandevort, S.
 Van Dusan, John
 Van Dusan, London
 Van Loan, Peter
 Van Luvan, Zacharias
 Van Nette, Isaac
 Van Slyck, Tunas
 Van Tasel, J.
 Van Valkenburgh,
 Peter

Vanvlack, H.
 Van Voris, I.
 Van Wicke
 Van Wogner, John
 Veley, Peter
 Vermillia, S.
 Vessher, Christopher
 Vincent, Phillip
 Vradenburgh, Abraham
 Vradenburgh, Peter
 Walker, John
 Ward, David
 Ward, Eben
 Warner, Richard
 Warren, Samuel
 Weeks, William
 Weiley, William
 Welch, Thomas
 Weller, Amos
 Weller, William
 Wells, Silas
 Wesee, Abraham
 Welsey, I.
 West, Daniel
 West, Elijah
 Whipper, I.
 Whipple, Nath
 Whitcomb, Simon
 White, John
 White, Solomon
 Whitmarch, Ezra
 Wickson, Elijah
 Wilcox, John
 Wilcox, Stephen
 Willey, Thomas
 Willkason, Jon
 Wistiveltt, James
 Wolven, William
 Wood, Silas
 Young, Benjamin

DUTCHESS COUNTY MILITIA—SIXTH REGIMENT.

Colonel Morris Graham.
 Colonel Roswell Hopkins.
 Lieutenant Colonel Jacob Griffin.
 Major Peter Fell
 Major Jonathan Landon.
 Major Brinton Paine.
 Adjutant John Graham.
 Adjutant David Hunt.

Adjutant Daniel Shepherd.
 Quarter Master John Else.
 Quarter Master Nathan Fish.
 Quarter Master Ezra Payne.
 Quarter Master Abraham Van Wart.
 Pay Master Edmund Perlee.
 Surgeon William Adams.
 Surgeon Roswell Hopkins, Jr.

CAPTAINS—Sybert Acker, John Barnes, Azor Barnum, John Bell, John Bradrick, George Brinkerhoff, Charles Brodhead, Moses Cantine, Colbe Chamberlain, John Drake, Andries Heermans, Elijah Herrick, Henry Humfrey, John Klum, George Lane, Daniel Martin, William Pearce, William Radclift, John Rouse, Richard Sackett, Frederick Strait, Smith Sutherland, James Tallmadge, Elijah Townsend, John Van Benschoten, David Van Ness, Samuel Waters, Noah Wheeler, Daniel Williams.

LIEUTENANTS—Stephen Adsit, Frederick Benner, John Berry, Phillipp Bowne, Wright Carpenter, Samuel Crandle, Daniel Delavan, Christian Dubois, Abner Gillett, Abraham Smith Hadden, Stephen Haight, Philliph Harimanse, Andries Harmanse, Joel Haskins, John Heermanse, Adam Helmer, Abram Hogeland, Solomon Hopkins, Stephen Hunt, Elihu Ingalls, William Martine, William Mattemen, ——— Mead, James Moore, Francis Nelson, Elijah Park, Jonas Parks, Bezaleel Rudd, Abraham Schultz, John Smith, Frederick Stevenson, William Swartwout, Teunis Talman, Isaac Townsend, Jacob Trimper, Resolvent Van Houton, Wright White, Zophar Wickes, Robert Wood.

ENSIGNS—William Becker, John More.

ENLISTED MEN.

Abbett, David	Allendorph, Hendrick	Austin, Robert
Abboth, Abiel	Allsworth, Thomas	Babcock, James
Abler, James	Ambler, Charles	Backer, John
Acker, Abraham	Ambler, James	Badeau, Jacob
Ackerman, Arie	Andres, George	Bader, Michael
Ackerman, John	Annes, Peter	Baker, Jesse
Adair, William	Anson, James	Baker, Joshua
Adams, John	Armstrong, Benjamin	Baker, Judah
Adams, Major	Armstrong, Gabril	Baker, Richard
Adsit, George	Armstrong, Robert	Bailey, Elias
Adsit, Silas	Arnold, Peleg	Banker, Stephen
Aldridge, Jonathan	Asten, Robert	Barber, Nathan
Allen, Asa	Aston, Martin	Barber, Reuben
Allen, Caleb	Aulomdorph, Hendrick	Barber, Solomon
Allen, Jonathan	Ausor, Nicholas	Barber, Thomas

Barker, James
 Barnhard, Henry
 Barns, Jacob
 Barnum, Noah
 Barringer, Conradt
 Barringer, David
 Barringer, William
 Barton, Gilbert
 Bartow, John
 Bates, Daniel
 Bates, Hickey
 Bayley, Samuel
 Beaty, John
 Becker, John
 Beecher, Nathan
 Bell, Jacob
 Bell, William R.
 Bell, William W.
 Benner, Hendrick, Jr.
 Berger, John
 Beringer, Jacob, Jr.
 Berry, Jabez
 Berry, John
 Berry, Peter
 Berry, Samuel
 Betts, Gideon
 Bishop, John
 Blaau, Henry
 Blauvelt, Cornelius
 Blauvelt, Isaac
 Bockee, Jacob
 Bogardus, Egbert
 Bogardus, Henry
 Bogardus, Peter
 Bogart, Hendrick
 Bogart, Jacob
 Bonasteal, Nicholas
 Bonker, Stephen
 Bonnell, Jonathan
 Booth, Isaiah
 Bouton, Moses
 Boyce, John
 Boyd, Robert
 Boyd, Samuel
 Bradshaw, William

Brewer, William
 Brewster, John
 Brickell, George
 Briggs, Casparus
 Briggs, Lawrence
 Brinckerhoff, Daniel
 Brinckerhoff, Isaac
 Brinckerhoff, John S.
 Brink, Cornelius C.
 Brinkerhoff, John
 Broadwell, Moses
 Brodhead, Samuel
 Brooks, John
 Brower, Samuel
 Brower, William
 Brown, Cornelius
 Brown, Deliverance
 Brown, James
 Brown, James H.
 Brown, John
 Brown, Noah
 Brown, Noah, Jr.
 Brown, Peter
 Brown, Stephen
 Brown, Tower
 Bruce, Robert
 Bruster, David
 Buck, Israel
 Buck, Israel, Jr.
 Buckhout, John
 Buel, Samuel
 Bugbe, Samuel
 Bugbee, John
 Buill, John
 Bullis, Peter
 Bun, John
 Bunschoten, John
 Burel, Jesse
 Burgh, Jonathan
 Burley, Ebenezer
 Burling,
 Burlinson, Fearnot
 Burlinson, Joel
 Burlsona, Grover
 Burns, Edward

Burtis, James
 Bush, Peter
 Bush, Tryertar
 Butler, Stephen
 Byce, Abraham
 Byce, John
 Byington, Nathaniel
 Cable, Platt
 Cakbel, Plat
 Calkins, Eli
 Calkins, John
 Calkins, Moses
 Camberlin, Thomas
 Camble, Charles
 Campbell, James
 Campbell, Robert
 Canfield, Aaron
 Canfield, Amos
 Canfield, Titus
 Canniff, Levi
 Carle, John
 Carlee, Jonathan
 Carpenter, Clark
 Carson, Samuel
 Carter, John
 Carver, Barnabas
 Cash, David
 Casher, William
 Castle, Daniel
 Castle, Lemuel
 Chambers, Thomas
 Champanois, Harman
 Chandler, Jonathan
 Chapman, Samuel
 Chapman, Stephen
 Chapman, Thomas
 Charpanard, Simon
 Chase, Elijah
 Chase, Gedaliah
 Chase, Richard
 Chase, Robert
 Christman, John
 Church, Medad
 Churchill, Edward
 Clapp, Joseph

Clark, John	Cornell, James	Denney, Charls
Clark, Othaniel	Cornwell, Clement	Denney, Richard
Clason, Wilber	Cott, John	Denton, Isaac
Clawater, Jacob	Cowen, Isaac	Depue, Abraham
Clement, Charles	Craft, Caleb	De Pue, Peter
Clement, James	Craig, Francis	Derue, William
Close, Caesar	Craw, John	Deuce, William
Closson, Wilber	Crawford, Nathan	Devoe, William
Cocktel, Timothy	Crompton, John	Dewit, John
Coe, Samuel	Cronk, Abraham	Dicker, Ephraim
Coenhoven, William	Crosby, Lemuel	Diel, Samuel
Cohler, Leonard	Crosby, Samuel	Dill, John
Cokler, Leonard	Crouch, David	Dimmick, Samuel
Colbreath, Thomas	Cuch, Phillip	Dimmick, Shubell
Cole, Abraham	Cudbeth, Benjamin	Disbey, Andrew
Cole Joseph	Cuff, William	Disbrow, Andrew
Collard, Abraham	Cumfort, Josiah	Dixson, Thaddeus
Collins, Solomon	Cunnin, John	Dodge, Stephen
Collins, William	Cunningham, James	Dolf, John
Colly, Matthew	Cunningham, John	Dolloway, Jeremiah
Colwell, James	Curry, Charles	Douey, Samuel
Cone, Benjamis (colored)	Cushman, William	Dowling, Andrew
Conel	Dagaettjun, Mayhugh	Drake, William
Conklin, Abraham	Dagget, Mahu	Dubois, Cornelius
Conklin, John	Dannells, Thomas	Dubois, Jacob
Conklin, Matthew	Daten, Cornelius	Dubois, Jacob J.
Conklin, Nathan	Daton, Cornbary	Duel, Wilber
Conkling, Jacob	Daton, Jonah	Dun, Coenradt
Conly, Charles	Daton, Joseph	Duncan, John
Conner, Patrick	Davids, William	Dunham, Joseph
Conory, John	Davies, Nathan	Dusenbery, Charles
Conroy, John	Deal, George	Dutcher, Abraham
Converse, James	Dean, John	Dutcher, Jacob
Cook, Darius	Deboise, Peter	Dutcher, John
Cook, James	Debuy, Peter	Edinger, Christopher
Cook, Job	Decker, Reuben	Elmendorph, Samuel
Cook, John	Declark, James	Elsworth, Philip
Cook, Simeon	Decoine, Edward	Esters, Benjamin
Cooke, Benjamin	De Graff, Moses	Fairchild, Amos
Cooke, Samuel	Degrove, William	Fairchild, Oliver
Cooper, Cornelius	Delamatter, Jacob	Fanbramer, Peter
Cooper, Garret	Demmon, Samuel	Farnell, Danel
Cooper, Jacob	Denemark, Stoffel	Ferguson, John
Cooper, Nicholas	Denham, Samuel	Feriss, John
	Deniston, John	Feriss, Silvanus

Ferrell, Daniel	Furman, Samuel	Green, Tobias
Ferris, Seth	Fyler, Seasor	Grefes, Thomas
Ferris, William	Gage, Mark	Gregory, Joshua
Field, Jesse	Gale, Samuel	Gregory, Roswell
Field, Nathan	Gambell, Allexander	Griffen, Joseph
Fields, Jonathan	Ganong, Marcus	Griffen, Peter
Finch, Amos	Gardner, David	Griffin, John
Finch, Comfort	Garret, Benjamin	Griffin, Michael
Finch, Elithan	Garrett, Isaack	Grigeory, R.
Finch, Gilbert	Gatty, John	Guin, Michel
Finch, John	Gaul, Stephen	Gulneck, Michael
Finch, Jonathan	Gay, Daniel	Haborn, John
Finch, Philip	Geaty, Robert	Hadley, George
Finch, Silvanus	Gedawale, Elisha	Hadley, William
Finch, Syc	Gegory, Rusel	Haff, Jacob
Finchout, Aurent	Geray, Allexander	Haff, John
Finchout, Cornelius	Germain, David	Haight, Samuel
Finton, Amos	German, James	Haight, Samuel, Jr.
Fish, Joseph	Germond, Peter	Haines, Samuel
Fish, Levi	Gero, Daniel	Hall, John
Fish, Moses	Gifford, Elisha	Hallister, Elisha
Fish, Pardon	Gifford, Samuel	Hanna, William
Fish, Seabury	Gilcrease, Thomas	Hansen, Jacob
Fisher, Daniel	Gildersleeve, Joseph	Hardenburgh, Derick
Fisher, Daniel, Jr.	Gillaspy, George	Harper, Godfrey
Fisher, Jacob	Gillaspy, James	Harris, Joseph
Flagler, David	Gillaspy, William	Harris, Squire
Flagler, John	Gillet, Charles	Harris, William
Flanders, James	Gillit, Barnabes	Hase, John
Foot, John	Goetchins, John	Havenner, John
Foot, Samuel	Gold, Elijah	Hawkins, James
Forbosh, Abraham	Golnack, Michal	Hawkins, Samuel
Forbus, Samuel	Goodrich, Elisha	Hawley, Henry
Ford, James	Gordon, Cornelius	Hebard, Reuben
Forgeson, John	Gorum, Jeams	Heermana, Andries
Forster, Joseph	Gould, Elijah	Heermana, John
Foster, Thomas	Graham, James	Heermance, Andrew C.
Fowler, Caleb	Graham, Jonathan	Heermance, Evans
Fowler, Caleb, Jr.	Gray, Jeduthun	Heermance, Evert
Fox, Xenophon	Greek James	Heermance, John
Franklin, Benjamin	Green, Caleb	Helmer, John
Frantz, Jacob	Green, Ezekiel	Helmer, Peter
Frederick, Charles	Green, Henry	Heltz, Lawrence
Fuller, David	Green, Joseph	Henry, Robert
Furman, Cato	Green, Samuel	Hermans, Simen

Herrick, Jonathan	Howel, William	Keator, Benjamin F.
Herrington, James	Howes, John	Keator, John
Herrington, John	Howes, Thomas	Keator, William
Hess, Christian	Hoy, William	Keeler, Ezra
Hess, Christopher	Hoyt, Abijah	Kellee, Jeremiah
Hibbard, Reuben	Hoyt, Enoch	Kelley, Jonathan
Hicks, Benjamin	Hubbard, Ezekiel	Keltz, Coenradt
Higgins, Ebenezer	Huffman, Daniel	Kenney, Henery
Higgines, Joseph	Hume, William	Kern, John
Hill, Isaac	Humfrey, William	Kershaw, John
Hill, John	Humphreys, James	Kesler, Nicholas
Hill, William	Hunsdon, John	Kickam, Solomon
Hiltz, Laurence	Husted, Peter	Kill, Christopher
Hinkley, Elkanah	Hutchens, Benjamin	Killey, Jaramiah
Hinman, Zachariah	Hutchons, Absalom	Kilpatrick, Samuel
Hiser, Martinus	Hutton, John	Kimmans, John
Hitchis, Benjamin	Hyatt, Eben	Kip, Abraham
Hoffman, Daniel	Hyatt, Elias	Kip, Abraham R.
Hoffman, Jacobus	Idare, William	Kip, Aurent
Hoffman, Nicholas	Ittig, Coenradt	Kip, Igness
Hogaboom, Barthol- ama	Ittig, George	Kip, John
Hogan, Edward	Jackson, George	Kip, Petrus
Hogan, Path	Jacobs, Abraham	Kip, Racliph
Hogins, Edward	Jacobs, Cornelius	Kirkun, Solomon
Holems, John	Jakways, Daniel	Klyne, Jacob
Holkins, Samuel	Jansen, Benjamin	Knapp, Jeremiah
Holley, Henry	Jero, Daniel	Knapp, Joel
Holmes, Elkanah	Jewel, Ezekiel	Knapp, Nathaniel
Holmes, James	Jewell, George	Knickerbacker, John
Holmes, Joseph	Jewell, Herman	Knickerbacker, Law- rence
Holmes, Nathan	Jewitt, John	Kniffen, John
Hopkins, Benjamin	Johnson, James	Koch, Andrew
Hopkins, Frederick	Johnson, John	Kohler, Leonard
Horton, David	Johnson, Josiah	Kolb, John
Horton, George	Johnson, Paul	Kole, Jacob P.
Horton, Joseph	Johnson, Robert	Kole, Simon P.
Horton, Peleg	Johnson, Samuel	Kool, Abraham
Horton, Samuel	Johnson, Thomas	Kool, Elias
House, John	Johnson, Timothy	Kool, Jacob
How, John	Johnston, Robert	Kool, Simon
How, Thomas	Jones, Isaac	Kremer, John
Howard, Joseph	Jones, Levi	Krum, Peter
Howard, Richard	Jones, Ransom	Ladue, William
Howel, Frederick	Joslin, Anthony	Lamb, David
	Julaf, Zachariah	

Lamb, Jehial	McCutchen, Robert	Miller, Christyaun
Lamberts, Cornelius	McDonald, Cornelius	Miller, David
Lane, Joseph	McDonald, John	Miller, Henderick
Lane, Thomas	McDonnals, Thomas	Miller, John
Lane, William	McGuire, Hugh	Miller, William
Langin, Benjam	Machan, Robert	Mills, James
Lanphier, John	Machoney, James	Mills, John
Laquire, Abraham	McKiel, John	Mingo, William
Larcy, John	McKlennen, Andrew	Minner, James
Larrey, J.	McKlue, James	Moe, Abraham
Lason, Joseph	McNight, Robert	Money, Absolum
Lasure, Samuel	McNitt, Alexander	Monfoort, Peter
Lawrence, Samuel	McPherson, Daniel	Monfoort, Peter, Jr.
Learry, John	Maffet, John	Mongomire, Elijah
Lee, Jonathan	Maffite, John	Mooney, Absalom
Legget, William	Maher, Levy	Moor, Jacob
Leonard, Robert	Marchant, Abel	Moor, Phillip
Lepper, Frederick	Markell, Henry	Moore, John
Leshner, Conradt	Marshall, William	Moore, Martin
Levy, Henderick	Marshall, Josiah	Mopes, Frederick
Lewis, Hendrick	Marta, David	More, Abraham
Lewis, James	Martin, John	Morehouse, Isaac
Lewis, Lewis	Martin, Robert	Morehouse, Stephen
Linderman, Cornelius	Martin, Roledt	Morris, Elijah
Linnington, Timothy	Masten, Ezekiel	Morris, John
Little, James	Mayer, Henry	Morris, Peter
Lockard, David	Mayer, John	Mosier, William
Locknut, John	Mayer, Joseph	Mott, William
Lockwood, Daniel	Maxsam, Benjamin	Mouer, Henderick
Lockwood, David	Mead, Ezekiel	Moul, Jacob, Jr.
Lockwood, Ebenezer	Mead, Isaiah	Mount, Andrew
Losee, John	Mead, Marshal	Mountain, Andrew
Losee, John A.	Meashurcall, Cornelius	Mumford, James
Loux, William	Melangdon, Benjamin	Munrow, Justice
Loveless, Elisha	Menoma, John	Murphy, Thomas
Loveless, Joshua	Merrick, Benjamin	Myer, Abraham
Lucas, Israel	Merrinan, Titus	Myer, Benjamin
Luddington, Elisha	Merrit, Ebnezer	Myles, Benajah
Ludenton, Elisha, Jr.	Merritt, Luke	Myles, John
Luquer, Abraham	Mestan, Ezekiel	Nairn, James
Luther, Eseek	Meyer, Benjamin	Neer, Charles
Lyttle, William	Middagh, Art	Neer, Jost
McCabe, Benjamin	Middledough, Aert	Neer, Zacharies
McCoy, Daniel	Miels, Noah	Nelson, Absolum
McCreary, Robert	Mildun, Daniel	Nelson, M.



HENRY WINTHROP SARGENT.

Nelson, Paul	Parrish, Cypria	Purdy, Stephen
Newcomb, Daniel	Parrish, Daniel	Quackinbush, Abraham
Newcomb, James	Pattison, Michael	Randals, Hugh
Newcomb, Thomas	Paul, James	Ray, Isaac
Newel, Joseph	Paulding, John	Ray, Zachariah
Newnon, Zebulun	Pawling, Henry	Read, David
Nickerson, Isachar	Peck, Joseph	Reanolds, Jacob
Nickerson, Joshua	Pelham, Elisha	Reed, James
Nickerson, Justia	Pellam, Frances	Reed, Samuel
Nogard, John	Pellum, Abijah	Reed, Simon
Nooney, Zebulun	Penfold, William	Reguaw, Abraham
Nootnagle, Frederick	Penny, John	Rema, Jacob
Northrop, Stephen	Penoyer, Amos	Reynolds, Abijah
Norton, Peter	Perry, James	Reynolds, Benoni
Nostragel, Frederick	Perry, John	Reynolds, Caleb
Oakley, Cornelius	Perry, Abadiah	Reynolds, David
Odle, Aaron	Perry, Samuel	Reynolds, Elias
Ogden, Richard	Petcher, Peter	Reynolds, Ezra
Olmsted, Ebenezer	Peters, John	Reynolds, Joel
Onderdonk, Garret	Pettit, David	Reynolds, Shubel
Onderdonk, Thomas	Phelps, Abner	Rhaad, Richard
Orchard, John	Phelps, David	Rhodes, Richard
Orim, Robert	Phenton, Amos	Rhyne, Timothy
Orsor, Nicholas	Phillips, David	Riall, Peter
Osborn, Peter	Phullick, David	Richard, Moses
Ostrander, Jacobus	Pifer, Adam	Richards, Jacob
Ostrom, Gilbert	Pike, Ezra	Richards, Moses, Jr.
Otterson, Andrew	Pike, Jarvis	Richter, Hendrick
Paine, Ichabod, Jr.	Pike, Jesse	Rider, Christopher
Paine, Samuel	Pine, Thomas	Rip, Rulef
Palmer, Benjamin	Pink, Jacob	Robins, Ebenezer
Palmer, James	Platt, Caleb	Robinson, Ebenezer
Palmer, Jesse	Platt, Eliphalet	Robison, Ebenezer
Palmer, John	Plymit, Benoni	Rockwil, Enos
Palmer, Nicholas	Polhemus, Theodorus	Roe, Benjamin
Pangnut, John	Pollock, William	Roe, William
Pardee, Thomas	Post, Wilhalmis	Rogers, Platt
Pardy, Samuel	Powell, Abraham	Rogers, Reuben
Parish, Daniel	Price, Ebenezer	Romer, Henry
Park, Joseph	Pullock, William	Romer, James
Parker, Joseph	Punderson, John	Roola, Jacob, Jr.
Parker, Nathaniel	Purdy, James	Roosa, Aldert
Parks, Nathaniel	Purdy, Jonathan	Roosa, John
Parks, Samuel	Purdy, Josiah	Rose, James
Parrish, Azariah	Purdy, Samuel	Rosekrans, Thomas

Rosekrans, John	Shavellar, William	Smith, Michael
Rowley, Weeks	Shaw, James	Smith, Philip
Rundel, Abraham	Shaw, John	Smith, Samuel
Runnels, Ezra	Shaw, Joshua	Smith, Stephen
Runnels, Joseph	Shay, V.	Smith, Thomas
Rusel, James	Shea, Lodowick	Smith, Zackerias
Rycel, Peter	Shear, Lodewick	Sniffen, Shubel
Rysedorph, George	Shearman, William	Sniffen, James
Salkeld, Isaac	Sherman, William	Sniffin, John
Sammon, Cornelius	Sherwood, Isaac	Snyder, John
Sauffield, John	Sherwood, Lucam	Sodon, John
Sayers, Benjamin	Sherwood, Samuel	Somerndike, Jacob
Schermerhorn Cornelius	Sherwood, Thomas	Sonamet, Isaac
Schofield, Henry	Shidler, John	Soper, Burtis
Schofield, Smith	Shoemaker, Christopher	Southard, John
Schoonmaker, John	Shomper, Horrima	Southard, Richard
Schouten, Cornelius	Shorter, John	Spalding, Oliver
Schouten, John	Shults, Jacob	Sparks, Robert
Schouten, Simon	Simma, Willet	Spencer, John
Schultz, Abraham	Simmons, Aaron	Spicer, Jeremiah
Schutt, Joseph	Simons, Insolo	Springsteen, James
Schutt, Stephen	Simons, Willet	Springsteen, amuel
Scott, John	Simpkins, Reuben	Stagg, John
Scott, Thomas	Simpson, Andrew	Stanton, William
Scott, William	Simpson, John	Start, Nathan
Scryver, Albartus	Sinkin, Reuben	Stauts, Peter
Scutt, Abraham	Situtsell, Michel	Stauts, Philip
Scutt, Joseph	Slason, Amos	Stebbins, Lewis
Scutt, Stephen	Slason, Ebenezer	Steenberg, Cornelius
Seacord, Andrew	Sleight, Abraham	Stephend, Timothy
Seacraft, William	Slight, Abraham, Jr.	Stevens, Edward
Seaman, Jacob	Small, Isaac	Stevens, John
Seaman, John	Small, James	Stevens, Peter
Seaman, Willett	Smith, Abraham	Steverson, Frederick
Sears, Stephen	Smith, Alpheous	Stewart, Thomas
Sedore, Isaac	Smith, Asa	Stockam, Reuben
See, David	Smith, Daniel	Stokum, Jonathan
Seelee, Lodwick	Smith, Garret	Stokum, William
Seely, James	Smith, Isaac	Storm, Abraham
Seely, Sylvanus	Smith, Israel	Storms, Closs
Selvester, John	Smith, James	Stuart, John
Servine, James	Smith, John	Sturdefant, Jonathan
Servis, John	Smith, Joseph	Sturdivent, David
Shampinway, Hormay	Smith, Joshua	Surine, James
Sharwood, Abraham	Smith, Martin	Suthard, John

Suthard, Jonas
 Suthard, Richard
 Sutherland, Joseph
 Sutherland, Solomon
 Swart, Isaac
 Swinnerton, James
 Talman, Abraham
 Talman, Douwe
 Tarbill, Salvanus
 Tater, John
 Tayler, John
 Taylor, Oliver
 Teller, Oliver
 Terpanning, John
 Terwilleger, Abr'm
 Terwilleger, James Phenix
 Terwilleger, Matthew
 Teunis, John
 Tharston, Josiah
 Thomas, Beriah
 Thomas, John
 Thomas, Thomas
 Thompson, Caleb
 Thompson, Joel
 Thompson, Joseph
 Thomson, James, Sr.
 Thomson, James, Jr.
 Thomson, Richard
 Thomson, Samuel
 Tobias, John
 Townsend, Charles
 Townsend, James
 Townsend, Zephaniah
 Trapp, James
 Travis, William
 Trim, Ezra
 Tul, Hendrick
 Tunis, Peter
 Turner, Alexander
 Turner, Stephen
 Twitchell, Benoni
 Vail, John
 Van Benthuisin, Abraham
 Van Bomel, Peter
 Van Camp, Isaac

Van Cleef, Garret
 Van Cock, Boltis R.
 Vandeburgh, John
 Vandemark, Solomon
 Vanderbilt, Derrick
 Vanderdunch, Garret
 Vanderdunch, Thomas
 Vander Vort, Garret
 Vandewater, Adolph
 Van Dewater, Herman
 Vandewater, Jacobus
 Van Dewater, Joseph
 Van Etten, Jacobus
 Vanflacken, Alexander
 Van Houten, Abraham
 Van Houten, John
 Van Houten, John R.
 Van Keuren, Matthew
 Van Kleek, Baltus
 Van North, John
 Vanocker, Peter
 Van Orden, Andrew
 Van Orden, Henry
 Vanosdol, James
 Vanscoy, Abel
 Van Scoy, Henry
 Vansickle, Peter
 Van Steenbergh Cornelius
 Van Steenbergh Gradus
 Vantasel, Benjamin
 Van Tassel, Cornelius
 Van Tassel, Isaac
 Van Tassel, John
 Van assel, Stephen
 Van Vleckren, Abraham
 Van Voorhis, Abraham
 Van Voorhis, Daniel
 Vanvoorhis, Henry
 Van Voorhis, Jeromus
 Van Vradenburgh, Petrus
 Van Wagenen, Barrant
 Van Wagenen, Garret
 Van Wart, Garret
 Var Wart, William
 Vanwort, Benjamin

Van Wyck, John
 Van Wyck, John B.
 Van Wyck, Theodorus
 Varnel, Daniel
 Veal, George
 Veal, John
 Verber, John
 Vermillier, David
 Vermillier, Isaac
 Vermilya, David
 Vickrey, Ichibod
 Vom Brocklin, James
 Voorhis, Jeromus
 Vorchase, Abraham
 Vradenburgh, Abraham
 Vradenburgh, Jacob
 Vradenburgh, William
 Wade, Morris
 Waggoner, George
 Waisemillar, Hendrick
 Walalter, Benjamin
 Walbridge, Elijah
 Waldorph, Hendrick
 Waldradt, Adolph
 Walron, Simeon
 Walsh, Samuel
 Ward, Israel
 Ward, Joshua
 Waren, Theodorus
 Waring, Michael
 Warman, Phinas
 Wartars, Benjamin
 Wasfalle, Gilbert
 Waters, Cornelius
 Waters, Isaac
 Way, Frederick
 Way, John
 Weaver, Adam
 Weaver, George
 Weaver, George M.
 Weaver, Jacob
 Webb, David
 Webber, Oliver
 Webber, William
 Webbers, Isaac

Weed, Gideon	Wilde, Bartholomew	Wood, John
Weed, Jonathan	Wile, Nathan	Wood, Samuel
Weeks, Nathaniel	Wilkinson, John	Wood, Solomon
Welch, David	Wilkinson, Thomas	Wood, Thomas
Westervalt, George	Willcox, Aaron	Woods, Eli
Westfall, Abraham	Williams, David	Woods, Jotham
Westfall, Benjamin	Williams, Stephen	Woolsey, Nathan
Westfall, Gilibet	Williams, Thomas	Word, Israel
Westfall, Levi	Williams, Warren	Workman, Phineas
Wheaton, Benjamin	Williamson, Nicholas	Worth, Richard
Wheaton, Isaac	Willson, Amos	Wright, Joseph
Wheeler, Ezra	Wilson, Andrew	Yarns, Nathan
Whily, Matthew	Wilson, John	Yoemans, Jonas
Whitaker, Abraham	Wiltse, Cornelius	Yerkes, Aaron
Whitcom, Simon	Wiltse, William	Young, Abraham
White, John	Wiltsee, Matthew	Young, Benjamin
White, Nathaniel	Winans, Silas	Young, Elkanah
Whitney, Ezekel	Winegar, Henry	Young, Garret
Wickes, Silas	Winslow, Samuel	Young, John
Wickham, Benjamin	Winston, Joseph	Young, John Christian
Wickham, Benjamin, Jr.	Winter, Moses	Young, Jonas
Wickham, Daniel	Withbeck, Harmon	Young, Robert
Wickson, Ebenezer	Wolson, Simeon	Young, Thomas
Wilbert, John	Wood, Henry	Youngs, John
Wilcox, Isaac	Wood, Jesse	

DUTCHESS COUNTY MILITIA—SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel Henry Ludenton	Major ——— Wyckoff
Lieutenant Colonel Reuben Ferris	Adjutant Elijah Townsend
Major Ebenezer Robinson	Quarter Master Elezer Baker

CAPTAINS—Edmund Baker, Noah Bouton, ——— Calken, John Crane, ——— Dusenbury, ——— Haight, Alexander Kidd, Israel Knapp, George Lane, David Marick, Hezekiah Mead, Joel Mead, ——— Morton, Joshua Myrick, ——— Pierce, Richard Sackett, Nathaniel Scribner, ——— Ward, David Waterbury, ——— Winne.

LIEUTENANTS—Jonas Auser, John Berry, Charles Cullin, Timothy Delevan, ——— Elliott, Elijah Fuller, Josiah Gregory, Solomon Hopkins, David Porter, John Robinson, Thomas Russell, Elliah Sears, David Smith, Isaac Townsend, Israel Vail, Abram Van Wert, Danil Willee.

ENSIGNS—Josiah Baker, William Calkin, James Egelston, Joseph Gregory, Caleb Hazen, Jacob Mead.

ENLISTED MEN

✓ Acker, Abram
 Adams, Gilbert
 Adams, John
 Adams, William
 Addems, John
 Addems, Major
 Addems, Thomas
 Adriance, George
 Aliet, Elijah J.
 Angevine, Joseph
 Anim, Azra
 Armstrong, Gabriel
 Armstrong, Jacob
 Armstrong, Jacob, Jr.
 Armstrong, John
 Arnold, Peleg
 Arnold, Seymour
 Astin, Joab
 Astin, John
 Astin, Smith
 Astin, Robert
 Auser, Abram
 Austin, Job
 Austin, Robert
 Austin, Smith
 Auston, John
 Baker, Joshua
 Baker, Stephen
 Baldwin, Elisha
 Baldwin, Henry
 Baldwin, James
 Baley, Elias
 Ballard, Caleb
 Ballard, Peleg
 Ballard, Tracy
 Baly, Joseph
 Banker, Nicholas
 Barber, Samuel
 Barber, Stephen
 Barger, Peter
 Barit, John
 Barret, Isaac, Jr.
 Barret, Samuel
 Barret, William

Barrett, Isaac
 Barrett, Justus
 Barton, Andrew
 Barton, Elisha
 Barton, Gilbert
 Bartow, Andrus
 Basby, Oliver
 Baset, Edmund
 Bashford, James
 Bayley, Peleg
 Begal, Stephen
 Bemy, Samuel
 Benjamin, Darius
 Benjamin, Elijah
 Bennet, Isiah
 Berry, Jabez
 Berry, Jabez, Jr.
 Berry, Samuel
 Beyea, Isaac
 Bice, John
 Binton, Samuel
 Birdsall, John
 Bisbey, Oliver
 Blackman, Ephraim
 Bolding, Elisha
 Bolding, Henry
 Bolding, James
 Bonker, Jacob
 Bostwick, John
 Boughten, Samuel
 Boyd, Isaac
 Brewer, Hendrick
 Brooks, William
 Brown, Cornelius
 Brown, Deliverance
 Brown, Ebenezer
 Brown, Josiah
 Bruce, Robert
 Brundage, Jeremiah
 Brundage, John
 Bruster, John
 Bruster, Samuel
 Buckbee, Sylvester
 Buckout, John

Buckley, Jabez
 Bugbee, Ezekiel
 Bugbee, Silvester
 Bulkley, Jabez
 Burdick, Amos
 Burdick, Caleb
 Byington, Samuel
 Byington, Solomon
 Calwell, James
 Calwell, William
 Cambell, James
 Carey, John
 Carle, Jonas
 Carley, John
 Carly, Abert
 Carver, Barnabas
 Carver, Timothy
 Caton, Isaac
 Cayton, Isaac
 Certain, James
 Chadwick, Comfort
 Charlick, Henry
 Chase, Jabez
 Chase, John
 Chase, Judah
 Chase, Obadiah
 Chase, Robert
 Christian, Charles
 Christian, George
 Christian, John
 Christian, Richard, Jr.
 Christian, Ritchard
 Christian, William
 Clason, William
 Closson, William
 Colberth, Thomas
 Colberth, Thomas G.
 Cole, Daniel
 Cole, Ebenezer
 Cole, Elisha
 Cole, Elisha, Jr.
 Cole, Joseph
 Cole, Reuben
 Colly, John

Colwell, Joseph
 Conklin, Nathan
 Conklin, Samuel
 Cornelius, Ever
 Cornwell, Daniel
 Covart, Silvenus
 Covey, Walter
 Cowen, Isaac
 Cowin, David
 Crab, John
 Craft, Caleb
 Craft, Charles
 Crane, Samuel
 Crosby, Enoch
 Crosby, Solomon
 Crosby, Thody
 Culbreth, Thomas
 Cushman, Consider
 Daily, Lawrence
 Dakin, Elisha
 Dakin, Johnson
 Dan, Thadus
 Daniels, James
 Dann, William
 Davis, Albert
 Davis, John
 Davis, Samuel
 Davis, William
 Dean, Benjamin
 Dean, Caleb
 Dean, Ezekiel
 Dean, John
 Dean, Joseph
 Delanay, Abram
 Delevan, Timothy, Jr.
 Delivan, Abraham
 Demerce, David
 Deussenberry, Moses
 Deussenbery, William
 Deyenbeg, Jarvis
 Dian, Joseph
 Dickson, James
 Dickson, Theodorus
 Dimmick, Shubel
 Dinjah, Elijah

Disbrow, Andrew
 Disbrow, David
 Disbrow, Nathan
 Disbrow, Nathan, Jr.
 Dixson, James
 Domnee, David
 Doten, William
 Downer, Israel
 Drake, John
 Drew, Gilbert
 Drew, Isaac
 Drew, Samuel
 Drew, William
 Dusenbury, Charles
 Dusenbury, Jarvis
 Dutcher, Abram
 Dutcher, Jacob
 Dykeman, Hezekiah
 Eakly, Benjamin
 Edy, Joshua
 Egelston, James
 Ellwell, Jabez
 Elsworth, John
 Evans, Samuel
 Evens, Thomas
 Everitt, George
 Everitt, Isaac
 Ferguson, John
 Ferguson, Thomas
 Ferris, Ezra
 Ferris, Jonathan
 Finch, Jonathan
 Finch, Nathaniel
 Finch, Reuben
 Finch, Silvanus
 Finiche, Reuben
 Fish, Nathan
 Fisher, Nathaniel
 Forgason, John
 Forgason, Thomis, Jr.
 Forman, Joseph
 Foster, David
 Frost, David
 Fuller, David
 Fuller, Isaac

Fuller, Robert
 Furman, Joseph
 Furman, Samuel
 Gage, Ebenezer
 Gage, Moses
 Gage, Nathaniel
 Ganog, Markus
 Ganong, Isaac
 Ganong, John
 Ganoung, Jacob
 Ganung, Reuben
 Gaul, Stephen
 Gifford, Elisha
 Gifford, Samuel
 Golding, Amoss
 Goodfellow, William
 Gorney, John
 Green, Thomas
 Gregory, Daniel
 Gregory, Ezra
 Gregory, Joshua
 Gregory, Rusel
 Gregory, Samuel
 Gregory, Thomas
 Gregory, Timothy
 Griffet, Lazarus
 Griffeth, Wiliam
 Griffith, Joshua
 Hadley, Moses
 Hadley, William
 Hadley, William, Jr.
 Hager, Robert
 Hager, Thomas
 Haight, Samuel
 Hall
 Hall, Elisha
 Hall, John
 Hall, Thomas
 Hamblar, Benjamin
 Hankkey, Richard
 Harris, William
 Hasen, Aron
 Haul, Elisha
 Hawkins, James
 Hawkins, Joseph

Hawkins, Samuel	Johnston, Thomas	Ludinton, Comfort
Hays, William	Jones, Amos	Lupuye, John
Hazelton, David	Jones, Ananias	McCabe, Benjamin
Hazen, Caleb	Jones, Nehemiah	McCale, Benjamin
Hazen, Eleazer	Jones, William	McCormick, Moxel
Hazen, Moses	June, Ezra	McFadden, James
Heazeltine, David	Kane, John	McIntyre, Jaims
Heazelton, Daniel	Keiff, Andrew	McLean, John
Hedger, Joseph	Keley, Jonathan A.	McShosen, Peter
Heger, Robert	Kelley, John	McTassel, Peter
Higgins, Ebenezer	Kelley, Judah	Maybee, Peter
Hill, Thomas	Kelley, Silvanus	Maconth, Arlen
Hill, William	Kerley, Albert	Mahoon, James
Holley, Daniel	Kickem, Solomon	Maibe, Tobias
Holmes, David	Killey, John	Maker, Solomon
Holmes, Joseph	Killey, Judah	Mane, Sebeus
Hopkins, Ely	Killey, Silvenus	Maner, Salvus
Hopkins, Isaiah	Killey, Zebedee	Marchous, Elijah
Hopkins, Jeremiah	King, Barzilla	Marick, Isaac
Hopkins, Jonathan	King, Bazley	Martine, James
Hopkins, Jonathan, Jr.	King, David	Martine, Samuel
Hopkins, Joseph	King, Heman	Mason, Jerred
Hopkins, Thatcher	King, Heman, Jr.	Mazer, Abraham
Hopkins, Thomas	King, Obadiah	Mead, Abner
Horten, Thomas	King, Stephen	Mead, Bille
Horton, Thomas, Jr.	Kircum, Solomon	Mead, Eli
How, Jesse	Knap, Gabriel	Mead, Isaac
How, John	Knapp, Benjamin	Mead, James
Howes, Daniel	Knapp, Danniell	Mead, Moses
Howes, Job	Kniffen, Amos	Merick, John
Howes, Moodey, Jr.	Kniffen, Samuel	Merrick, Isaac
Hughson, Jeremiah	Knott, Nathaniel	Merrick, Seth
Hunt, Jesse	Lake, Stephen	Miller, Ebenetus
Huson, Aron	Lambert, Cornelius	Millerd, Solomon
Huson, Robert	Lane, Nathan	Mills, Titus
Hyatt, Alvan	Langdon, Benjamin	Moes, William
Hyatt, Elias	Lasher, Samuel	More, William
Hyatt, Minan	Lawdue, Ambres	Moris, Eliga
Hyatt, Sminah	Leddoo, Ambros	Morse, William
Hyatt, Stephen	Leonard, Robert	Morten, Samuel
Jean, John	Light, Henry	Myrick, John
Jedd, Jonathan	Lockwood, Ebenezer	Myrick, Seth
Jenkins, Nathaniel	Lockwood, Peter	Nelson, Absalom
Jenkins, Samuel	Lorens, Isaac	Nelson, Elijah
Jenkins, Solomon	Loveless, William	Newman, Jeremiah

Newman, Joseph	Price, Ebenezer	Sampson, George
Nickerson, Aron	Price, James	Sarne, Jolel
Nickerson, Isaachar	Purdy, James	Scofield, Ezra
Nickerson, Thomas	Ransier, George	Scribner, Nathaniel
Nickerson, Uriah	Raymond, Eben	Scutt, Peter
Norris, Ezra	Raymond, Ebenezar	Sears, Willard
Nott, Nathaniel	Raymond, Thadeus	Shaddick, Comfor
Oakley, Robert	Raynolds, Moses	Shadrick, Comfort
Oakley, Timothy	Read, Jacob	Sharpenard, Simon
Odal, John	Reed, Frederick	Shaw
Odall, Amors	Reed, John	Shaw, Joshua
Odel, Amos	Reed, Samuel	Sherwood, William
Odell, Isaac	Requa, James	Simkins, John
Odell, John	Requa, James, Jr.	Simkins, John, Jr.
Odle, Isaac	Requa, Joseph	Simkins, Robard
Ogden, Benjamin	Rewel, James	Simkins, Robert
Osborn, Denvis	Rhead, Jacob	Simmons, Jonathan
Owens, Jesse	Rhoad, Richard	Simons, Aron
Paddock, David	Rhoades, Isaac	Simpkins, John
Paddock, Judah	Rhoads, Isaac, Jr.	Sirrine, Isaac
Paddock, Peter	Rhodes, John	Sloot, Isaac
Paddock, Seth	Rhodes, Richard	Sloot, John
Paddock, Stephen	Rice, Edward	Slut, Isaac
Parce, Daniel	Rice, Samuel	Slut, John
Park, John	Richards, David	Small, James
Parrish, Daniel	Richards, Ezra	Small, James, Jr.
Parrish, Silas	Richards, Moses	Smally, James
Parse, Daniel	Richards, Thomas	Smally, Zachariah
Paulding, John	Rider, John	Smith, Abraham
Peace, Isaac	Rill, Samuel	Smith, Asa
Pearce, Isaac	Robenson, Asakar	Smith, Bennajah
Pell, Philip	Roberts, Peter	Smith, David
Pelton, Phillip	Robinson, Issachar	Smith, Edward
Perse, Isaac	Robinson, Peter	Smith, Elisha
Petton, Philip	Rods, John	Smith, Gideon
Pinfold, William	Roe, William	Smith, Gilbert
Pinkney, Frederick	Romer, Henry	Smith, James
Pinkney, Isariel	Rorcom, Solomon	Smith, Jeremiah
Pinkney, Jonathan	Runald, Moses	Smith, Jesse
Pinkney, Luis	Russel James	Smith, John
Piper, Isaac	Russel, Robert	Smith, Nehemiah
Platt, John	Russel, John	Smith, Phillip
Platt, Richard	Rush, John	Smith, Richard
Porter, David	Sackett, John	Smith, Samuel
Post, Hennyery	Sackett, Solomon	Smith, Seth

Smith, Solomon	Tounesend, Levi	Vermilya, William
Smith, Thomas	Townsend, Amos	Vermilyea, John
Sniffen, Sam., Jr.	Townsend, Charles	Walter, Daniel
Sniffen, Amos	Townsend, Charles, Jr.	Ward, Finnes
Soddore, Frederick	Townsend, Daniel	Waring, Thaddeus
Soddore, Isaac	Townsend, Daniel, 3d	Waterbury, David
Sorine, Charles	Townsend, Eber	Waterbury, Enos
Sorine, Israel	Townsend, Isaac	Weeks, Jonathan
Sprage, Elijah	Townsend, James	Weeks, Stephen
Sprage, Jaben	Townsend, John	Whaley, James
Sprage, John	Townsend, Zephaniah	White, Stephen
Sprague, Jeremiah	Travis, George	Willcox, Stephen
Spreg, Jeremiah	Travis, James	Williams, Ichabod
Stats, John	Travis, Titus	Williams, Thomas
Steward, George	Travis, William	Wilsie, Daniel
Stirdevent, Richard	Tucker, Samuel	Wilson, Daniel
Storm, James	Turner, Elisha	Wilson, Thomas
Swift, Isaiah	Turner, John	Wiman, Jeduthan
Tannors, John	Turner, Nathan	Wixsom, Daniel
Taylor, Daniel	Turner, Stephen	Wixsom, John
Terry, Samuel	Utter, William	Wood, Israel
Tiler, Ezekial	Vail, John	Wood, John
Tomkins, Cornelius	Vanpett, Henry	Wooden, John
Tomkins, Cornelius, Jr.	Vanpett, John	Wright, William
Tomkins, James	Van Scoy, Abel	Wright, Zebulon
Tomkins, Jeremiah	Van Scoy, Jacob	Yarnes, Nathan
Tomkins, Stephen	Van Wert, William	Young, John
	Veal, John	

DUTCHESS COUNTY MILITIA—COOPER'S RANGERS.

Capt. Ezekiel Cooper, Lieut. Jasper Fulmore, Lieut. Martin Ray.

ENLISTED MEN.

Ammerman Dirick	Davison, John	Honse, Tunis
Baily, John	Delong, Jonas	Horton, Matthias
Bakehorn, Jacob	Depew, Abraham	Hurly, James
Bogg, John	Depew, Peter	Jackson, Hyland
Boyce, Hendrick	Doty, Jacob	Jackson, James
Boyce, James	Ferguson, James	Jackson, Robert
Bunt, Lodewick	Ferguson, Jeremiah	Kinscom, Elisha
Clink, Frederick	Frayer, Thomas	Knifer, Jacob
Cooper, James	Hart, James	Lemon, John
Curry, Samuel	Hicks, Jacob	Lent, Hercules
Darling, John	Hinckom, Eliga	Lent, Moses

Lovejoy, Andrew
Lovejoy, Nathan
Mandigo, Jeremiah
Medlar, Aure
Messenger, Andrew
Nichols, Isaac
Norris, Henry
Norton, Abel
Norton, Sebe
Scott, James
Sickler

Simpson, Garret
Smith, Deliverance
Smith, Israel
Smith, Philip
Spencer, Amos
Stark, James
Steenbark, Peter
Stork, James
Straghan, John
Taylor, Gamaliel
Van Hoosen, Francis

Van Kleek, Jeremiah
Van Steenbergh, Peter
Van Valkenburgh, Levi
Vermillia, Benjamin
Vorce, David
Welding, Jeremiah
Wheeler, William
Williams, Richard
Willis, Henry
Wilsey, William
Wood, Isaac

CHAPTER XII.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

LOCAL EVENTS.

THE second and third Provincial Congresses convened in the city of New York, the former November 14, 1775, and the latter May 14, 1776. The fourth Provincial Congress met at White Plains, July 9, 1776, in consequence of the British having possession of New York, and in the forenoon of that day a letter enclosing the Declaration of Independence which had been adopted by the Continental Congress on the fourth, was received from New York's delegates in that body, and unanimously approved. On the day following, July 10th, it was "resolved and ordered that the style and title of this house be changed from that of the 'Provincial Congress of the Colony of New York' to that of 'The Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York.'"

But the situation of affairs had become too alarming for a lengthy deliberation. The seat of war had been transferred to New York, and the "Convention"—afterwards so called—was occupied in raising troops and supplies and providing for the immediate public welfare. British ships of war were anchored off Tarrytown, within six miles of where they were then sitting. July 27th they found it necessary to move to Harlem, thence to King's Bridge, and August 29, 1776, the Convention removed to Fishkill, where it held sessions at different times, first in the Episcopal church and later in the Dutch church until February 11, 1777, when it adjourned to Kingston. During the recesses of the Convention the government powers were exercised by the Committee of Safety, which held its sessions at Fishkill, at intervals, from September 2, 1776, to February 14, 1777. Nathaniel Sackett, a resident of Fishkill, and secretary of the Committee, was authorized by that body, January 3, 1777, "to employ such detachments of the militia of Dutchess County as are not in

actual services, as he may deem expedient, for inquiring into, detecting and defeating all conspiracies which may be found against the Liberties of America."

Although Dutchess County was not invaded by the British, it nevertheless became of paramount importance during the Revolution. In population and taxable wealth it exceeded the other counties of the State. In addition to the large numbers of troops as evidenced by the lengthy muster rolls of Dutchess regiments, it furnished a very large proportion of army provisions.

Early in the spring of 1776 materials arrived at Poughkeepsie for the construction of the frigates Congress and Montgomery for the Continental navy. They were staunch vessels of good model, the former of twenty-eight and the latter of twenty-four guns. The fate of these frigates is contained in a letter dated October 9th, 1777, from Gov. Clinton to Gen. Washington which reads:

"I have to add that by some fatality the two Continental frigates were lost, they having been ordered down by General Putnam to the defence of the chain; but being badly manned, they could not be got off in time, though I ordered the ship Congress to proceed to Fort Constitution (opposite West Point) the day before the attack, lest she should meet with a disaster; and the ship Montgomery, which lay near the chain, having neither anchor nor cables to secure her, it being the ebb of tide and the wind failing, fell down so near the chain, that Captain Hodge was constrained to set her on fire to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy. The Congress, unfortunately getting aground on the flat near Fort Constitution, shared the same fate."

Fire rafts were also built at Poughkeepsie, fourteen of which were launched in July, 1776.

Immediately following the adoption of the State Constitution at Kingston April 20, 1777, one of the secretaries was directed to proceed to Fishkill and have printed 500 copies of the Constitution with the preamble, and 2,500 copies without. The document was printed by Samuel Loudon, a whig printer of New York, who set up his press in Fishkill, when Washington's army evacuated the city.

Fishkill, from its secure position at the head of the Highlands, was selected at an early period of the war, as the natural depot of supplies for this section, being on a direct route of communication with the New

England States. Large quantities of stores from Dutchess and adjacent counties, as well as from the eastern States, were there accumulated for the use of the Continental army. A sergeant and fourteen men from each regiment within the county were detailed to erect barracks there. They were located on the level plateau southeast of Fishkill village. Frequently large bodies of troops were stationed there. The officers' quarters were at the "Wharton House," made memorable by its association with the hero of Cooper's story of "The Spy." These barracks became the retreat for wounded and naked soldiers. After the battle of White Plains, the wounded were conveyed to Fishkill where, in addition to the barracks hospitals, the churches were used for that purpose. Of the many who died, it is asserted, their bodies were piled up as high as cord wood in places between the Dutch and Episcopal churches. Near the base of the mountain a short distance south of the village is the soldiers' burial ground, where moulder the remains of hundreds of patriots, whose devotion and blood helped to secure for us the inestimable boon of liberty. Small-pox which broke out in the camp added the bodies of many more. The sufferings and privations of those heroic men, who, wrote Washington, ate at one time every kind of horse food but hay, and whose clothing was patched until nearly every substance of originality was lost, is further emphasized by the Marquis de Chastellux, who remarks that they "were not even covered with rags." Gen. Washington made his headquarters in Fishkill village for brief periods, stopping at the house of Col. John Brinckerhoff.

The town of Pawling is also made memorable by its revolutionary associations. In the fall of 1778 a portion of the Continental army was cantoned within its borders on the slopes of Purgatory Hill. Washington spent several weeks with these troops. On his arrival September 19th, he was entertained for six days at the house of Reed Ferris, about two miles southeast of the present village of Pawling. He then moved a few miles southwest to the place designated as his Headquarters on his maps by Erskine. His letters written during his residence here are all dated from "Fredericksburgh," the name at that time of the western and older part of the town of Patterson. Washington's general officers were quartered in the homes of various residents of the neighborhood. The Oblong Meeting House the largest available building was appropriated by the army officers for a hos-

pital, and so utilized for about four months. The only official record, says Mr. Lewis S. Patrick in "Washington Headquarters at Fredricksburgh," is that of Washington's order of October 20th, "No more sick to be sent to the Hospital at Quaker Hill, without first inquiring of the Chief Surgeon there whether they can be received, as it is already full." The Quakers were not in sympathy with their Meeting House being used for a hospital and literally "froze out" the doctors and soldiers by leaving them alone in the bitter winter and letting them starve. Dr. James Fallon, physician-in-chief of the sick who were left on Quaker Hill after the departure of the Continental army, wrote Gov. Clinton that he could hire no one to draw wood to the hospital; that he could buy no milk without paying in Continental money, six for one, and denounced most of the residents as Tories. Many of the soldiers who lay sick are said to have died, but Dr. Fallon's letter to Gov. Clinton furnishes the only account known to exist: "Out of the 100 sick, Providence took but three of my people off since my arrival."

The Ferris House in Pawling is further made notable by the trial there October 1, 1778, of Gen. Philip Schuyler, by courtmartial, on the general charge of neglect of duty while in command of the Northern Department in 1777, especially for his absence at the capture of Ticonderoga July 6th of that year. Gen. Schuyler was honorably acquitted and pending the action of Congress on the verdict of the court, he was appointed to that body by the Legislature of New York, then in session at the court house in Poughkeepsie.

October 4, 1777, Sir Henry Clinton, then in command of the British troops in New York started a force, estimated to number 4000, up the Hudson, presumably to co-operate with Burgoyne, who was struggling with Generals Schuyler and Gates for the supremacy of the upper Hudson. Arriving at the Highlands the superior numbers and generalship of the British quickly captured Forts Montgomery and Clinton in the afternoon of October 6th. These forts were more strictly batteries for the defence of the famous chain which had been stretched across the Hudson from Fort Montgomery. The batteries taken the chain amounted to nothing. The second obstruction to navigation, the *chevaux-de-frise* from Nicoll's Point proved more formidable and the English fleet was detained here several days. They passed up the



TELLER HOUSE, MATTEAWAN, N. Y.

Built by Roger Brett in 1709.

river on the 15th, firing several shots at Fishkill and Poughkeepsie, and on the 16th, destroyed Kingston.

The defence of the Hudson on the east shore was entrusted to the inefficient General Israel Putnam. Encamped at Peekskill with 600 regulars and several companies of militia, he retreated to the stronger Highlands before an insignificant force sent by Sir Henry Clinton to conceal the advance of his forces on the west side of the river. October 7th he wrote to Gates who was opposing Burgoyne in the north: "I cannot prevent the enemy's advancing; prepare for the worst." Following the English fleet he led his army northward as far as Red Hook, arriving too late to prevent the burning of many buildings at this place, as well as at Rhinebeck, by a detachment of British soldiers. The presence of his army, on the eastern shore, however, prevented the further destruction of villages and property along the river in Dutchess County, by the English as they sailed down on the 24th.

Shortly after the burning of Kingston, the newly formed State government was removed to Poughkeepsie. December 15th, 1777, Gov. George Clinton issued his proclamation summoning the Senate and Assembly to meet at Poughkeepsie, Monday the 5th day of January 1778. Three sessions were held here that year and the winter session of 1779. After that it met at irregular intervals at Kingston, Albany and Poughkeepsie; the subsequent Poughkeepsie sessions convening September 7th to October 10th, 1780; June 15th to July 1st, and October 10th to November 3rd, 1781; February 23rd to April 14th, and July 8th to 25th, 1782; January 11th to March 22nd, 1788; December 11th, 1788 to March 3, 1789; and January 6th to 14th, 1795.

Hundreds of Gov. Clinton's letters were written in Poughkeepsie indicating that he made his home here for several years, but there is no positive evidence what house was the gubernatorial Mansion. The stone house built by Clear Everitt, who was sheriff of the county from 1754 to 1761, was used for important purposes during the Revolution, and it is quite probable that Clinton occupied it for a time as his residence. Through the efforts of members of Mawenawasigh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the State in 1900 appropriated \$5,000 for the purchase of this building, and it is now in the custody of this society and known as the Gov. Clinton House, where is maintained a Museum.

In December 1778, General McDougall in command of the Highlands was greatly in need of shelter for his troops of the Continental army. Two regiments were in tents at Fishkill, and some four hundred men occupied the hospitals. He accordingly ordered a regiment of two hundred men to Poughkeepsie where they could be protected from the storms of rain and snow. Gov. Clinton at first was opposed to the Continentals being stationed here, fearing they might interfere with the Legislature, whose members were afforded but indifferent accommodation. However, in February of '79, when the regiment was about to be withdrawn, he wrote that the troops had behaved in a most orderly manner; had repaired their barracks, and laid in ample firewood to make their quarters very comfortable.

When the struggle for American independence was virtually terminated by the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19, 1781, the Legislature was in session at Poughkeepsie and, according to local historians, on receipt of this joyful news, both houses, with the Governor, proceeded to the Dutch Church and there offered thanksgiving to God for the great deliverance.

The crowning event of historical interest to the citizens of Dutchess was the ratification, in their court house, of the Constitution of the United States, by the State of New York. The State Convention assembled at Poughkeepsie, June 17th, 1788, to consider and act on the proposed Constitution recommended by the General Convention at Philadelphia, September 17th, 1787. The State delegates elected to attend, numbered sixty-five, of whom sixty are recorded as present and voting.¹ Governor Clinton, who was one of the delegates from Ulster County, was unanimously elected president, and it soon developed that he was opposed to ratification, and that a large majority of the delegates shared his opinion. In fact Clinton is said to have been "the bitterest hater of the Constitution that could be found anywhere in the thirteen States." Other conspicuous leaders in opposition were Melancton Smith of Dutchess, and Robert Yates and John Lansing.

Robert R. Livingston, then chancellor of the State of New York, and afterwards Minister to France, led the majority in favor of ratification. Warmly supporting him were John Jay, who became the first

1. For delegates from Dutchess and their vote, see Civil List, Chapter VII.

Chief Justice of the United States, and "foremost of all, Alexander Hamilton, whose name alone is his best eulogy."

Among the arguments advanced by Melancton Smith was, that no power worth speaking of, would remain to the Legislatures of the States, and that it was impracticable to govern a country so widely extended as this, by the plan proposed. To these and all other objections, Hamilton and his coadjutors replied with solid reasoning and consummate tact. For many days the discussion continued, the spectators enjoying a mental feast, and it is safe to say, that in no State was the Constitution more powerfully opposed, and more ably defended.

Of local interest is the following letter written in Poughkeepsie, under date of July 1st, 1788, by Hon. Isaac Roosevelt, a member of the Convention, to Hon. Richard Varick of New York:

"I wish it was in my Power to inform you that our Convention had agreed to adopt the Constitution or Even what the Propable Event will be

Our oponents keep themselves much at a distance from us and we Cant Collect any of their Sentiments Either out or in Doors by any means whatever

In our discussions on the Constitution we have got only to the 8th Section of the first Article.

The time is mostly taken up in reasoning on the impropriety of their Proposed amendments.

I now only Can sugest that the Event of Verginia may influence their determination, should they reject I think it Propable our Convention will, but should they adopt, I am not Clear ours will, they may then Propose an Adjournment to Collect the Scence of their respective Constituents, Tho all will depend on their Leaders, Hope shall be able to Write you more by Saturday next."

"While the logic of discussion was thus going on," says the Rev. A. P. Van Gieson, D. D., in an address delivered January 30th, 1895, in Vassar Brothers' Institute, "there intruded into it the logic of events. The plan was, that when the Constitution should have been ratified by nine States, it should go into effect. When the Convention of the State of New York met, eight of the States had already ratified and the Conventions of New Hampshire and Virginia were in session. On Thursday the 24th of June a courier arrived at Poughkeepsie from the Cap-

itol of New Hampshire, bringing to Mr. Hamilton the welcome news that the Convention of that State had ratified. This made the requisite nine States, and seriously changed the face of affairs. The question for the remaining States was not whether they would contribute to the forming of it, but whether they would enter into or stay out of a Union already formed. But by the opposition in the New York Convention, the accession of New Hampshire was not deemed decisive. It was a border State, and consisted mostly of a wilderness with no population except that of bears and panthers. Virginia, the foremost of all the States still held out, and without her and New York the new Union could not be a success. Mr. Smith spoke not only for himself but for his party when he said, on the day after the news came from New Hampshire, that the change in circumstances made no change in his views."

July 2nd a courier arrived at Poughkeepsie with a package containing a despatch from the president of the Virginia Convention at Richmond, and a letter from Madison to Hamilton, announcing that Virginia had, on the 26th day of June, unconditionally ratified the constitution. The accession of Virginia caused great enthusiasm among the Federalists in the Convention, and proved a severe blow to the opponents of ratification, who, however, continued to stubbornly contest their ground, insisting that the Constitution was radically defective. After many days of lengthy debate and eloquent speeches, which won over several of the Anti-Federalists, Saturday July 26th, was appointed for the final vote, which stood 30 to 27 for unconditional ratification. By the small majority of three, New York decided to become a member of the American Union. The final ratification might have been unanimous had Governor Clinton consented to vote for the Constitution.

It seems to the Editor that the great credit rightly given Hamilton for his brilliant and persistent fight in the Constitutional Convention in favor of its adoption has partially eclipsed the credit that should be given to Clinton and his followers, and that history has made scant acknowledgement of the true patriotism and far-seeing statemanship that actuated Clinton in his opposition.

Besides the criticism justly made that in certain regards the constitution did not give proper recognition to the great State of New York as compared with smaller and less important states, was the objection



JOHN PETER SCHENCK, M. D.

based upon the fact that in other respects the constitution was crude, and failed to guarantee proper protection to both personal rights and to State rights. This latter fact was recognized even by those who favored the adoption of the constitution as proposed. The opponents finally insisted that the constitution should be adopted only upon the expressed condition of the immediate adoption of necessary amendments. This course was seen to be impracticable, and finally the opponents patriotically agreed to the adoption with only an implied promise, or a tacit understanding, that these amendments should be adopted as soon as possible.

The sequel of events justified their action, for at the first Congress held at the City of New York on the 4th of March, 1789, there were proposed ten articles of amendments, and they were subsequently adopted by the requisite number of States.

These articles were called the American "Bill of Rights" and properly so, for they safe-guard the most valuable rights of person and of property:

Such as freedom of religion; freedom of speech and of press; the right of assembly and petition; the right of the people to keep and bear arms; the prohibition of quartering troops on house-holders in time of peace, or in time of war, "but in a manner to be prescribed by law"; the right of the people to be secure in their persons and property against unreasonable searches and seizures and from arrest without warrant supported by oath; the right not to be held for trial for a felony unless on indictment of a grand jury, and not to be put in jeopardy of life or limb twice for the same offense; not to be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against oneself, nor to be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor to have one's property taken for public use without just compensation; the right of the accused in all criminal prosecutions to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of his locality, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, and to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

It was prescribed that excessive bail should not be required nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article nine of the amendments provided:

"The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

The right of trial by jury was preserved in suits at common law, where the value in controversy should exceed \$20.

Finally, regarding States' rights, as distinguished from personal rights, article ten of the amendments provided that:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

In the working out of our history as a Nation under the Constitution it has been found that the provisions of this Bill of Rights have been the bulwarks of the liberties of the people. They were worth contending for and insisting upon, and the men who contended for and insisted upon them are worthy of all honor and of all praise by the succeeding generations of a free people living under the constitution, as amended; for we would in no sense have been a free people without these amendments, and the sufferings and struggles of the Revolutionary patriots in behalf of liberty might have been in vain.

By their success in the arbitrament of arms, the American patriots had sustained their contention that "taxation without representation" was oppression; and they had justified their Declaration that "these united colonies are, and of right ought to be *free and independent states*, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

They were, moreover, heritors of all the rights of the people of Great Britain—all that had been won through battle and bloodshed, wrested from King John and guaranteed by Magna Charta; all that had been claimed in the original English "Bill of Rights" and secured through the "glorious Revolution" in England, the infringement of which had cost Charles I his head, and James II his crown; and the wise men of this new nation, who had vivid memories of the struggles of the past and clear foresight for the dangers of the future, and who insisted that these hard won rights should be guaranteed to the people by the government about to be formed, should have all honor and glory.

CHAPTER XIII.

DE CHASTELLUX'S TRAVELS THROUGH DUTCHESS COUNTY.

IN the year 1786 there was published at Paris in two volumes the "Voyage De M. Le Marquis De Chastellux, Dans L'Amerique Septentrionale, Dans les annees 1780, 1781 and 1782," the "Travels of the Marquis of Chastellux in North America in the years 1780, 1781 and 1782."

By the kind permission of Mr. Reginald W. Rives, the editor of this work has been allowed to examine and have translations made from the rare original books in French, owned by him.

The Marquis was a French general officer under Rochambeau and one of that group of French noblemen, sympathizers with the American cause, who took such an active interest and gave such valuable assistance in our struggle for liberty during the Revolutionary period.

Having landed at Newport, R. I., in July 1780, he was detained there some time by reason of the presence of the English fleet before that place. Admiral Rodney, however, having undertaken nothing up to the beginning of October, and the season being far advanced, after the Marquis had seen the troops properly installed in winter quarters, on the 11th of November, he started upon a "long tour upon the Continent." He was accompanied by two Aides de Camp, M. Linch and M. de Montesquieu, each of whom had a servant. The Marquis had three, one of whom looked after a led horse and another drove a little cart upon which was carried his baggage.

It was very cold and snow covered the land.

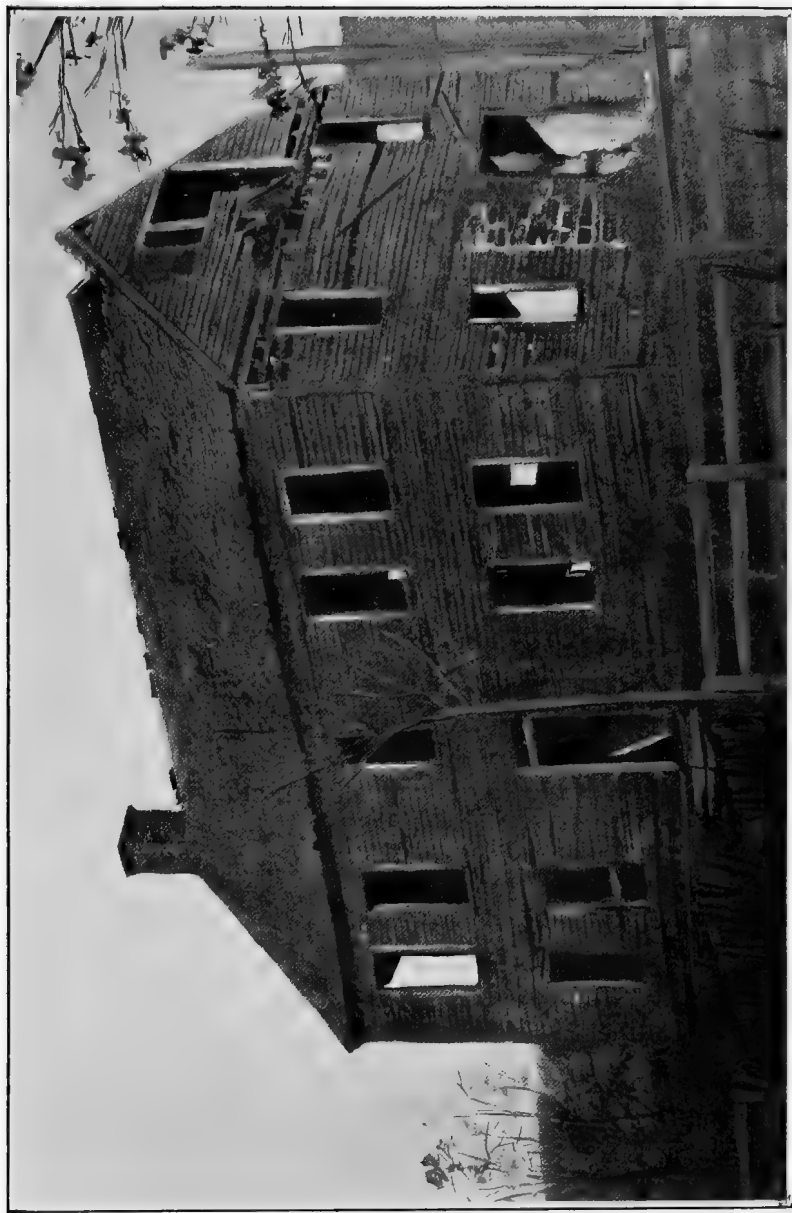
Proceeding across Connecticut and stopping at various places, on the 19th of November he left Litchfield and pursued his journey, travelling through the mountains; passing Washington, whose name "declares its recent origin," and New Milford, he found himself "upon the bank of the Housatonic, otherwise called the river of Stratford. It is not necessary to remark that the first name is the true one, that

is to say, the one given to it by the Savages, the ancient inhabitants of the country."

We shall proceed to quote the Marquis's own words of the narrative of his further journey, as he enters and proceeds through Dutchess County, translating them literally:

"That river (the Housatonic) is not navigable, and you cross it easily at a ford near the forges of Mr. Bull (Bull's Iron Works). You turn next toward the left, and follow its banks; but if you are sensible to beautiful nature, if you have learned in looking at the pictures of Vernet and of Robert, to admire examples of it, you will pause, you will forget yourself in looking at the charming country which forms the surroundings of the forges, the water fall which serves to work them and the accessories of trees and of rocks with which that picturesque scene is embellished.

Scarcely have you gone a mile, when you cross again the same river, but upon a wooden bridge; you find another soon, which empties itself into it, called Ten Miles River. You follow that for the space of two or three miles and see next many pleasant houses which form part of the district called the Oblong. It is a long and straight tract of land ceded by Connecticut to the State of New York in consequence of an exchange made between those two States. The Inn where I was going is in the Oblong, but two miles further along. It is kept by Colonel Moorhouse; for in America nothing is more common than to see a Colonel an Inn keeper. They are for the most part Colonels of Militia, chosen by the Militia itself, which rarely fails to intrust the command to the most honest and best accredited citizens. I urged my horses and hastened to arrive to get ahead of a traveller on horse-back, who had joined me on the road, and who would have had the same right as myself for lodging, if we had arrived there together. I had the satisfaction to see him continue on his way; but soon afterwards I had the misfortune to learn that the fair sized Inn, where I had counted upon passing the night, was occupied by thirteen farmers and two hundred and fifty cattle, which had come from New Hampshire. The cattle were the least troublesome of the whole company. They had driven them some distance from there into a meadow, where they left them free at their own will, without leaving any guard with them, not even that of a dog; but the farmers, their horses and their dogs were the possessors of the Inn. I informed myself of the reason which caused them to journey thus, and I learned that they were conducting to the Army a part of the contingent of subsistence which New Hampshire furnished it. That contingent is a kind of tax which is divided among all the inhabitants, who are taxed, some at the rate of 150, others at 100 or 80 pounds of meat according to their means, so that they agree among themselves to furnish a steer, more or less heavy, it makes no difference, because each animal is weighed. The driving of the herd is then intrusted to several farmers and servants. The farmers have a little more than a dollar a day; and their expenses as well as that of the herd are repaid them upon their return according to the receipts which they have taken care to get from all the



MOREHOUSE TAVERN, WINGDALE, TOWN OF DOVER, N. Y.

A noted hostelry during the Revolution. Washington, Arnold, Marquis de Chastellux and Lafayette all stopped at this tavern. Torn down in 1877.

Inns where they stop. They pay ordinarily from 6 to 10 French sols for each of the cattle for one night; the supper is in proportion. I informed myself of these details while my men sought lodging for me, but all the rooms, all the beds were occupied by the drovers of the cattle, and I found myself in the greatest distress, when a large and fat man, the leader among them, having learned who I was, came to me and told me that neither he nor his companions would ever suffer that a French General Officer should want a bed, and rather than consent to that they would all sleep upon the floor, which they were accustomed to, and that that would not cause them the least discomfort. I answered them that I was a soldier and was just as accustomed as they to have the ground for my bed. A grand debate of politeness upon that point; on their part rough but cordial and more touching than the best turned compliments. The result was that I had a room and two beds for myself and for my Aides de Camp. But our acquaintance did not rest there. After we had separated each for his own affairs, I to fix myself up and to rest, they to continue to drink of grog and of cider, I saw them re-enter my room. I was then occupied in verifying my route upon a map of the country. That map excited their curiosity. They saw there with surprise and satisfaction the routes by which they had come. They asked me if they knew them in Europe, and if it was not in that part of the world that I had bought my maps. They appeared very much pleased when I assured them that we knew America as well as the countries that were nearest neighbors to us; but their joy had no bounds when they saw on my map New Hampshire, their country.

They immediately called those of their companions who had remained in the other room and mine found itself full of huge men, the most strong and most robust which I have yet seen in America. I expressed surprise at their height and their stature. They told me that the inhabitants of New Hampshire were strong and vigorous; that that came from several reasons, because the air there was excellent and because agriculture was their sole occupation, and especially because their blood was not mixed, that country being inhabited by the families of the original emigrants who came from England. We separated very good friends, touching, or rather shaking, hands in the English manner, and they told me that they were happy to have had occasion 'to shake hands with a French General.' The horse that carried my baggage having failed to travel as quickly as myself, did not join me until the next morning. Therefore on that day, which was the 20th of November, I was not able to start until ten o'clock. Three miles from Moorhouse Tavern you find a very high mountain, you next descend, but a little less than you ascend; then you follow the road upon an elevated plain, leaving the high mountains upon the left. The country is well cultivated, and you see there some beautiful farms and some mills and notwithstanding the war they are building there again, especially at '*Hopel*' township, principally settled by the Hollanders, as for the most part the State of New York is, that State having belonged to the Republic of Holland, which exchanged it afterwards for Surinam. My intention was to sleep five miles this side of Fishkill at a tavern of Colonel Griffin. I found him cutting and shaping wood to make fences. He assured me that his house was full which I did not hesitate to believe because it was very small. I continued then my journey and arrived at Fishkill toward four o'clock

in the afternoon. That village where you count scarcely more than fifty houses in the space of two miles, has for a long time been the principal depot of the American Army. It is there that they have placed the magazines, the hospitals, the work-shops, &c., but all these establishments form a village by itself, composed of fine and large barracks which they have constructed in the woods at the foot of the mountains; because the Americans, like the Romans in many regards, have for their winter quarters only these villages of wood or barrack camps, which one can compare to those which the Romans called *Hiemalia*.

As to the position of Fishkill, the results of the campaign of 1777 have proved how important it was to occupy it. It was clear that the plan of the English had been, and could again be, to get possession of the whole course of the North River, and to separate thus the States of the east from those of the west and the south. It was necessary to make sure of a post on this river. They chose West Point as the most important to fortify, and Fishkill as the most convenient place to establish the principle depot of provisions, ammunition, etc.; these two positions are connected. I will speak presently of that of West Point; but I will observe here that Fishkill has all the necessary conditions for a place for a depot, because that village is situated on the main road from Connecticut, and near the North River, and because at the same time it is protected by a chain of inaccessible mountains, which occupy a space of more than twenty miles between the Croton river and that of Fishkill.

The approach of Winter quarters and the movements of the troops that this circumstances occasioned rendered lodgings hard to find; I had trouble enough to find any; but finally I established myself in a mediocre Inn, kept by an old Madam Egremont. The house had not the cleanliness that one commonly finds in America; but the greatest inconvenience was that several panes of glass were lacking. Indeed, of all repairs, those to the windows are the most difficult, in a country where, the houses being so scattered and separated from one another, it is necessary sometimes to send twenty miles to get a glazier. We used everything which came to hand to fill up to the best of our ability the cracks, and we made a good fire. A moment afterward, the doctor of the hospital, who had seen me pass, and who had recognized me as a French General Officer, came with much politeness to find out if I had need of anything, and to offer me everything which he could supply. I am using the English word "Doctor" because the distinction between Surgeon and Doctor of medicine is no more known in the army of Washington than in that of Agamemnon. One reads in Homer, that the Doctor Macon himself dressed all the wounds; but our Doctors, who are not Greeks, are not willing to follow this example. The Americans conform to the ancient usage, and are well pleased with it; they are well satisfied with their Doctors, for whom they show the greatest consideration. Doctor Graig, whom I knew at Newport, is the intimate friend of General Washington; and lately M. Lafayette had for Aide de Camp Colonel MacHenry, who, the past year, acted as Doctor in the same army.

The 21st, at 9 o'clock in the morning, the Quarter-master of Fishkill, who had come in the evening watch with all possible politeness, to offer me his services and to place two sentinels at my door, an honor that I refused in spite of all his insistence, came to my house; and after having partaken of tea, according to cus-

tom, he conducted me to the barracks where I saw the quarters, the magazines and the work-shops of the different workmen attached to the service of the army. These barracks are in fact houses of wood, well constructed, well covered, and having garrets to store grain and even cellars; of such a kind that one gets a very false idea, if one judges of them by those which one sees in our army, when we put our troops in barracks. The Americans make them sometimes more like ours, but only to put the soldiers under cover, when they are more in reach of the enemy. They give to these latter the name of huts, and they are very clever in constructing both kinds. It takes only three days to construct the first, counting from the moment when they commence to cut down the trees; the others are finished in twenty-four hours. They consist of low walls, made of piled up stones, the chinks of which are filled with earth mixed with water, or simply with mud; some planks form the roof; but that which makes them very warm, is that the chimney is on the outside and one enters only by a little side door, practically at the side of that chimney. The army has passed whole winters under such huts without suffering and without sickness. As to the barracks, or rather as to the little military village of Fishkill, they have so well provided for all which the service and discipline of the army can need, that they have constructed there a Provost house and a prison which are surrounded with palisades. There is only one door by which to enter into the enclosure of the Provost and before that door they have placed a body-guard. Through the bars with which the windows of the prison are guarded, I distinguished several prisoners wearing the English uniform; these were a band of thirty soldiers or enlisted Tories. These wretched men had followed the Savages in an invasion that they had just made by Lake Ontario and the Mohawk River. They had burned more than 200 houses, killed the horses and cows, and destroyed more than 10,000 bushels of wheat. The gallows ought to be the price of such exploits; but the enemy having also made several prisoners, they feared retaliation and contented themselves with guarding these robbers in a close and narrow prison.

After having passed some time in visiting these different establishments, I mounted my horse, and conducted by a guide of the State that the Quarter-master had given me, I pushed on into the wood and followed the road to West Point, where I wished to arrive in time for dinner. Four or five miles from Fishkill, I saw several trees cut down and a clearing in the wood; having approached nearer, I perceived it was a camp, or rather some huts inhabited by several hundred invalid soldiers. These invalids were all in very good health; but one must know that in the American Army one calls all those soldiers invalids who are not in a condition to do service, or those who have been sent to the rear, because their uniforms are in truth *'invalid.'* These honest people, for I will not say these unhappy ones (they know too well how to suffer and suffer for a cause too noble) have not in fact coverings, not even rags; but their assured mien, their arms in good condition, seem to cover their nakedness, and allow one to see only their courage and their patience. It was near this camp that I met Major Liman, Aide de Camp of General Heath, whom I had known very well at Newport, and M. de Villefranche, a French officer, serving at West Point, in the rank of an engineer. General Heath had been informed of my arrival by a dispatch that the Quarter-

master of Fishkill had sent him on my arrival, and he had sent these two officers to meet me. I continued my way through the wood and on a road shut in on two sides by some very steep mountains, which seemed made expressly for bears to live in and where in truth they make frequent excursions during the Winter. One profits by a pass where the mountains are a little lower to turn toward the west and approach the river; but one does not see it yet. I descended these mountains slowly, when all at once at a turn of the road, my eyes were struck with the most magnificent view that I have seen in all my life; it was that which the North River presents, flowing in a deep gap formed by the mountains through which it had long ages ago forced a passage.

The fort of West Point and the formidable batteries with which it is defended fixed the attention on the west side of the river; but if one raises one's eyes, one sees on all sides lofty summits bristling with redoubts and batteries. I leap down from my horse and remain a long time looking through my spy-glass, the only means which one can use to comprehend the whole of the fortifications with which this important post is surrounded. Two high summits, on each of which they have constructed a great redoubt, protect the river on the east. These two works have not received any names except those of the 'North Redoubt' and 'South Redoubt'; but from the fort of West Point properly speaking, which is on the bank of the river, up to the top of the mountain, at the foot of which it has been built, one counts six different forts all in an amphitheatre and protected by one another. They induced me to leave that place, where I would willingly have passed the entire day; and I had not gone a mile before I saw why they had urged me to come. In fact I perceived a body of infantry, more than two thousand five hundred men, very near, which was in battle array on the bank of the river. They had just crossed it to march at once toward Kings Bridge, and to cover a grand foraging raid that they were proposing to make toward the White Plains and up to the very gates of New York. General Starke, he who whipped the English at Bennington, commanded these troops, and General Heath was at their head; he wished to have me see the troops before they set out on the march. I passed before their ranks, saluted by all the officers with their swords, and the drums beating 'to the field,' an honor that they show in America to Major Generals, whose rank is the highest in the Army, although it corresponds only to that of Marshal of the camp. The troops were badly dressed, but they made a good appearance; as for the officers, they left nothing to desire, either in respect to their appearance or their manner of marching and commanding. After I had passed down the front of the line it broke, and marched before me and continued on its way.

General Heath conducted me to the river bank, where his barge awaited him to carry me to the other side. It was then that a new scene opened to my view, not less sublime than the first. We descended, our faces turned toward the north; in that side one saw an island covered with rocks which seemed to close the channel of the river; but soon across the kind of opening that its bed had formed in separating the immense mountains, one perceived that it flowed obliquely from the west and made a sudden turn around West Point, to open a passage and hasten to rejoin the sea, without making from there on the slightest detour. One's glance turning towards the north above Constitution Island (this is the island of which

I have just been speaking) sees again the river, distinguishing New Windsor on its left bank, then resting on different amphitheatres formed by the Appalachians, the furthest summits of which close the scene and are more than ten leagues away. We embark in the barge and cross the river which is nearly a mile wide. As we approach the opposite bank, the fort of West Point which, seen from the east bank appeared situated low down at the foot of the mountain, lifted itself up before our eyes and seemed to be the summit of a steep rock; this rock was however on the bank of the river. When I had not remarked that the openings which pierced it in different places were not else than embrasures for cannon and for formidable batteries, I had my attention drawn to them by thirteen shots of 24-pound cannon, fired one after the other. This was a military salute, with which General Heath wished to honor me, in the name of the thirteen states. Never had honor been more imposing or more majestic; each shot of the cannon, after a long interval, was reechoed from the opposite bank with a noise almost equal to that of the discharge itself. If one remembers that two years ago, West Point was a wilderness almost inaccessible, that this wilderness has been covered with fortresses and artillery, by a people who, six years before, had never seen a cannon; if one reflects that the fate of the thirteen states has depended on this important post, and that a horse trader changed into a general, or rather become a hero, always intrepid, always victorious, but buying victory always at the price of his blood; that this extraordinary man, at the same time the honor and disgrace of his country, had sold and thought to deliver to the English this Palladium of American liberty; if finally one groups together so many wonders, both of the physical and of the moral world, one would easily believe that my thoughts were indeed fully occupied and that I was not bored by my journey. On landing, or rather on climbing up the rocks which rose on the border of the river, and the feet of which the river washed, we were received by Colonel Lamb and Major Bowman, both artillery officers, by Major Fish, a young man of fine figure, refined and intellectual, and by Major Frank, formerly Aide de Camp to General Arnold."

After a visit to Philadelphia, the Marquis returned in December, 1780, and stopping at Newburg, was entertained over night by General Washington at his headquarters at that place.

After an interesting account of this visit the Marquis proceeds:

"I greatly wished that it were possible for me to yield to the importunities which he (General Washington) made me to agree to pass some days with him. I had made at Philadelphia a solemn engagement with the Vicomte de Noailles and his travelling companions to arrive twenty-four hours after them at the headquarters, if they should stop there or at Albany, if they should go straight on. We wished to see Still-water and Saratoga. It would have been difficult for us to make a proper observation of that country if we should not be together, because we counted upon General Schuyler, who should not have to make two trips to satisfy our curiosity. I had been faithful to my promise, because I had arrived at New Windsor the same day that they had left West Point. I hoped that I should accompany them to Albany and General Washington seeing that he could not

detain me, wished to conduct me himself in his barge to the other side of the river. We landed at *'Fishkill Landing Place,'* to take the road on the east which travellers prefer to that on the west. Arriving at the river bank, I parted from the General, but he insisted that Colonel Smith should accompany me as far as *'Pokepsie.'* The road which leads to that village passes sufficiently near to Fishkill, which you leave upon your right. From there you travel upon the high land, where the view is beautiful and extended; and traversing the township which they call *'Middlebrook,'* you arrive at the Creek and the *'Fall'* of *'Wapping.'* There I stopped some moments to take in, under different points of view, the charming landscape which that stream forms, as much by its cascade, which is rushing and picturesque, as by the groups of trees and of rocks, which united with the saw mills and other mills made a picture most pleasing and agreeable.

It was not yet half past three o'clock when I arrived at Pokepsie. Although I had the intention to sleep there, yet having found that the Court of Sessions was assembled there and that all the taverns were full, I took advantage of the little of the day that remained for me to reach an Inn, which someone told me of, three miles further on.

Colonel Smith who had business at Pokepsie stayed there and I thought myself very happy to find myself again that night with my two Aides de Camp. In truth it was always a new pleasure for me, when free by ourselves, and in perfect liberty, we could render to ourselves a mutual account of the impressions which so many different objects had left upon us.

I regretted only not to have seen Governor Clinton, for whom I had some letters of introduction. He is a man who governs with all the vigor and firmness possible, inexorable toward the Tories, whom he makes tremble although they are in great number. He has been able to maintain in loyalty that vast province of which one end borders on Canada and the other the City of New York. He was then at Pokepsie, but occupied by the Court of Sessions. Besides, Saratoga and the different fields of battle of Burgoyne were henceforth the sole object of my trip. I tried always to advance in the hope that the snows would not prevent me and render the roads impracticable. Arriving at *'Pride's Tavern,'* I put some questions to my host upon the probable signs which he found for the continuation of good weather, and perceiving that he was a good farmer I asked him about agriculture and I learned the following details. The land is very fertile in the County of the Duchesse (*'Dutchess County'*), of which Pokepsie is the capital, as much so as in the State of New York; but they let it remain fallow one out of two or three years, less from necessity than because they have always more land than they can cultivate. They sow upon an acre of land only a bushel of wheat, at the most, and the sowing yields 20 and 25 for one. Certain farmers sow oats, on the land which has borne corn the year before, but more often that kind of grain is reserved for land newly cleared.

Flax is also a quite considerable object of culture. They plough with horses, and they harness three or four to one plough, sometimes even a greater number, when it is necessary to break up new ground, or that which has for a long time lain fallow.

Mr. Pride informed me of these details, and made me hope for good weather

for the next day. I went to bed perfectly satisfied with him, and his prognostications. Nevertheless in the morning when I awoke I saw the land already all white with snow, which continued to fall in abundance, mixed with hail. What should I do under such circumstances? That for which I decided without hesitation. It was to continue my journey, as if it were pleasant, and only to breakfast

little more heartily than I would have done otherwise. That which caused the most annoyance was the snow, or rather the hail, which struck me in the eyes, and prevented me from seeing the country. As far as I was able to judge, I found it beautiful and well cultivated. After I had gone nearly ten miles, I crossed the township of '*Strasbourg*,' which the inhabitants of the country called '*Stratborough*.' That township is five or six miles long, yet the houses are not at a distance from each other. When I saw one sufficiently fair looking and attractive, the proprietor came out, without doubt from curiosity, and asked me in French, if I would dismount from my horse, enter his house and dine with him. Nothing was more tempting, because of the bad weather, than such a proposition, but also nothing is more cruel when one has taken shelter than to leave a second time the corner of the fire, to expose oneself anew to the cold and to the snow. I therefore refused the dinner which the polite man offered me, but I did not refuse to answer the questions which he put to me. On my side I asked him if he had seen some French officers pass. I would speak of the Vicomte de Noailles, Comte de Damas and Chevalier de Mauduit, who having with them three or four servants and six or seven horses would have been remarked upon the road. My Hollander, for I have since learned that he was called Mr. LeRoy and that he was a Hollander, born in Europe and knew France, where he had lived some time—My Hollander answered then as a man who knew France and who spoke French: 'Monsieur, it is very true that M. le Prince de Conty has passed here this afternoon with two other officers going to Albany.' I did not know whether it should be to the Vicomte de Noailles or to the Comte de Dames that I should pay my respects for his Princeship, but as they are both my cousins, I answered very truly that my cousin having wished to take the advance, I was glad to know at what hour he had passed and when I should be able to join him; so that, if Mr. LeRoy consulted his Almanach, as I have no doubt he did, he will conclude that I was the Duke of Orleans or the Duke of Chartres, that which would seem all the more probable, as I had nine horses with me, while the Prince de Conty, a little further removed from the Crown, had only seven. As soon as you leave Strasbourg, you enter the township of '*Rhynbeck*.' It is useless to remark that all these names disclose the German origin. At Rhynbeck, no one leaves his house to ask me to dinner, but the snow mixed with hail was so cold, and I was so fatigued keeping up my horse upon the ice, that I should have stopped at that place even if I had not been invited by the good appearance of the Inn, called 'Thomas' Inn.' Although it was only half past two o'clock, seeing that I had so far made twenty-three miles, that the house was good, the fire well lighted and the proprietor a big man of good mien, a hunter, a horse merchant and disposed to talk, I decided, according to the English expression, to 'dispense with' the rest of my journey.

Here is all that I learned from the most interesting part of my conversation with Mr. Thomas:

In time of peace he carried on a large trade in horses, which he bought in Canada and which he sent to New York to transport them to the West Indies. It is nearly unbelievable with what ease one carries on that trade in Winter. He assured me that at one time he had taken only fifteen days to go to Montreal and in driving back seventy-five horses which he had bought. The reason is that one travels straight across Lake George upon the ice, and the wilderness which is between that lake and Montreal upon the snow. The horses of Canada travel usually eighteen or twenty hours a day, and two or three mounted men are enough to drive a hundred before them. 'I am the man,' added Mr. Thomas, 'who made, or rather who reestablished the fortunes of that scoundrel Arnold. He had badly conducted his affairs in the small business that he had carried on in New Haven. I persuaded him to buy some horses in Canada and to go and sell them himself in Jamaica. That one speculation sufficed to pay his debts and to put him afloat.'

After we had talked commerce, we talked agriculture. He told me that all the land about Rhyneck was of extreme fertility, and that for one bushel of wheat that is sown, they gather thirty and forty bushels. The wheat is so abundant that they did not take the trouble to reap it, but they mowed it like hay. Certain dogs of a beautiful breed, which were running about revived my passion for the chase. I asked Mr. Thomas what use he made of them. He told me that they were used only to chase the fox. That roebucks, deer and bears were sufficiently common in the country, but that they killed them only in Winter, either by following their tracks in the snow or by drawing the woods. Every American conversation is apt to finish with politics. The politics of Mr. Thomas were a little bit doubtful. He was very rich and he complained too much about the supplies of flour he had to furnish for the Army, for him to appear to me to be a good Whig. Nevertheless he held himself out as such; but I observed that he was very much attached to an opinion which I have found spread throughout the State of New York. It is that there is no expedition more useful and more easy than the conquest of Canada. The reason of it is that their country is so fertile and so happily placed for commerce that they are sure to become rich, provided they have nothing to fear from the savages, but the savages are only redoubtable because they are backed up and inspired by the English.

The 23rd (December, 1780,) I left the Thomas Inn at eight o'clock in the morning and travelled for three hours, always in the district of Livingston (Livingston Manor). The road is beautiful and the country rich and well cultivated. You go through many quite considerable hamlets. The houses are fine and commodious, and everything there announces prosperity. In leaving that district you enter into that of Claverack, where you descend the mountains and approach the Hudson River."

Two years afterwards, in 1782, the Marquis, on his way from Massachusetts to Pennsylvania, again passed through the lower part of the County of Dutchess. He says:

"The 4th (December) I departed (from Litchfield, Connecticut,) at half past eight in the morning. I stopped at Washington, after I had admired once again the picturesque tableau which the two falls and the two mills presented, which you find half way on the road between Litchfield and Washington. It was not without much pleasure that I observed the great change which two years had produced in a country that before was wild and savage.

When I passed that way two years ago there was only a bad public-house. At the present time one can choose between four or five Inns, all fit and habitable. That of '*Morgan*' passed for the present for the better, but a mistake caused me to alight at another, which I think was not less good. This is so because the war, by stopping the growth of commerce, has been advantageous to the interior of the country. It has not only forced many traders to leave the coasts and to seek peaceful habitations among the mountains, but it has forced commerce to resort to land transportation, and to frequent the roads, which before people made only a little use of.

I arrived at '*Moor House's Tavern*' about five o'clock, in the afternoon. This time, as I crossed the river at '*Bull's Works*,' stopping again to behold that beautiful scene, I was convinced that I had not made too great an eulogy upon it in my first journal.

The river, which was swollen from the thaw, was itself more imposing in its cataract, but they had let a charcoal pit tumble down, and that made the view of the mills less pleasing. On this occasion, I had no reason to praise the Inn of Moor House. The Colonel, who had given it his name, kept it no longer, but had conveyed it to his son, who was absent, so that there were only some women in the house. M. Dillon, who had gone a little in advance, had all the trouble in the world to make them kill some chickens. Our supper was poor, and after it was finished and we had withdrawn to the chimney corner, we saw the women, to the number of four, seat themselves at the table in our places, and eat the rest of our supper, with an American dragoon, who was stationed there. This caused us some anxiety on account of our men. We learned afterwards that the women had left them only a very little portion of the supper."

Two of the women in the house were young girls, refugees from the Wyoming massacre, and they gave to the Marquis of Chastellux a very interesting account of their escape, all of which he sets forth in his journal.

"On the 5th, I leave at 9 o'clock, and go straight to Fishkill, where I arrive at half past two, after I had made twenty-four miles over very bad roads.

I alighted at the Tavern of Mr. '*Boerom*,' which I recognized was the same where I had lodged two years before, and which was kept then by Madam Egremont. I found the house changed to its advantage, and had a very good dinner. I crossed the North River at night-fall and arrived at six o'clock in '*Newborough*' where I found Madame Washington, Colonel Tighman, Colonel Humphreys and Major Walker.

The headquarters at *Newborough* consist of a single house, and that house is constructed in the Holland style. It is neither large nor commodious. The largest room which it contains is that where the family of the proprietor lives and which General Washington made his dining room. It is, to be sure, sufficiently spacious, but it has seven doors and only one window. The chimney, or to speak more correctly, the back of the chimney, is against the wall, so that there is in fact only a flue of a chimney, and the fire is in the room itself. On arriving I found the company assembled in a rather small room which served for a parlor."

The Marquis goes on to recount a very pleasant visit with Washington and the officers whom he met at the Colonel Jonathan Hasbrouck house, Washington Headquarters at Newburgh.

On the 7th of December, 1782, he took his leave of Washington and proceeded on his journey to Philadelphia.

CHAPTER XIV.

DUTCHESS COUNTY IN THE REBELLION.

IN the Civil war of 1861-'65 the people of this county proved themselves worthy representatives of a heroic ancestry. In all the larger towns meetings were held immediately upon the fall of Fort Sumter. Men and money were freely tendered for the defense of the Union. Enlistments commenced forthwith, and the action of the citizens was everywhere prompt and enthusiastic. At a later period when it became necessary to raise large sums to fill the several quotas, these were voted without hesitation.

On the 16th of April, 1861, meetings of the officers of the 21st Regiment and the American Citizens' Corps were held to put those organizations on a war footing and prepare them for any emergency. Within a few days from the issuance of the Governor's call on the 18th of April, companies were raised and organized in many of the towns of the county, and united with various regimental organizations. Many joined the 20th Regiment, which was raised at Kingston. Company A of this Regiment, commanded by Captain James Smith, was raised in Poughkeepsie. Theodore Van Kleeck was sergeant-major of this Regiment, and Dr. Robert K. Tuthill went as assistant surgeon. Others united with the 30th Regiment, forming Company E, commanded by Captain Harrison Holliday. Eleven battlefields witnessed the devotion to the Union of the 30th Regiment. In the battle at Gainesville and second Bull Run, the Poughkeepsie company lost its captain, and the Regiment its colonel.

Company I of the 74th Regiment was raised in Poughkeepsie in the summer of 1861, by Captain Arthur Wilkinson; and in September of the same year 135 men were enlisted in the county by Lieut. Broom for Col. Ramsey's Regiment, then stationed at Dobb's Ferry. About the same time, Edward Titus, of Little Rest, in the town of Washington, was authorized by Col. De Forest to recruit a company of cavalry; fifty-five men, mostly from the interior and eastern part

of the town, were accepted, and joined the Ira Harris Guard then rendezvoused in New York. August 19, 1861, Pawling sent six young men to the "People's Elsworth Regiment" at Albany. In the same month a company was raised at Fishkill Landing to join the 19th Regiment, whose headquarters were then at Newburgh. Nearly an entire company of the Washington Greys, recruited from the towns of Stanford, Pine Plains and Clinton, under command of Col. Henry Moore, joined the 47th Regiment in New York the latter part of August. In September, 1861, a recruiting office was opened at the corner of Main and Bridge Streets, Poughkeepsie, by Captain Charles Bohrer, who recruited twenty-eight men for the Morgan Rifles, composed entirely of Germans, and commanded by Col. Andrew Leutz. Thirty men were enlisted by William H. Wheeler for Captain Cromwell's company of the First New York State Cavalry. They left Poughkeepsie for the encampment at Troy on the 24th of September.

Thus the bone and sinew of the yeomanry of Dutchess County were represented in detached fragments in these and various other military organizations, exceeding in the aggregate a thousand men, who responded to the President's first call for troops.

The prospects of an early peace in the spring of 1862 induced the government to suspend the organization of new regiments; but on the 2d of July of that year, the President realizing the severe losses sustained by the federal armies in recent campaigns, issued a call for an additional 300,000 men, to serve for three years or during the war. New York's quota was 59,705 men, and to facilitate the labor of raising them the State was divided into military districts corresponding with the senatorial districts. Dutchess and Columbia counties formed the 11th district, in which the raising of a regiment was authorized, and Tivoli was designated as the regimental camp. Hon. William Kelly of Rhinebeck was appointed chairman of a joint committee from the two counties, which met at Poughkeepsie July 17, 1862, when it was resolved to request the Governor to change the camp for this district from Tivoli to Hudson. The change was authorized July 25, 1862. Early in August more than a thousand men were rendezvoused in Camp Kelly at Hudson, and the organization of the district regiment, designated the 128th, was soon completed, with the following officers from Dutchess: Lt. Col. James Smith, Poughkeepsie; Quartermaster, Alexander Annan, Fishkill; First Asst. Surgeon, C. H.

Andrus, Poughkeepsie; Commissary Sergeant, E. Augustus Brett, Fishkill; Quartermaster Sergeant, George S. Drake, Amenia; Ordinance Sergeant, John Matthews, Jr., Matteawan; Color Sergeant, James M. Braley, Rhinebeck. Companies B, C, D, F, H, and I were raised in this county. September 4, 1862, the regiment was mustered for three years.

The 128th bore a conspicuous part in the movements in Louisiana, comprising a part of the second brigade of Sherman's division. In the assault on the rebel works at Port Hudson, near Baton Rouge, May 27, 1863, this regiment lost twenty in killed, and seventy-nine in wounded. In 1864 the regiment was sent to the Shenandoah Valley, participating in the brilliant engagements which distinguished their intrepid commander, Sheridan.

The 128th was mustered out in Savannah, July 12, 1865, and sent to Albany to be paid off. The regiment went out with 993 men and returned with only five hundred. Their return was appropriately welcomed by the towns from which the several companies went.

THE DUTCHESS COUNTY REGIMENT—150th.¹

In response to a resolution passed by the district war committee, the Board of Supervisors met August 22nd, 1862, and adopted measures for the raising of a Dutchess County Regiment, so that the county's full quota of troops could be raised without a draft. After obtaining the required permission from the Governor, the war committee on the 26th of August, selected Hon. John H. Ketcham for Colonel of this regiment, Alfred B. Smith for Major, George R. Gaylord for Quartermaster and William Thompson for Adjutant. The regiment was designated the 150th, and recruiting offices were opened by Joseph H. Cogswell, Robert McConnell, Henry A. Gildersleeve, William R. Woodin, Andrus Brant, John Green, Edward Wickes, Edward Crummey, Benjamin S. Broas and John S. Schofield. As soon as eighty men were enrolled by any one of these gentlemen, he went to Albany and received his commission as Captain; the companies receiving their alphabetical designation, commencing with A in the order in which their respective Captains were commissioned.

1. A history of the Dutchess County Regiment, edited by S. G. Cook, M. D., and Charles E. Benton, published in 1907, contains a detailed and interesting account of the organization of the 150th, and its participation in the various campaigns; also a complete roster of the regiment.

Platte M. Thorne of Company H filled the place of Edward Crummev, who had recruited the company for him. The regimental camp was located at Poughkeepsie, just north of the old Alms House farm, and was named "Camp Dutchess." At this camp on Saturday, October 11th, 1862, the 150th was mustered into the service of the United States for three years, and that night left for Baltimore, where the regiment was stationed until June 25th, 1863.

The part borne by the 150th in the battle of Gettysburg may be briefly told. It arrived on the field of Gettysburg between 4 and 5 o'clock on the morning of July 2d, 1863, and was assigned to the 2d brigade, first division, of the 12th corps. It was held in reserve until the afternoon of that day, when, with the first division of its corps, it was marched to the support of Gen. Sickles, who had injudiciously posted his forces in an untenable position and was forced back with the loss of half his troops to the position originally designed for him by Gen. Meade. The 150th returned during the night to the position of the 12th corps, on the extreme right of the National line, at the barb of the hook formed by Cemetery Ridge, on the crest of which from Culp's Hill to Round Top, Meade's army was posted. While the contest for the possession of Little Round Top was in progress, Ewell, who had discovered that Culp's Hill was weakly defended, from the withdrawal of troops from Slocum's command to the left of the line, made a vigorous attack late in the afternoon and succeeded in getting a foothold within the exterior entrenchment, but was dislodged at the point of the bayonet early the next morning. This was the first actual fighting in which the 150th regiment engaged. Its casualties were 8 killed and 23 wounded. Some 200 of the rebels surrendered to it.

The regiment then joined in Meade's pursuit of Lee's army, marching and countermarching until August 1st, when it crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and supported as skirmishers the cavalry, who drove the enemy. During the month of August the regiment lay in camp and many of the men were sick with acclimating fever. There were 250 cases in the hospital with typhoid and malarial fever.

Late in September the 150th was transferred to the army of the Cumberland. In April of '64 it participated in the battle of Resaca, where one officer and eight men were wounded. During the Atlanta

campaign, in which it was next engaged, the casualties of the 150th where 1 officer and 18 men killed; 4 officers and 83 men wounded. In Sherman's memorable march from Atlanta to the sea, the Dutchess County Regiment was a part of the first division of the 20th Army Corps. They left Atlanta November 15th, 1864, and arrived at Savannah just one month later. In a skirmish on Argyle Island, near Savannah, December 20th, 1864, Col. Ketcham was seriously wounded, and was unable to join his command again in active campaign service. While at Atlanta, he had been promoted to be Brigadier-General by Brevet, and subsequently for conspicuous bravery, to the rank of Brevet Major-General.

The 150th was discharged from the United States service, June 8, 1865, near Washington, D. C., and June 12th was formally welcomed home by a public celebration in Poughkeepsie.

The following is a list of the forty-seven members of the Dutchess County Regiment who were killed in battle, or died from wounds received in battle, arranged by companies and in order of occurrence. In addition to this list of fatal casualties, sixty-one deaths occurred from disease.

COMPANY A—John Van Alstyne, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Charles Howgate, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Levi Rust, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. John P. Wing, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Henry L. Stone, killed near Marietta, Ga., June 11, 1864. Henry C. Winans, wounded near Pine Hills, Ga., June 11, 1864, and died in Nashville Hospital July 12, 1864. First Lieutenant Henry Gridley, killed in action at Culp's Farm, Ga., June 22, 1864. John Hart, killed on picket near Marietta, Ga., June 24, 1864. Willis D. Chamberlain, killed in front of Atlanta, Ga., August 23, 1864. John Cass, killed at Averasboro, N. C., March 17, 1865.

COMPANY B—Stephen Simmons, killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864. Folsom Richardson, died of wounds, Cumberland Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., August 8, 1864. Wounded at Resaca, Ga., June 15, 1864. James M. Chambers, wounded before Atlanta, Ga., August 2, 1864. Died in hospital, Jeffersonville, Ind., December 28, 1864. William J. Wallin, killed on skirmish line near Averasboro, N. C., March 17, 1865.

COMPANY C—Tallmage Wood, wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. Died of wounds, July 14, 1863, at Baltimore, Md. George Lovelace, killed by Guerillas between Mulberry and Tullahoma, Tenn., February 11, 1864. Henry W. Story, killed in action at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864. William A. Palmatier, killed in action at Savannah, Ga., December 20, 1864.

COMPANY D—Daniel Glancey, wounded in action, June 16, 1864. Died at Pine Knob, Ga., June 17, 1864. James Todd, wounded in action, June 22, 1864, at Culp's Farm, Ga. Died at Nashville, Tenn., July 26, 1864.

COMPANY E—Judd Murphy, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. James Elliott, killed in action at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864. Samuel Myers, killed in action at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864. Isaac I. Blauvelt, wounded in action May 25, 1864. Died May 27, 1864, at Dallas Ga. John Sweetman, wounded in action at Culp's Farm, Ga., June 22, 1864. Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 3, 1864. James E. Davidson, wounded in action at Culp's Farm, Ga., June 22, 1864. Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 10, 1864. Bernard Connolly, killed in action at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

COMPANY F—John E. Odell, killed by guerillas between Mulberry and Tullahoma, Tenn., February 11, 1864. Isaac Smith, wounded at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864. Died at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., June 4, 1864. Henry Sigler, killed on picket near Marietta, Ga., June 16, 1864. Cornelius G. Sparks, killed in action at Golgotha, Ga., June 16, 1864. Nathan C. Hedden, wounded in action before Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 1864. Died at Cumberland Hospital, Tenn., September 2, 1864. John E. Pultz, wounded in action at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864. Died September 20, 1864. John Simon, wounded in action at Culp's Farm, Ga., June 22, 1864. Died at Chattanooga Hospital, July 9, 1864.

COMPANY G—Barnard C. Burnett, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Thomas Burnett, wounded in action, July 20, 1864, at Peach Tree Creek and died July 30, 1864, near Atlanta. James Horton, wounded in action at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864. Died August 9, 1864. Thomas W. Wright, wounded in action in Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864. Died at Atlanta Hospital, October 22, 1864. Benj. A. Harp, wounded in action at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864. Died September 7, 1864.

COMPANY H—John Grad, killed in action at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864. Noah Wixon, killed in action near Savannah, Ga., December 20, 1864.

COMPANY I—Henry Barnes, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Died July 4, 1863. Charles LeClaire, killed at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864. William R. Phelps, killed in action at Golgotha, Ga., June 16, 1864. Henry Dykeman, wounded at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864. Died at Chattanooga Hospital, September 13, 1864. First Lieutenant David B. Sleight, killed in action at Averasboro, N. C., March 16, 1865.

COMPANY K—Richard Hyde, wounded in action in front of Atlanta, Ga., July 23, 1864. Died July 25, 1864.

CHAPTER XV.
TOWN AND CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE.

BY EDMUND PLATT.

AUTHOR'S NOTE.

A few words in regard to the arrangement of this chapter on Poughkeepsie are perhaps necessary. The chief events which go to make up the history of the town, village and city of Poughkeepsie are carried down chronologically from the earliest settlements to very nearly the present time. Following this comes the history of the churches, of the schools, of the manufacturing and other industries, of the banks and financial institutions, of the "newspapers, politics and public men," each under its own heading, with something about the development of each institution from its beginnings to the present. The institutions which are thus treated under separate headings are not referred to in the main story, except where something in their development was of great importance in the history of the town or city. The military history of the County of Dutchess is to be found in chapters by itself, elsewhere in this book, and therefore I have made but brief references to the enlistments of men or to the regiments that served either in the Revolution or in the Civil War. As the bench and bar are also given a separate chapter, I have said no more than is necessary about the lawyers. In the history of the churches only brief reference is made to the Catholics because a separate chapter is also devoted to them. The short history of Poughkeepsie contained in this volume is not a mere synopsis of my History of Poughkeepsie. Certain problems which could not be solved at the time that book was written have been re-examined from the records, some of them have been solved and considerable new matter has been obtained.

EDMUND PLATT.

March, 1909.

TOWN OF POUGHKEEPSIE.

THE towns of Poughkeepsie, Fishkill and Rhinebeck are the three oldest political divisions of the County of Dutchess, dating back at least to 1717, as the first book of the Supervisors and Assessors shows, though the division does not seem to have been definitely authorized by colonial law until June 24, 1719. That act refers in its first clause to a previous act of the "Twelfth year of the reign of the late Queen Anne," evidently the act of October 23, 1713, directing "the freeholders and inhabitants in the respective precincts thereof to assemble and meet at the most convenient place" to elect a supervisor, treasurer, two assessors and two collectors. Probably when these officers had been elected they made the first division of the county themselves for convenience, calling the sections wards. The record shows that the middle ward was called "Pockep-sing" as early as 1718 and the lower ward Fishkill, while the northern a little later came to be called Kipsburg. In the act of 1719 the word "ward" is not used, but they are called merely divisions, and the middle division was given practically the same boundaries along the river as the present town of Poughkeepsie, namely, from Wappingers Creek to Esopus Island. The next division into a greater number of towns or precincts was made in 1737, when the Poughkeepsie precinct had a small slice taken off its northern end and was given a definite eastern boundary. It included "All the lands to the northwest of Wappingers Kill, or Creek, from the mouth thereof and up along the said kill or creek and Hudson's River until it meets the patent granted to Heathcote and Company, called the Lower Nine Partners." The creation of the towns of Clinton and of Hyde Park made only a slight change in this northern boundary, for the Lower Nine Partners Patent extended to the Wareskeechen, the stream which crosses the Post Road this side of Teller Hill, and the present boundary is only a mile or so further south.

The name Poughkeepsie dates far back of definite political divisions. It is first found in an Indian deed, dated May 5, 1683, still on file in the Fort Orange records at Albany, granting to Pieter Lansingh and Jan Smeedes each a farm and to the latter "also a waterfall near the bank of the river to build a mill thereon. The waterfall is called *Pooghkepesingh* and the land *Minnisingh*, situate on the east side of

the river." This word "Pooghkepesingh," according to authorities on Indian nomenclature, means "where the water breaks through or falls over." In this deed it plainly refers to the fall at the mouth of the Fall Kill. The first grant of land in the town of Poughkeepsie is dated October 24, 1686, and refers to an Indian deed dated one year earlier. This was made to Robert Sanders and Myndert Harmans. It contains no mention of Poughkeepsie, though the land is called Minnisink, but in 1697 Sanders and Harmans conveyed to Baltus VanKleeck a tract of land called by the Indians "Mennisink and Poghkepesing." This appears to be the last use of the word "Minnisink" in local records, but Poughkeepsie, with a great variety of spellings, soon came into general use to describe the neighborhood.

Just who the very first white settler in the limits of the town of Poughkeepsie was remains unknown, but the first deed dated June 15, 1680, was of land between the mouth of Wappingers Creek and the Caspar Kill, granted by five Indians to Arnout Cornelissen Viele, a well-known interpreter of Indian languages. As a general thing some one was usually already living, camping or squatting in a neighborhood for which the warrant of a title to land was sought, and probably Viele or someone else was living near the Caspar Kill at that time. Two years later, in 1682, there is record of a "bond and mortgage given by a Highland Indian, Tapias, to Laurence van Ale and Gerrit Lansing, secured by his land, situate upon Hudson's River on the east side, nearly opposite Danskammer, * * * where Arnout Cornelissen's land ends." This gives strong ground for the supposition that several families had been living near the mouth of the Wappingers for some time. The land granted to Viele soon afterwards came into the possession of Pieter Lansing, or Lassing, and some of his descendants lived there for many years. In fact, we may say that some of them are still living there, for the Lawsons, of New Hamburg, are undoubtedly the same family, as Lauson was one of the early variations of the spelling of the name.

With the granting of the Sanders-Harmans patent the site of the City of Poughkeepsie began to acquire settlers enough to determine the location of a center or hamlet. By 1697 there were at least six families here. The first settler, who is merely referred to in a deed as "Sovryn the Baker," was on the ground as early as 1686, and the others were Myndert Harmans, the patentee, Balthazer Barnse, Hen-

drick Ostrom, Simon Scoute and Baltus VanKleeck. These with others who came soon afterwards formed a small Dutch village community. Their deeds from the patentees included the right to cut wood in the forests and the right to pasturage in common lands. A saw mill may have been built by Jan Smeedes at the Pooghkepesingh waterfall as early as 1683, when he obtained his deed from the Indians, though no further record of Smeedes has been found. A mill, at any rate, had been built there by 1699, for it is mentioned in a deed from Col. Peter Schuyler, the second patentee, to Sanders and Harmans. This deed conveyed land between the Rust Plaest, the stream that flows through the Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery, and the Fall Kill, and was probably given to straighten titles and make more definite boundaries between the two patents. Schuyler's patent, granted in 1688, conveyed land "Bounded on the north by the lands of Robert Sanders and Myndert Harmense," and "on the south by a certain creek that runs into Hudson's River on the north side of a certain house now in the possession and occupation of one Pieter the Brewer." The "certain creek" was the Caspar Kill and Peter the Brewer was undoubtedly the Peter Lansing above referred to. Schuyler's land included, therefore, almost the whole town of Poughkeepsie south of the city limits.

The settlement of the town proceeded slowly. There was good lands along the streams and a comparatively level tableland stretching north and south for some distance in the neighborhood of the present city limits. Probably some of the land along the Fall Kill as well as along the Wappingers and the Caspar Kill was natural meadow land, free from trees, only occasionally flooded and very fertile. By 1703, when the first Post Road act was passed, settlements in the County of Dutchess had not yet warranted the Legislature in requiring the inhabitants to "clear or maintain any other path or highway than for horse and man only," but by 1712 there was reference in a deed to "the waggon path leading to Poepsink," and the highway law of 1713 provided that "If the commissioners for the County of Orange and Dutchess County see cause to have any roads laid out for a waggon road, the inhabitants of said counties shall be hereby obliged to clear the same." This act named Barent VanKleeck, Jacob Vosburg and Johannes Busch commissioners for Dutchess.

1. *The Sanders-Harmans and the Schuyler grants covered nearly all of the town of Poughkeepsie, except a strip included in the Rombout patent along the Wappingers Kill. Later grants were made but declared fraudulent.



THE VAN KLEECK HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

BUILT 1702. DEMOLISHED 1836.

It is impossible to tell where the original line of the Post Road, or King's Road, was, but in Poughkeepsie it must have been about where it is now by 1716, when the first church, the Dutch Church, was organized, for the land then conveyed by Jacobus Van den Bogert to the trustees of the church is still owned by the church and was described by the deed, December 26, 1716, as "butted and boundett, Vz., on the Nort side to the Rood that runs to the Eastward to the fore said Captain Barent VanKleeck's and on the west along the Rood that runs to the Sout." That was clearly the southeast corner of Main and Market streets, and on the opposite side of the road that runs to the south the first court house was built by 1720. The Legislature first made provision for the building of a county house and prison in Dutchess County by an act, July 21, 1715, but did not indicate where the building was to be located. A second act, passed May 27, 1717, provided for its location "at or near the most convenient place at Poghkepse."

As a county seat, therefore, Poughkeepsie dates from May 27, 1717, and there is evidence that general county meetings previous to that time had usually been held here. A court house and a church and a blacksmith shop make a good nucleus for a village anywhere, but Poughkeepsie grew with rather more than true Dutch deliberation and it was not until about eighty years after the building of the first court house that the place had become large enough to necessitate incorporation as a village. It should be noted that, like Fishkill and Rhinebeck, Poughkeepsie made its early growth, not on the river bank, but on the King's Road, or Post Road. The river, of course, must have been the great highway to the outer world during most of the year, but the road was undoubtedly the chief avenue of intercourse between scattered settlements and was doubtless available also for longer horseback journeys. As early as June 30, 1717, a payment of six shillings is recorded "for carrying an express to Fishkill for his Magesty's sarvis," and "To James Hussey for ye same Express as fare as Croten River." Evidently the road was in use all the way to New York, despite the statement in some histories that Lord Loudon opened it through the Highlands when he marched his troops northward during the French and Indian War.

There must have been some kind of a road to a landing place at the river and also a road leading to the eastward before 1716, but there

is no indication in the early records as to how far it extended and no evidence of the appointment of an overseer or pathmaster for it for a considerable number of years. The first Book of the Supervisors and Assessors, bringing the records down to 1722, mentions only overseers of the King's Road, but in 1730 the Second Book of the Supervisors contains an account of an election for the middle ward of an assessor and a collector, Arrye Rosa and Richard Sackett, Jr., for Dover and pochquayeck, and also the election of Hendrick Neess "surveyor of ye road from Dover, and Arrye Cooll surveyor of ye road from Pochquayeck." It seems that these roads both ran to Poughkeepsie. The first mention I have found in the records of a road leading to the river is the following:

AND Whereas we the hereafter Named Commissioners of pooghkeeping and the Neighborhood of Wassayck Called Dover at the Request of Many persons freeholders and Inhabitants of said County & Two Neighborhoods have on the fourth day of November 1736

Concluded & agreed that the Bridge where it Now Stands Erected over the Wappingers Creek is the most Convenient place for the passing and Repassing for Travelers; and the Road is to Continue from Said Bridge as it Now Goes to a Swinging Gate of Mr. Franc Filkins Land Now in the Tenure of Mr. Johannes Lewis from thence Straight over the land of Mr. Moses De Graeff till it meets with the Road that Leads through the Land of Mr. Johannes Van Cleeck and so through the same Land as it Now Goes quite Down to the Landing at Pooghkeepsinck as the said Road Now Leeds.

A considerable number of new roads were laid out after the passage of an act in 1732 "for the better clearing and further laying out public high roads in Dutchess County," and in 1738 it is stated that the commissioners "have viewed a road that leads from Pokeepsinck Church to Mr. Johannes Van Kleeck's," etc., and found the same very inconvenient and proceeded to alter said road as follows: "From Pokeepsinck Church eastward along the fence now in the possession of Mr. Francis Filkins until the end of the Lane and so along to the street line of the west end of the Lane of Col. Barent Van Kleeck's land, and so along the line as the same now is to the end thereof by Hendrick Ostrom's, then along the road as is there used to the end of the fence of Myndert Van Den Bogart. * * * And we said commissioners hope this may be conformable and agreeable to law and that this road be the King's High way or road from said Church at Pokeepsinck until the Wappingers Creek by the bridge aforesaid and no other, and

also that there be a publick high way from the said Church as the road now goes until Hudson's River at a place called the Call Rugh Landing." This mention in 1738 is the first mention I have seen of the Kaal Rock landing, which appears many times, however, in the later records of the precinct or town of Poughkeepsie. It is almost impossible to tell from the early surveys just where the old roads ran, but the road above mentioned was apparently the main road to the eastward from the Kaal Rock landing, passing by the Poughkeepsie Church (that is the Dutch Church) and so out across Wappingers Creek. The records of elections for the precinct of Poughkeepsie begin in 1742 and the first page mentions four roads, as follows:

Barent Lewis, overseer of ye road to ye northward.

Benjamin Van Keuren, do to ye southward.

John Tappen, do to ye eastward.

John Maxfield, do to ye northeast.

The next year the roads to the eastward and to the northeast come out and in their places are the "road to DuBois's," and "road to ye Nine Partners." In 1744 the last mentioned road becomes the "road to Filkintown," while the road to the eastward, or to DuBois's, becomes "from Lewis DuBois's to Callrugh," and a new road is mentioned "from Lassing's to Du Bois's mill." In 1745 the roads are simply, "Post Road North," "Post Road South," "Filkintown," "Simeon LeRoy," "Lewis Du Bois." Now where did Simeon LeRoy and Lewis DuBois live? In 1751 these roads are designated as "DuBois's Bridge," and "LeRoy's Bridge," while another is mentioned "from Perdon's to P. Lansing's." LeRoy's Bridge, sometimes called Simeon LeRoy's Bridge, comes all the way down the records to 1755, when a pathmaster is appointed for a road "from Callrugh to Simeon LeRoy's Bridge," and in 1754 we find the following in the record: "It was voted that the men from Boudewyn Lacount's, himself included, to Johannes VanKleeck's, himself included, shall work upon the road leading from the Callrugh landing to Simeon LeRoy's Bridge, and likewise those living at Crary Fly." This road running from the river to Wappingers Creek is evidently the same one mentioned in the earlier 1738 record. ¹Simeon LeRoy had purchased land on the east

1. Simeon LeRoy was a son of Frans, or Francois LeRoy, who came to Poughkeepsie as early as 1719. He was the ancestor of the LeRoy family in Dutchess County and is the only French Huguenot, so far as I know, who came to this neighborhood by way of Canada. He bought land in the neighborhood of Smith Street on the Fallkill.

side of Wappingers Creek, about in the neighborhood later known as Titusville, not far from the time these road records began. The puzzling thing about the town of Poughkeepsie records is that they seem to indicate that Lewis DuBois lived in the same neighborhood and, in fact, we have maps showing that at a later period he did live on this side of the Creek opposite the site of Titusville. It is not easy to conclude, however, that DuBois's Bridge and LeRoy's Bridge were the same, because they occur together in the same records in 1751. Matthew, Mathys or Matthias DuBois bought a tract of some 1,300 acres of land on this side of the Wappingers, opposite Titusville, in 1730, and his descendants lived there for a long time. The county records show that a road was laid out "from Lassen's to Mathys Du Boys mill" in 1743, and this record also mentioned Lewis DuBois, which proves that he was living somewhere in the same neighborhood along the Wappingers. In 1771 the Matthew DuBois estate was settled by Peter DuBois, Edward Schoonmaker and Zephaniah Platt, who made a map of the property. This shows a bridge across the stream, just back of the house now owned by Hon. A. B. Gray, and it appears from this and subsequent maps that Mr. Gray's house was built certainly as far back as 1771 and was the mansion of the various owners of the property for many years. The place was called "Anne's Field" in the early days, but by 1791 had become "Greenvale," the name it still bears. The neighborhood was evidently a center of some importance, the main road to the eastward crossing the stream there, and another road passing on to the southeast, marked on the maps of 1791 as "the road to Fishkill." It is possible that there were as early as 1750 two bridges across Wappingers Creek in that neighborhood, one near Mr. Gray's house and the old Titusville mill and the other near or at the site of the present Red Oak Mills. If so, one of them was doubtless LeRoy's Bridge and the other DuBois's Bridge. The road laid out in 1743 and mentioned in the Poughkeepsie town records in 1744 as "from Lassing's to DuBois's mill" probably indicates the present Spackenkill Road, for it comes down in the records finally as "the road to Van Keuren's" and sometimes as "the road to Anthony's," evidently referring to the neighbor-

1. This house and property belonged to several well known-men, including James Des Brosses in 1771, Francis Ingram, Abraham Adriaance (1813) and John R. Varick (1833).

hood of the old ¹Milton Ferry, where Captain Van Keuren and Theopilus Anthony lived before the Revolution. The ferry crossing the river there may have been established as early as 1750.

It should be stated that the road from Kaal Rock Landing past the Dutch Reformed Church and so on to Wappingers Creek and to the eastward did not follow the present Main street from the Post Road westward. Main street was not put through to the river until 1800. The road wound up the hill, crossing the lines of the present North Clover and Mill streets, reaching the Post Road to the north westward of the Dutch Church, then following Main street out to the neighborhood of Arlington, where it turned to the southward, following nearly the lines of the present Raymond avenue and winding around over the limestone ridge, called the Hornberg, and so on to Dubois's place and the bridge over the Wappingers. Additional evidence that this was the case is found in a statement in one of the surveys of this road where the "Fountaine Killitie" is mentioned. This was apparently the "spring brook" that flows through Vassar College Lake. The earliest road to the northeast apparently branched off from this road at Arlington and was probably the same as that now called the Back Road to Pleasant Valley. A little later, certainly before 1771, another road branched where the Manchester Road now leads off and went around into the Wappingers valley, crossing the stream at the Zephaniah Platt (now Frank DeGarmo) place. The bridge at this location may possibly have been one of the very early ones. It seems as if it should have been the LeRoy's bridge referred to above, but all the evidence I have found is to the contrary. The existence of several old stone houses on the road east of the Wappingers suggests that the bridge may possibly have been built before the present line of the turnpike across the flats on the west side of the stream. The short cut over the swamp and the brickyard hill was laid out by the Turnpike Company at the time of its organization in 1802, when the road to Pleasant Valley was taken over and much improved. This short cut is not shown in the town map made in 1798, nor is the Manchester road. The latter appears to have been put through about 1811.

1. The ferry at Milton was not only a very old one, but it was the last on the river to run a horseboat, the old boat remaining in service till about the time of the Civil War. See Appendix for history of this ferry by C. M. Woolsey, of Marlborough.

Neither the county, nor the town of Poughkeepsie, grew very much until about 1740, when there was a continuous immigration from the south, much of it from Long Island. In 1745 a new and more commodious court house was built and in 1756 the English population had so much increased as to call for the occasional services of a missionary of the Church of England. The river trade gradually increased in importance as the farms were cleared and settled and a storehouse was built about 1761 at the foot of Pine street, and a few years later at the foot of Union street. The last named street or road was laid out by the town authorities in 1767 on petition of John DeGraff and his son-in-law, James Winans. It was in part an old road then, however, but is not mentioned as requiring the services of a pathmaster before the Revolution. There was doubtless also a very early road to the mill at the mouth of the Fall Kill. Pine street was for a long time known as Richard Davis's Road, or the road to Richard Davis's landing, and was apparently a private road until nearly the close of the century. The "Caulrugh" road was still the only one in the limits of the City of Poughkeepsie mentioned in the records and even that is not distinctly shown on the map made in 1770 by Will Cockburn. In that year there were some fifty or sixty houses in Poughkeepsie within the present city limits, twenty-five or thirty of which were on the main roads, not far from the center. A good deal of the land adjacent to these roads had already been divided into lots so small as to suggest that their occupants could not have been depending wholly upon farming for their living. Though scarcely deserving the name of village in 1756, by 1776 the town had become one of some importance.

In colonial times the houses of this neighborhood belonging to people of wealth were many of them stone houses, not handsome but of great durability. Few of them, however, remain, only two in the City of Poughkeepsie—the house on Main street now known as the Gov. George Clinton House and probably one of the residences of Clinton while in Poughkeepsie, and the old Noxon House on the east side of Market street. The last mentioned has been remodeled at the present time with a brick front and does not look like an old house, but it probably dates from the neighborhood of 1741. Of the houses along the Post Road the only ones remaining in good preservation in the town of Poughkeepsie are the Davies House, opposite the Spackenkill Road, and the Abraham Fort House, about five miles below the city,



GEORGE M. HINE.

near the Caspar Kill. This house has been much altered and enlarged by the present owner. The old Judge Platt place, now occupied by Frank DeGarmo, near the Wappingers Creek above Manchester, is perhaps more nearly than any of the other stone houses in the town in its original condition. Another house, probably older, is that occupied by A. B. Gray and referred to in the discussion of the roads leading to LeRoy's Bridge and DuBois's Bridge. The Theophilus Anthony House, later the Gill House, on the river front at the mouth of the Spackenkill, is another notable house of colonial days.

DURING THE REVOLUTION.

The leading people of the town of Poughkeepsie were conservative and not inclined at first to take much part in the agitation over the stamp act and tea taxes that so greatly aroused the dwellers in some of the seaport cities. The agitators worked very systematically to stir up the country, sending letters far and wide, asking the people everywhere to call meetings, pass resolutions, appoint committees, etc. In response to a letter from Isaac Low, chairman of the committee of correspondence in New York City, a meeting was held in Poughkeepsie, August 10, 1774, a report of which has been handed down. The people decided not to comply with the request of Mr. Low to appoint a committee, but adopted resolutions stating that they "agree fully in opinion with the many respectable bodies who have already published their sentiments in declaring that the unlimited right claimed by the British Parliament, in which we neither are or can be represented, of making laws of every kind to be binding on the colonies, particularly of imposing taxes, whatever may be the name or form under which they are attempted to be introduced, is contrary to the spirit of the British Constitution and consequently inconsistent with the liberty which we as British subjects have a right to claim." The only action this meeting would take in the matter, however, was to instruct its members of the General Assembly to urge the Legislature "to lay before his Majesty an humble Petition and Remonstrance, setting forth the state of our several grievances and praying his royal interposition for a repeal of the said Acts." The resolutions also cited that "In the opinion of this meeting they ought and are willing to bear and pay such part and proportion of the national expenses as their circumstances will admit of, in such manner and form as the General Assembly of this Province shall think proper."

This was the legal, orderly way to go to work to have grievances redressed, but the General Assembly of the Province of New York was not in sympathy with the revolutionary spirit of the times and nothing could be immediately expected from an appeal to it. Other meetings, perhaps held elsewhere in the county, did appoint correspondence committees and chose delegates to the Continental Congress at about this time. Certain leading Poughkeepsians, most of them members of the English Church (now Christ Church) refused to consider the acts of the First Continental Congress binding and called themselves "Friends of Constitutional Liberty." As the spirit of resentment against the mother country grew and as the revolutionary organizations became more aggressive, these Friends of Constitutional Liberty were considerably harassed and a few were finally driven out of the county. They were strong enough in March, 1775, nevertheless, with the aid of the Tory sheriff, "a judge of the inferior court, two of His Majesty's justices of the peace and a constable" to cut down a liberty pole erected near the house of John Bailey, two or three miles from Poughkeepsie. The Poughkeepsie precinct early in April refused to elect delegates to the Second Continental Congress, but only a few weeks later, when the news of the battles of Lexington and Concord reached here, the people became thoroughly aroused and the representatives sent to the Provincial Congress to meet in New York May 22, included Gilbert Livingston and Zephaniah Platt, of the Poughkeepsie precinct. This Provincial Congress promulgated the "Pledge of Association," which all citizens were asked to sign in support of the measures of the Continental Congress. There were 207 signers and eighty who refused to sign in this town or precinct. The latter included some of the most substantial people. Some forty or fifty of these adhered so strongly to the king that their personal property was confiscated and sold, probably after they had fled from their homes, and Bartholomew Crannell's farm, wholly within what is now a closely built up part of the City of Poughkeepsie, was also confiscated and sold. Crannell street perpetuates his name and is a little west of the center of his farm of 102½ acres. He entered the British army and afterwards settled in Canada. Two of his daughters, however, married leaders of the Revolutionary party, Gilbert Livingston and Peter Tappen, and broke with their father. The English Church suspended services when the Declaration of Independence

was promulgated and the rector, Rev. John Beardsley, entered the British service as chaplain of Beverly Robinson's regiment of Loyal Americans, the same regiment that Crannell had entered.

When the war was fairly under way Poughkeepsie became a center for the meeting of committees arranging for the defense of the Hudson River, for furnishing provisions for the army and for recruiting service. Here were built the two frigates assigned to the State of New York for the American navy, and here was forged much of the great iron chain stretched across the River from Fort Montgomery, at the lower entrance of the Highlands. The frigates were launched in the autumn of 1776, but never got to sea, for both had been sent to the defense of Fort Montgomery and they were destroyed during the raid of Vaughn and Wallace, in October, 1777. It may be well to repeat here that the chain stretched across the river at West Point at a later period was not made at Poughkeepsie but in Orange County.

Poughkeepsie had its only actual taste of war at the time of Vaughn's raid. The British sent about thirty ships up the river, most of them gunboats, but some transports filled with troops. As they passed the town they fired a few shots, one of which went through the house of Henry Livingston, a house still standing, and another of which buried itself in the neighborhood between North Bridge street and Vassar street. The British are said also to have fired at the storehouse of James Winans, near the foot of Pine street. No contemporary account of these incidents has been found, excepting as they are referred to in the letters of Gov. George Clinton and of General Israel Putnam. There were apparently but two companies or bodies of militia here at the time, one commanded by Col. Jacobus Freer of 171 men and the other by Col. Zephaniah Platt of 120 men. It is said that they fired at the ships and had a cannon which was used from what we now call Reynolds Hill. This is probably true, but there is no evidence to show whether the firing was during the advance or retreat of Vaughn or at both times. There was great alarm throughout the whole neighborhood at this time and Gov. Clinton sent his wife out to the neighborhood of Pleasant Valley for safe keeping. Gen. Israel Putnam followed the ships with a considerable body of Continentals by the Post Road, and it was probably knowledge of the fact that kept the British from attempting any serious depredations on this side of the river.

After the destruction of the forts that guarded the Highlands and the wanton destruction of Kingston (Oct. 16, 1777), Poughkeepsie became much more than ever before the center of revolutionary activity. The newly formed state government had scarcely organized in Kingston when the enemy arrived. After the retreat of the British, Gov. Clinton came to Poughkeepsie and the Council of Safety soon followed. Accommodations in the little town were scanty, but were the best to be had in any reasonably safe neighborhood and a number of pretty good houses belonging to Tories, who had been driven away, were available as residences, while the court house and perhaps the two churches could be used for legislative sittings. By proclamation dated December 15, 1777, Gov. Clinton called the Legislature to meet in Poughkeepsie on January 5, 1778. The first laws of the State of New York were passed here, and though the Legislature held two sessions in Kingston a few years later and two in Albany, most of its sessions were held here until after the evacuation of New York. A very large number of Gov. Clinton's letters are dated Poughkeepsie and show that the state offices were fixed here and that his residence remained here even when the Legislature met elsewhere. John Holt's paper, which had been removed from New York to Kingston and from Kingston to Poughkeepsie, contained the following notice, May 3, 1778: "The Court of Probate of the State of New York is now open at Poughkeepsie in Dutchess County, and the office kept at the house of Captain Ezekiel Cooper, of that place." This is signed, "Thomas Treadwell, Judge of the said Court." In the winter of 1778-1779 a regiment of Continentals was quartered in Poughkeepsie and barracks were erected on the south side of the village.

An interesting matter concerning Poughkeepsie's connection with the Revolution was the fact that the first American flag used in battle after the adoption of the stars and stripes, at the defense of Fort Stanwix or Schuyler in the summer of 1777, was made in part from a blue coat belonging to Captain Abraham Swartwout, of Poughkeepsie, the rest of the flag having been made also from such similar materials as could be obtained from the soldiers. This statement is substantiated by the following letter:

1. Record has recently been found in Holt's Journal for June 19th, 1780, of the indictment of Richard Everitt along with Bartholemew Crannell, Rev. John Beardsley, Samuel Pinkney, Isaac T. Lassing and others for "adhering to the enemies of this State," so it is certain that Everitt's house as well as Crannell's was available for Governor Clinton's use.

Poughkeepsie, 29 Aug. 1777.

Colonel Peter Gansevoort, Fort Schuyler.

Dear Sir:—The great distance which your duty calls us apart obliges me at this time to give you this trouble which otherwise I would not—You may remember, agreeable to your promise, I was to have an order for eight yards of broadcloth on the commissary for clothing of this state in lieu of my blue cloak which was used for colors at Fort Schuyler. An opportunity now presenting itself, I beg you to send me an order enclosed to Mr. Jeremiah Renseler, pay master at Albany, to Mr. Henry Van Vaughter, Albany, where I will receive it, and you will oblige me, who will always acknowledge the same with true gratitude. Please make my compts to the other officers of the regiment.

I am, dear sir,

Your Hble. servt.,

ABRAHAM SWARTWOUT,
Captain.

Until the capture of Stony Point by General Wayne, in July, 1779, and the transfer of the seat of war to the south there were frequent rumors that the British were planning another raid up the Hudson and the authorities at Poughkeepsie were constantly on the alert, with an eye upon the Fishkill beacons, where it was expected that a big fire would notify them of impending invasion. At the commissary headquarters in Poughkeepsie there was great activity in collecting and forwarding stores and ammunition to the army and there was also a storehouse at Wappingers Falls. During the severe winter of 1779-1780, when New York harbor became frozen over and all the mill streams of Dutchess froze solid, it was only with the greatest difficulty that enough provisions could be gathered to keep the garrison at West Point from starving. In September, 1780, the treason of Arnold created another scare along the Hudson and at the same time the constant depreciation of the Continental currency made the purchase of supplies and, indeed, the carrying on of any business more difficult than ever. The newspapers of the day, including both John Holt's *Journal*, published in Poughkeepsie from May, 1778, to November, 1783, and Loudon's *New York Packet*, published in Fishkill, were filled with reports of meetings and discussions over the best means of regulating prices and preventing further depreciation of the currency.

The Legislature was in session at Poughkeepsie when the news of the surrender of Cornwallis was received, in October, 1781, and both Houses immediately adjourned and went over to the Dutch Church, where a service of thanksgiving was conducted by Rev. John H. Liv-

ingston. The following account of this celebration is given in John Holt's *Journal* for November 3, 1781:

"On Monday, the 29 ultimo, when the first certain intelligence of the above glorious event (capture of the British army) arrived here, his Excellency, the Governor, the members of the Senate and Assembly, and many other persons, attended divine service in the Dutch Church, where the Revd. Dr. Livingston officiated in a solemn manner, to express their joy and gratitude to the Almighty for this signal interposition in our favor. The members of the Legislature then waited on his Excellency the Governor at his house with their congratulations and the voice of the cannon 13 times proclaimed the general joy, spreading the happy tidings; at night all the houses in and near the town were beautifully illuminated, a large bonfire was lighted, 13 skyrockets and other fireworks were played off and the evening concluded with social mirth and every decent demonstration of joy."

Poughkeepsie received considerable renown and some growth from the Revolution and became a rendezvous and place of residence for a good many famous men. It attracted particularly young men who wished to study law, and among the first of these was James Kent, afterwards the famous chancellor and the author of Kent's *Commentaries*. He entered the law office of Egbert Benson, the first State Attorney General, in November, 1781, and was admitted to the bar in 1785. He married a Poughkeepsie girl, Elizabeth Bailey, and lived here, practicing law and studying, until 1793. He lived in "a snug and endearing little cottage and cultivated an excellent garden," as he tells us in his *Memoirs*, located about where the Morgan House now stands. He was a law partner of Gilbert Livingston, who lived in the next house to the east, while across the street, on the corner of what is now Academy street, lived Andrew Billings, the well-known silversmith of the day, who did work for Washington, Lord Sterling and other famous men. Kent was a strong Federalist and supporter of Hamilton and Jay, and though once elected to the Legislature, he was defeated for Congress in 1793 by his brother-in-law, Theodorus Bailey, and thereupon removed to New York. Other men afterwards distinguished, who were law students in Poughkeepsie or began their careers here soon after the Revolution, were James Tallmadge, Jr., James Emott, the elder, Cadwallader D. Colden, Thomas J. Oakley and Jonas Platt.

RATIFYING THE CONSTITUTION.

The only really great event that has taken place in Poughkeepsie was the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. It was

a great event because New York's ratification was essential to the success of the nation, and also because ratification was obtained only after a memorable forensic struggle in which such great men as Hamilton, Jay, George Clinton, and Chancellor Livingston took part. The court house in which the Legislature had met during the Revolution was burned in the spring of 1785 and a new one was built in 1787. The Legislature, after a long absence, returned in 1788 to hold its winter session in Poughkeepsie and appointed this place for the convention to act upon the Constitution. Gov. Clinton was very strongly opposed to ratification and his influence determined the election of a large majority of the delegates against it. In ability, however, the majority was no match for the minority, which included Hamilton, Jay and Livingston. The delegates assembled June 17th and elected Gov. Clinton chairman. The debates dragged on until Virginia, the eighth state, and New Hampshire, the ninth, had ratified, and finally on July 15th Melancthon Smith, of this county, partly convinced by the eloquence and reasoning of Hamilton and Jay, moved that the Constitution should be ratified upon condition that a new convention of the states should be called to pass amendments. A ratification "upon condition" would not have been really a ratification at all, and Hamilton devoted all his energies to obtaining a change in the form of Smith's motion. At length Samuel Jones, of Queens County, one of the anti-federal members, was prevailed upon to move to substitute the words "in full confidence" for "upon condition." Melancthon Smith and Zephaniah Platt agreed to and spoke in favor of this change and the victory was won, though only by the narrowest kind of a majority, the vote upon the ¹Jones motion being thirty-one to

1. The delegates who voted for Mr. Jones's motion, and they were practically the same as those who voted for the final ratification, were John Jay, Richard Morris, John Sloss Hobart, Alexander Hamilton, Robert R. Livingston, Isaac Roosevelt, James Duane, Richard Harrison and Nicholas Low, comprising the complete delegation of the County of New York; Henry Scudder, Jonathan N. Havens, John Smith, of Suffolk; Samuel Jones, John Schenck, Nathaniel Lawrence and Stephen Carmen, the complete delegation from the County of Queens; Peter Lefferts, Peter Vandervoort, the delegates from Kings; Abraham Bancker and Gozen Ryerss, of Richmond; Lewis Morris, Philip Livingston, Richard Hatfield, Philip Van Cortland, Thaddeus Crane and Lott W. Sarls, of Westchester; Zephaniah Platt, Melancthon Smith, Gilbert Livingston and John DeWitt, of Dutchess, and John Williams, one of the delegates from Washington and Clinton Counties. Those who voted in the negative were Robert Yates, John Lansing, Jr., Israel Thompson, Anthony Ten Eyck, of Albany; Thomas Tredwell, of Suffolk; George Clinton, John Cantine, George C. Schoonmaker, Ebenezer Clark, James Clinton, Dirck Wynkoop, the complete delegation from Ulster; John Haring, Jesse Woodhull, Henry Wisner and John Wood, of Orange; Jacobus Swartwout, Jonathan Akins, of Dutchess; William Harper, Christopher

twenty-nine. The final vote was thirty to twenty-seven. Smith, Platt and Gilbert Livingston, of Dutchess County, the last two of Poughkeepsie, saved the day. The story of the convention has been fully told in an address delivered by the late John I. Platt at the centennial of the ratification, June 26, 1888, and in an address by the late Rev. A. P. VanGieson, which has been published. The Journal of the Convention has also been recently republished by Vassar Brothers' Institute in *fac simile* form, of the original printed report of "The Debates and Proceedings of the Convention," in 1788.

After the notable men of the convention had departed to their homes the little village of Poughkeepsie continued to reach out and grow. A map made in 1790 shows that some twenty houses in the central section were built between 1770 and 1790. The town of Poughkeepsie, also, must have been by that time pretty well settled and probably the area of cleared land was almost as great as it is at present. The limekilns at Barnegat were beginning to flourish certainly at this time. C. M. Woolsey's history of Marlborough publishes a map made in 1797 by Dr. Benjamin Ely, which shows limekilns on this side of the river at Barnegat and also at the mouth of the Wappingers.

New Hamburg, first called the Hook Landing, afterwards Wappingers Landing, had made some progress and there was certainly by 1789, and probably much earlier, a ferry at Captain VanKeuren's, or Theophilus Anthony's, about three miles below the village, at the neighborhood that was later called Milton ferry and still later Camelot. It is called "Lewis's Ferry" in one of the early maps. (The present Camelot railroad station, it should be remembered, was moved from its old location a few years ago to Barnegat, where it now stands.)

The ferry at the village of Poughkeepsie was regularly established by 1798 and had probably been running irregularly for a long time before that. Poughkeepsie's first real home newspaper, first called the *Country Journal and Poughkeepsie Advertiser*, a name soon

P. Yates, John Frey, John Winn, Volkert Veeder and Henry Staring, of Montgomery; Ichabod Parker, David Hopkins and Albert Baker, of Washington and Clinton; Peter Van Ness, John Bay, Matthew Adgate, of Columbia.

It cannot be said that the efforts of George Clinton, John Lansing, Melancthon Smith and the other Anti-Federalists in the convention were without important results, for they may be said to have succeeded, in spite of the final form of New York's ratification, in forcing upon the states the first series of amendments to the Constitution which embodied the bill of rights.



THE "CLINTON HOUSE."

Owned and preserved by the State as a Revolutionary Memorial, in the care and custody of Mawenawasigh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The top picture shows the building before alteration. Copyrighted 1904 by Helmus W. Barrett.

changed to the *Poughkeepsie Journal*, was established by Nicholas Power in 1785. It is still published, one hundred and fourteen years later, as the *Poughkeepsie Eagle*. It became at an early date a Federalist newspaper, supporting Washington and Hamilton, and toward the close of the century opposition papers made their appearance, though all were very short lived until the establishment of the *Political Barometer*, in 1802. Isaac Mitchell, a writer of some note, was the editor of this paper for several years and author of the popular novel, "Alonzo and Melissa," which was published first in its columns as a continued story in 1804.

THE VILLAGE OF POUGHKEEPSIE.

March 27, 1799, Poughkeepsie was incorporated as a village, the charter providing for a board of five trustees to be elected on the third Tuesday in May. That, however, was only for the first election, all subsequent elections for many years coming in April. The boundaries of the village as then fixed remain the limits of the City of Poughkeepsie to-day. The first trustees were James S. Smith, Valentine Baker, Andrew Billings, Ebenezer Badger and Thomas Nelson. The extant records of the village begin in 1803, when Andrew Billings was president. The village then had something like 1,500 inhabitants and the population of the whole town in 1800 was 3,246. In 1810 the town had 4,669 inhabitants and the village 2,981. In 1855, when the city had been taken out, the town had left but 3,110 people. The town added population very slowly down to 1900, when the growth of one of the suburbs of the city, called Bull's Head, East Poughkeepsie and more recently Arlington, had made much progress, chiefly because of the growth of Vassar College. Channingville, that part of Wappingers Falls north of the creek, accounts for several hundred of the town's population.

The earliest recorded act of the trustees authorized the digging of wells for a village water supply. There was already a fire company in existence with a fire engine. The citizens were required to turn out to fires and assist in extinguishing them by forming bucket lines and passing water from the nearest well or other source of supply to the engine. The buckets were the property of the people individually and after each fire were collected at the court house where their owners came to pick them out. The most notable fire of the early village days was the burning of the court house, September 25, 1806, and

on that occasion the difficulty of procuring water was a subject of comment. A new court house, the one torn down in 1903, was built in 1809 and the village trustees at a meeting held May 25th of that year warned the commissioners who had the work of construction in charge that "they do not build the said public building further eastward on Market street than the ground in range of the houses of Joseph Nelson, John Forbes and Valentine Baker, situate on said Market street—also that the said company of commissioners be notified not to put unslacked lime adjacent to the market so as to cause injury to the village." The market at that time stood in the middle of Market street, at the junction with Main. It was frequently the subject of controversy and stood for a while adjacent to the Dutch Burying Ground—that is on the corner north of the present building of Smith Brothers. The graveyard remained there until 1830, when the property was leased for a hundred years and the Brewster block, still standing, was erected. By 1830 the village had begun to grow very rapidly and land was considered too valuable to allow a burying ground on its most prominent corner. It is perhaps rather too bad that this open space in the center of the city could not have been preserved, and it is certainly to be regretted that the court house was not built in the center of the square, between Main, Market and Washington streets, where the land in 1809 was worth little. Washington street, I think, had not at that time been extended through to Union, and on the plot where the City Hall stands was the residence of Ebenezer Badger. West of the court house on Union street there was only a small frame building or two, one of which was the fire engine house. The village market remained in the center of Market street for a number of years after the construction of the court house, but had been removed for some time when the new market building, now the City Hall, was erected in 1831. The new market building, the upper floor of which was used as a village hall and the lower floor as a market, cost \$7,200. Before the time of the Civil War its use as a market had been given up and it was rented to the United States Government for a postoffice during the early years of the war. The postoffice remained there until the present government building was erected in 1886 under the first postmastership of Robert H. Hunter.

Among the memorable events in Poughkeepsie during the early part of the nineteenth century was the visit of General LaFayette, Septem-

ber 16, 1824. Many people must have stayed up all night to greet the famous Frenchman, for the steamboat James Kent on which he was a passenger arrived at about 2:30 A. M., and was welcomed by a great bonfire and a military salute from the Kaal Rock. LaFayette landed early and was greeted with an address of welcome at the Forbus House (on the site of the Nelson House) by Col. Henry A. Livingston, who compared the occasion to the visits of Washington to the village and to the ratification of the Constitution. Gen. LaFayette in reply referred to his own former visits to Poughkeepsie and to the "great and astonishing changes" he beheld in the place. An official breakfast, for which the village trustees appropriated sixty-five dollars, was held at the Poughkeepsie Hotel, then called the Myers Hotel, and the breakfast room had been elaborately decorated for the occasion by a committee of ladies. George P. Oakley described it as an apartment of "Portraits and Banners and Emblems and Evergreens and Flowers and Festoons and Garlands and Temples and Plate and Porcelain and Arches and Mottoes."

Ten years later, or July 3, 1834, the village mourned the death of LaFayette. There were public services, a gun was fired every half hour all day from "Pine's Hill on Mansion Square," while a long procession wound through the village and the bells were tolled.

An important event was the establishment of the first central village water supply by the building of the reservoir on top of Cannon street hill in 1835, at a cost of \$30,000. Water was pumped from the Fall Kill and was used only for fire extinguishing purposes, pipes being laid only on the main streets. The reservoir happened to be empty on May 12, 1836, when Poughkeepsie was visited by the greatest fire in its history, a fire which burned nearly all the buildings on the south side of Main street, between Liberty and Academy streets. At one time the destruction of a very large section of the village seemed inevitable, as buildings on the north side of the street were several times on fire, but the force pump which supplied water to the reservoir had been started and water came down through the pipes at the critical time, so that the flames were controlled.

Between 1830 and 1837 the village grew rapidly and a remarkable real estate boom was inaugurated by the Poughkeepsie Improvement Party, which included such men as Paraclete Potter, editor of the *Poughkeepsie Journal*, Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, United States Sena-

tor, Matthew Vassar, Walter Cunningham, George P. Oakley and Gideon P. Hewitt. Many acres of land were plotted and sold in lots, two chief centers of development being around Mansion Square and the old French farm, south of the English Burying Ground, that is, south of the present location of Christ Church. The industries and schools established by these enterprising men are described under special headings. Some of their enterprises were daring in the extreme. Among them may be noted here a locomotive factory, started long before there was any railroad in the neighborhood. They did much more than establish enterprises; they made Poughkeepsie an up-to-date, model village according to the light of the times. The streets in the central section were all paved with cobblestones and the sidewalks paved with brick. Trees were planted and efforts were made to make the town as attractive as possible. In the lower part of the town Delafield street was expected to become a leading residence street and land was sold under the restriction that all houses should be placed fifty feet back from the street, which was named after John Delafield, a New York capitalist who backed many of the local financial enterprises. Nathaniel P. Tallmadge built there his own mansion, a fine house, still standing. The real estate boom was so notable as to attract considerable attention in New York and it is mentioned in many contemporary letters, particularly in those published by Freeman Hunt, who says, under date September 25, 1835, "Lots which were sold eighteen months ago for \$600 have been sold for \$4,000. A plot of fourteen acres in the suburbs of the village which was purchased ten months since for \$4,000 was recently sold for \$14,000. Another plot which could have been purchased nine months ago for \$10,000 was sold a few days ago for \$24,000." The many buildings still standing about town, ornamented by Grecian columns and porticos, all date from this period. The panic of 1837 ruined nearly all the members of the improvement party, except Matthew Vassar, who was able to buy what others had to sell and is believed to have made substantial additions to his fortune by doing so. Several of the leading men of the time went west after the panic to retrieve their fortunes. Senator Tallmadge was appointed Governor of the territory of Wisconsin in 1844 and Paraclete Potter had been made registrar of the United States Land Office in Milwaukee in 1841. Gideon P. Hewitt and Henry Conklin were among others who went to Wisconsin.

The collapse of the real estate boom and of several enterprises established by the improvement party retarded the growth of the village only temporarily, for the schools founded at this time continued to flourish and gave the place a wide reputation. In 1830 the village population was 5,023, in 1840 it was 7,710, in 1855, after incorporation as a city, it was 12,763. The rate of growth was evidently not less after 1841 than between 1830 and 1840.

The Hudson River Railroad was built through from New York to Poughkeepsie in 1849, and for a time trains ran to the lower part of the city, where passengers were transferred to steamboats, the heavy rock cutting beyond that point proving a source of delay. The first train, however, came through to the station on January 4, 1850. The Hudson River Railroad was distinctly a Poughkeepsie enterprise. Isaac Platt had been advocating it for a long time in the *Eagle* and had taken a great deal of interest in obtaining subscriptions for the stock. In March, 1842, a convention of delegates from river towns was brought together at the village hall in Poughkeepsie, and though there were not very many outsiders present, the meeting appointed a central executive finance and correspondence committee, made up wholly of Poughkeepsians, Matthew Vassar, Thomas L. Davies, Isaac Platt and E. B. Killey; and the *Poughkeepsie Telegraph* in describing the completion of the enterprise in 1850, gives the chief credit to this committee, which as early as 1842 opened subscription books and raised \$1,450 for preliminary expenses of obtaining a complete survey and a charter. New York City was very much inclined to oppose the railroad at first and took little interest in it until after it had been practically assured. When the charter was passed its enemies succeeded in incorporating in it a requirement that \$3,000,000 must be subscribed before March 1, 1847, with ten per cent paid in. The newspapers of the day contained urgent appeals to the people to "save the charter," and the *Eagle* on February 27 printed the announcement that the amount had been raised, together with a historical sketch of the progress of the enterprise and the difficulties encountered by the original promoters. So rejoiced were the people at the announcement that bonfires were lighted and salutes were fired and there was a formal celebration with a splendid spread at the Poughkeepsie Hotel, of which Mr. Rutzer was then the landlord. While the efforts to

raise money for the railroad were in progress the first ¹telegraph office in Poughkeepsie was opened, October 19, 1846. This office was of peculiar interest to the people of Poughkeepsie because Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, lived in the town of Poughkeepsie, only two or three miles south of the village, in the place now owned by William H. Young. Prof. Morse was known to every resident of the village and was an officer in the Presbyterian Church. In 1850, besides its first railroad, the village also had its first gas lights and 1852 saw the establishment of its first daily newspaper, the *Press*.

THE CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE.

The City of Poughkeepsie was incorporated by the act of the Legislature, March 28, 1854, and the first city election was held the following April, when James Emott, Jr., became the first Mayor. He resigned in 1856 to become a Justice of the Supreme Court, as his father had been before him. One of the early aldermen was Henry W. Shaw (Josh Billings). The second mayor was Charles W. Swift. Apart from some notable political meetings on Forbus Hill, the space which remained open for many years between Union and Church streets, back of the Forbus House, nothing of great importance took place in Poughkeepsie down to the Civil War. In October, 1856, fifteen steamboats ran excursions to bring people to a great Democratic rally on Forbus Hill. In the same month a cavalcade of eight hundred horsemen came into town to attend a Republican rally. The campaign of 1860 was even more memorable, when the Wide Awakes and Little Giants paraded the town night after night.

The outbreak of the Civil War, of course, caused intense excitement in Poughkeepsie and there were many war meetings to aid the recruiting. After the first companies had gone and the enthusiasm to volunteer had worn away the city voted large sums of money and incurred considerable debt for bounties. The story of the regiments is told elsewhere in the military history of the county. During the war a scarcity of small change occurred in this city, as elsewhere, and the

1. The telegraph line was laid from Buffalo to Poughkeepsie before it was extended to New York City, as is shown from the following item found in a Poughkeepsie paper of the date of May 1, 1850, by Theodore W. Davis: "The office of the Magnetic Telegraph will be removed this day from its former location in Garden street to rooms over the store of Mr. Adam Henderson, corner of Main and Market streets. Wires are now stretched from Buffalo to this place and will soon be completed to New York. Mr. Curtiss is the operator." It is said that messages were sent from Buffalo to Poughkeepsie for a while and were here put into the mail for New York.

city issued its own shinplasters, as did also a number of business firms, until they were forbidden to do so by law. One of the leading events of the war years was a Sanitary Fair, held at 178-180 Main street, then an unoccupied building owned by Matthew Vassar, March 15 to 19, 1865. The whole city was interested in it and the net proceeds were more than \$16,000. The close of the war brought celebrations over the return of the soldiers and a great throng of students to Eastman College, which added much to the prosperity of the city. Harvey G. Eastman soon became a leading citizen and in 1865 purchased and beautified the property which became known as Eastman Park and has just been purchased (February, 1909,) by the city to become a permanent city park. Vassar College, opened in September, 1865, brought at first but 353 students, but was destined to become a most important factor in the life of the city. It had grown to 1,000 soon after the close of the century. More will be found about these institutions under the heading of "Schools."

Before 1870 the second great period of growth, comparable to that of the days of the old improvement party between 1830 and 1837, was in full sway. This later period of improvement included the building of the new water works, pumping from the Hudson river with sand filtration, the installation of a complete sewerage system, the Fall-kill improvement by which the old mill ponds on the kill were abolished and the stream was walled in, the Poughkeepsie & Eastern Railroad, the building of the city railroad and the beginning of the Poughkeepsie Bridge. Harvey G. Eastman, George Innis, Mark D. Wilbur and George P. Pelton were leaders in this latter improvement era. The Poughkeepsie & Eastern Railroad had been long advocated by the *Eagle* and at one time, just before the war, there seemed a chance of its construction. Whatever chance there was, however, was destroyed by the panic of 1857 and the project was not again taken up until after the war. The railroad was finished to the Connecticut line in 1872, but the difficulty of procuring capital was so great that it could not be completed until the city had added \$600,000 to its own indebtedness to push the work through. The waterworks and the Fall-kill improvement together with the P. & E. bonds and the bounty bonds increased the debt of the city to about two million dollars, which at seven per cent interest imposed a burden so great that almost a quarter of a century was to elapse before the people felt free to go ahead with needed improvements again.

The sand filter beds installed with the new water system in 1872 were the first successful sand filters in the country and are still in use, though rebuilt and much enlarged.

The most important and far reaching enterprise of the period succeeding the Civil War was the Poughkeepsie Bridge, and it stands to-day a monument to the energy and perseverance of Harvey G. Eastman and John I. Platt. In the earlier movement Eastman was the leader. He was both mayor and member of Assembly and obtained the legislation necessary to allow the placing of piers in the river. John I. Platt obtained from the Pennsylvania Railroad president, J. Edgar Thompson, the necessary financial backing and the cornerstone was laid with great ceremony December 17, 1873. The panic of that year had already occurred, however, and the death of Mr. Thompson caused the Pennsylvania Railroad to repudiate its subscription. After that nothing could be done for a long period but keep the charter alive and wait for better times, and meanwhile, in 1878, Mr. Eastman died. The bulk of the work then fell upon Mr. Platt, who became member of Assembly in 1886. He obtained the charter extensions necessary and succeeded in defeating the rival Storm King project, and also in enlisting new financial support from New England and from Philadelphia. A group of Philadelphia capitalists finally financed the enterprise to completion and the first train crossed the bridge in December, 1888. The ideas of its promoters, however, that it was to become a great link between the coal fields of Pennsylvania and the factories of New England and that it would make a large city of Poughkeepsie, hardly began to be realized for another twenty years.

The capitalists who furnished the money for the building of the bridge were unable to make satisfactory arrangements for the purchase of the Poughkeepsie & Eastern Railroad and consequently built a line paralleling it and connecting with the Hartford & Connecticut Western Railroad. On the west side of the river a railroad was built to Campbell Hall, where it made connections with the Ontario & Western and the Erie, and soon afterwards a connection was made there also with the Lehigh. After several financial vicissitudes and reorganizations the bridge and its connecting railroads, against which the trunk lines of the country seemed to combine, became known as the Central New England system, and in 1904 came into possession



McCaught

of the powerful New York, New Haven & Hartford system. Meantime, soon after the completion of the bridge a railroad was built from Poughkeepsie to Hopewell Junction, connecting the bridge with the Highland division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, previously the New York and New England Railroad. It is this branch which now carries the bulk of the business. One of the first results of the consolidation with the New Haven road was the running of the Highland division passenger trains to Poughkeepsie instead of Fishkill Landing, and the abandonment of the car ferry freight transfer at Fishkill Landing followed. In 1907, the old Poughkeepsie & Eastern having passed through a number of bankruptcies, was purchased by the New York, New Haven & Hartford and joined with the Central New England, a system which now includes all railroads reaching the Hudson from the east in Dutchess County. In 1907 the bridge was strengthened by the addition of a central girder, which involved almost a rebuilding. The first indication of increased business came in 1908, when a large amount of freight, previously transferred by car ferry through the East River and New York Harbor, was routed by the New Haven road via the Poughkeepsie Bridge.

Plans were then made to double track the railroad from Hopewell Junction to Poughkeepsie and from Poughkeepsie westward to Campbell Hall, and the work is now (March, 1909,) actively in progress. Meanwhile, the bridge lines have already furnished locations for most of the new factories that have been brought to Poughkeepsie and have taken all but one or two of the lumber and coal firms away from the river front. Largely through the efforts of an active Chamber of Commerce, the city appears to be entering upon a new period of growth and the bridge furnishes the central impetus. The prediction of Eastman that we should some time have a population of fifty thousand seems likely to be verified.

The expansion of municipal activity incident to the improvements inaugurated before 1873 and the great debt accumulated led to an important revision of the City Charter in 1874, by which the present system of government by boards was fully established, with a common council having supervisory power over all expenditures through submission to it of the estimates of each board. This Charter also abolished the spring election, which had been in existence from the time the village of Poughkeepsie was incorporated. The revision of

1874 was made as the result of a number of meetings organized by a committee from the wards, appointed by Judge Barnard and Judge Taylor, and the Charter itself was largely the work of John I. Platt and Allard Anthony. The city boards were all elected by the people until 1883, when the mayor was given power to appoint the water board and also a police board, then created. In 1896 the water board was abolished and a board of public works was created to have charge of the streets and parks as well as the water and sewer systems. Its members were elected until 1901, when the centralization of all power in the hands of the mayor was completed and he was given authority to appoint all boards and executive officers. In 1902 the offices of recorder and justice of the peace were abolished and a city court was established with Joseph Morschauser as its first judge. Since that time the only important Charter change was one made in 1906, giving authority to place all wires under ground on the main streets.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

In view of the fact that Poughkeepsie has so long been known as a city of schools it is interesting to record that the first state law "for the encouragement of schools" was passed in 1795 at a legislative session held in Poughkeepsie. This act was passed in response to a recommendation from Gov. George Clinton and became the foundation of the state system of aid to schools and of the state regents. It did not give rise at once to a public school system in the modern sense, meaning free schools, and aid was extended mostly to incorporated schools or academies, though there were also a few schools of lower grade that may have received aid. The Dutchess County Academy was already well established in Poughkeepsie when the act was passed. This long famous institution had been originally founded at Fishkill and it is said that the frame work of the building was removed to Poughkeepsie in 1792, when it was erected on the southwest corner of Cannon and Academy streets, giving Academy street its name. The lot, $130\frac{3}{4}$ feet on Academy street and $112\frac{3}{4}$ on Cannon, extended westward to that on which the Young Women's Christian Association building now stands. The old building is still in part in existence, as it was removed in 1837 to the northeast corner of North Clinton and Thompson streets, where it still remains, though much altered from its original appearance. A large new building had been erected in 1836 on South Hamilton street, corner of Montgomery, the same building

which is now the Old Ladies' Home. Many well-known men and women obtained their education in the Dutchess County Academy. Its second record book, beginning with 1840 is preserved in the Adriance Memorial Library and begins with a report of the trustees to the regents for the year ending October 9, 1839. The first pages contain a description of the new building and property, which was valued as follows:

Value of lot for Academy Building	\$ 2,000.00
“ “ building thereon	11,128.15
“ “ library	169.00
“ “ Philosophical Apparatus	167.50
“ “ Academy Furniture	300.00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$13,758.65

There was a debt of \$5,540.51 for the payment of which, with interest and insurance, a fund of \$400 was set apart from the receipts each year, while the balance went to the principal, who paid from it the assistant teachers. That the principal made no great fortune from the arrangement is evident from the statement that the receipts for the year amounted to \$1,514.12. There were all together five teachers during the year, but only four at any one time. R. E. Roberts, a graduate of the University of Cambridge, England, taught languages. For the first three months he received \$66. "For the next six months his compensation was \$200 for five hours' service each day. About two weeks from the close of the term Mr. Roberts was removed from the Academy by his death in the twenty-seventh year of his age. He had been a teacher about two years." Ansel H. Tobey, aged thirty-one, taught penmanship and natural sciences. He received \$125 per term of twenty-two weeks and had been a teacher about five years. Darwin Canfield, aged twenty-two, taught English and Arithmetic and received \$400 a year. Luther Northrup, forty-three, taught history and geography and was paid \$400 a year for teaching one-half of the hours. William Jenney, the principal, was a graduate of New York University, twenty-nine years of age, and of fours years experience. He was the first principal in the new building. One of the last in the old building was Eliphas Fay and he and William MacGeorge were perhaps the most notable of the principals

of the Academy. Fay afterwards conducted a private school in Union street. Following were the rates of tuition in the Academy in 1839-1840, per quarter:

The Common Branches, including reading, spelling, writing, grammar and arithmetic	\$4.50
The Common Branches with history	5.00
The above with chemistry, book keeping, philosophy and Algebra	6.00
The higher branches of Mathematics	7.00
Greek and Latin	8.00
French and Drawing, extra per quarter	5.00

The terms were of twenty-three weeks and began the first Wednesdays of May and November, each preceded by a vacation of three weeks. Board in the family of the principal, including stationery and all necessary expenses, was \$90 a term, and it was stated that good board in families in the vicinity of the Academy could be obtained at \$3.00 a week. The report was adopted by A. G. Storm, John Brush, Alexander Forbus, Thomas L. Davies, Richard D. Davis, Peter P. Hayes, Frederick Barnard and Leonard Maison, trustees. The Academy finally had to be given up on account of the progress made by the High School. In 1866 the Academy building was rented to the city, and the High School, after having been discontinued a year, was re-opened there. It is a matter of some regret that the city authorities did not see fit to continue it in the old building, but a more central location was demanded and in 1870 the building was sold to Jonathan Warner, founder of the Old Ladies' Home, and the money received was donated by the Academy trustees to the Board of Education to be used in the construction of the present High School.

The reputation of being "the City of Schools" came to Poughkeepsie mostly through the institutions founded during the improvement party's best days, and the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School, founded in 1835, was the greatest of them and has left the most conspicuous monument—the Grecian temple which still crowns College Hill. This school was opened in 1836 with Charles Bartlett as principal and it was soon attracting boys from all parts of the state and nation. Mr. Bartlett ranked as a leading educator of his time and the Collegiate School was regarded in its day as quite as important and quite as much an object of local pride as Vassar College is

to-day. Charles Bartlett died in 1857 and the school was continued by Otis Bisbee and Charles B. Warring, who had been among his leading teachers. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Bisbee and Mr. Warring dissolved partnership and the latter erected a building on Smith street and opened the Poughkeepsie Military Institute, the first military school in Poughkeepsie. Mr. Bisbee introduced the military drill on College Hill a year or two later and remained there until 1867, when the property was sold to settle the estate of Charles Bartlett. He then erected the present Riverview Academy in the southwest part of the town and it has continued an excellent and popular school under the management of his son, Joseph Bartlett Bisbee. The Warring School continued for a considerable number of years and its building is now a public school. Riverview is the only survivor of the institutions of the Improvement Party, but Lyndon Hall dates almost to their time. It was organized in 1848 as the Poughkeepsie Female Collegiate Institute by Dr. Charles H. P. McClellan, who conducted it for about ten years. His successor was Rev. C. D. Rice. Prof. G. W. Cook bought the property in 1870 when the school became known as Cook's Collegiate Institute, a name which it retained until purchased by its present principal, Samuel Wells Buck, who christened it Lyndon Hall.

The Poughkeepsie Female Academy, one of the most important institutions of the improvement party, erected the large building on Cannon street, now owned by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. This academy was founded in 1836 and was for many years the largest of the boarding schools for girls in the city. The last principal was Rev. D. G. Wright, who discontinued the school in 1885.

There have been probably not less than fifty private schools at various times in Poughkeepsie, some of them rather large institutions. The Cottage Hill Seminary, on the east side of Garden street where the Shwartz block now stands, was an important school for girls for many years and the building was last used as a boys' school under the principalship of John Miley for a few years in the early eighties. Lydia Booth, a step niece of Matthew Vassar, was one of the early proprietors of the girls' school there. A school of some renown was conducted by the Friends for a number of years in a building still standing on Mansion Square. It was one of the places visited by Henry Clay when he came to Poughkeepsie in 1839. The present

Putnam Hall School for girls occupies a building erected soon after the war by Mr. and Mrs. Edward White. It was for a long time known as Brooks Seminary. Space will permit only mere mention of other private schools long since gone, like the Pelham Institute, Bishop's or Leslie's for boys, Miss Bosworth's School, Butler's and Bockee's for girls and the Quincy, the latter only recently given up.

An institution of much importance for a time was the "State and National Law School," brought to Poughkeepsie from Ballston in December, 1852. Its president was John W. Fowler, a man of considerable prominence as a lecturer, and was located in the building at 233-235 Main street. A good many lawyers of wide reputation were educated there, including several who became prominent on the bench. Judge Conklin, of Utica, father of Roscoe Conklin, Judge Henry Booth, of Chicago, and Matthew Hale were for a time among its professors. This institution was crippled by the Civil War and soon closed.

Eastman College was started in a very small way by Harvey G. Eastman in the autumn of 1859. Its first quarters were in the same Main street building, then called the Library Building, where the law school was located. Eastman was a wonderfully clever advertiser and soon drew students, although he had almost no equipment. He made a specialty of reaching the young men whose terms of enlistment were expiring in the army and at the close of the Civil War so many of them had come here that they taxed his ability and the resources of the city to care for them. Two or three old churches, the upper floor of the City Hall and all the unoccupied rooms that could be obtained were rented and fitted with desks, and the 1,800 students were scattered all over town wherever they could find a place to board. Though his equipment was scanty, Eastman infused some of his own energy into his students and brought the most eminent men of the day here to lecture to them. The number of students never again approached the crowd that came here following the war, but the college has always been a most important institution and seldom has less than four or five hundred students. After Mr. Eastman's death it was conducted by Ezra White, who erected the present college building on Washington street. Clement Carrington Gaines has been the president since 1884 and has considerably widened the course of study.

Away back before 1830 Poughkeepsie had a Lyceum Association

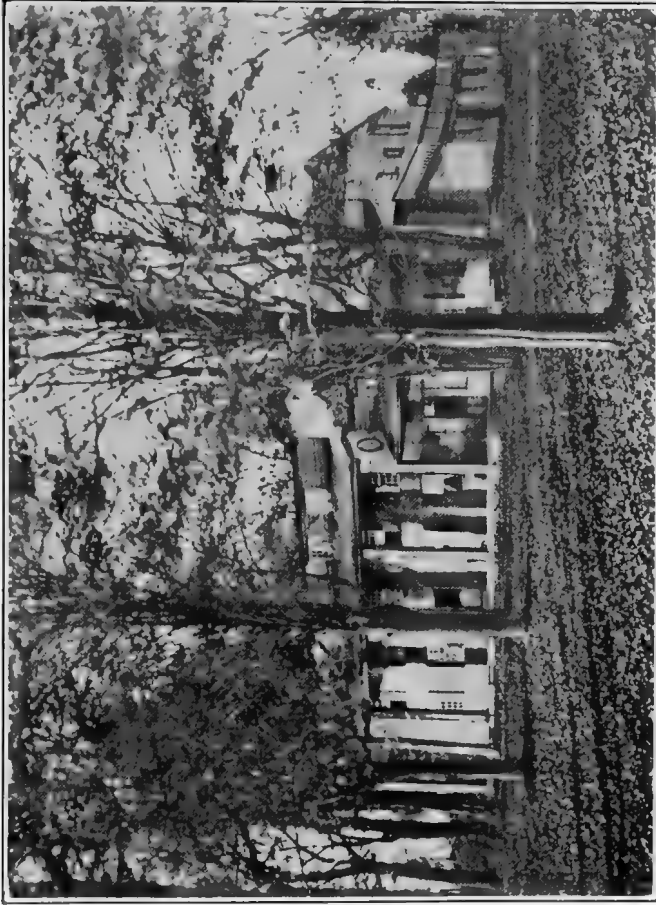
and a Mechanics' Literary and Benevolent Association. The latter had a library of about 270 volumes and a cabinet of minerals. These Associations were united and incorporated in 1838 as the Poughkeepsie Lyceum of Literature, Science and Mechanic Arts." The Lyceum Association was for many years a very active and important educational force. It did not attempt to make money and the price of the lectures was put so low as to be in the reach of nearly everybody, but it brought here many of the leading men of the times. It is still in existence, though its lecture course was given up in 1889 and its annual income, now about \$125, is devoted to the purchase of books for the City Library.

The Public Library, which brought together the books of this older Association and of earlier circulating libraries, was moved into what was called the Library Building, already mentioned, 233-235 Main street, early in December, 1852. The Library had been formed under the school district library law in 1835. With the exception of a year or two in the court house, it remained there until the Library and High School building was erected in 1872 and gradually grew to be a large library. In October, 1898, it was removed to the beautiful Adriance Memorial Library building, which had been erected and presented to the city by the children of John P. Adriance as a memorial to their father and mother. The Library soon afterwards was taken out of the control of the board of education and given to a board of library trustees, first appointed in 1899. In 1872 the Library contained not quite 5,000 volumes and the number of books loaned was less than 20,000 per year. In 1908 the number of volumes was 44,577 and the number loaned about 112,000.

The public schools are now, of course, the schools in which the citizens are most interested, but they were not among the first. There was a school of some kind in Poughkeepsie certainly as early as the Revolution, and on a map made in 1790 the Church street lot, on which public school No. 2 now stands, is marked "the school house lot." A school building has been located there ever since. It was the site for many years of the Lancaster School, founded in 1811, a school which in a sense was the forerunner of our present public school system, though it was only partly a free school. A few free pupils were educated in the Dutchess County Academy and in the other incorporated schools and there were at an early date what were

called "common schools," partly supported by subscription. The free public schools of Poughkeepsie, entirely supported by taxation, date from 1843, when the first board of education was created by act of the Legislature. David L. Starr, Ira Armstrong, Thomas Austin, Benjamin Gile, Isaac Platt, Egbert B. Killey, George C. Marshall, Barnett Hawkins, James Reynolds, Jr., William P. Gibbons, Christopher Appleton and Matthew J. Myers constituted the first board. They were given authority to borrow \$12,000 and to raise \$6,000 by taxation. On January 29th, 1844, the first grammar school for boys was finished and opened on the corner of Mill and Bridge streets. Josiah I. Underhill was its principal. The public school system developed slowly, the private schools and academies receiving for many years most of the patronage of those who were able to pay. Until the incorporation of the city in 1854 the village constituted only a single school district and received but small share of the state money. The collection of school taxes up to that time remained with the town authorities. Under the city administration the High School made a beginning in 1859, but it was moved about to several locations until the sale of the Dutchess County Academy when the present High School building was erected in 1872. The central Grammar School addition was made to the building in 1899. New school buildings have since been erected on Lincoln avenue, on Delafield street and in place of the old No. 1 school on Mill street. Important improvements have been made in the courses of study and the High School some years ago was made a college preparatory school.

A few words should be said about what was widely known as the "Poughkeepsie plan." This had reference to two school buildings erected by the Roman Catholics for parochial schools. They were taken by the city at nominal rental. The teachers in them were nearly all members of religious orders, but were paid by the city. Outside of school hours the buildings were used for religious services. The plan worked well enough during most of the long and able pastorate of the Rev. James Nilan at St. Peter's Church, but was finally given up in 1898, at a time when there was much turmoil in the school board. For a few years after this one of the buildings was rented to the city for \$1,000, but has recently again been made a parochial school.



THE OLD LIVINGSTON HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE.
Now the office of the Phoenix Horseshoe Co.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

Vassar College, the first of woman's colleges, founded by Matthew Vassar, was chartered by the Legislature, January 18, 1861. There were twenty-eight trustees, of whom about half were residents of Poughkeepsie. Benson J. Lossing and others have so fully written the history of the college that it is unnecessary to go into details here. Matthew Vassar at the beginning gave the site, about two hundred acres of land, part of which had once been a race track, and he added some \$400,000. James Renwick, Jr., was the architect of the main building and William Harloe, of Poughkeepsie, the contractor. As the work of construction was done during the war, at constantly rising prices, Mr. Harloe lost heavily by his venture. The college was opened in September, 1865, with 353 students. There were no college preparatory schools for girls at that time and these first students were of all grades, a few of them pretty well advanced, but by far the greater number not qualified to enter according to the present standards. It took most of the first year to classify them, and when the second catalogue came out, 1866-1867, four had been found fit to rank as seniors and they constituted the class of 1867, the first class to graduate at Vassar. Even in that catalogue seventy-eight students were put down as unclassified and 189 as "specials." During that year, however, the preparatory department was organized and it numbered seventy-five students in the third catalogue. The fact that Vassar maintained a preparatory department won her the enmity for a number of years of all the proprietors of higher grade collegiate and classical schools for girls. It was deemed necessary, however, to maintain the department and it was not abolished until 1887, the year after President James M. Taylor took charge. Under his vigorous management the growth of the college has been continuous, until in 1905 the trustees found it necessary to limit the number of students for a term of five years to one thousand. That number has been several times slightly exceeded. The college has been almost completely transformed, so that the early graduates hardly know it when they return to reunions. Five new dormitories, a chapel, library, recitation hall, infirmary and two science buildings have been erected during Dr. Taylor's term. The death of Matthew Vassar occurred in June, 1868, when he was addressing an annual meeting of the trustees. His nephews, Matthew Vassar, Jr., and John Guy Vas-

sar, continued his interest in the institution. The former died in 1881 and the latter in 1888. Both left the college considerable sums of money and John Guy Vassar made it one of his residuary legatees. His estate was in litigation until 1891, when the college obtained a large addition to its endowment. Others came forward to take the place of the Vassars, and John D. Rockefeller and Frederick F. Thompson have been large benefactors. The new chapel, erected in 1904, was the gift of two graduates, Mrs. Mary Thaw Thompson, '77, and Mrs. Mary Morris Pratt, '80. The magnificent library is the gift of the widow of Frederick F. Thompson, the infirmary of Mrs. Edward S. Atwater, of Poughkeepsie, the New England Building of the New England Alumnæ and the latest building completed in February, 1909, is the Sanders Memorial Laboratory for Chemistry, given by Henry M. Sanders, one of the trustees, in memory of his wife.

TRADING AND MANUFACTURING.

Soon after the incorporation of the Village of Poughkeepsie there was considerable activity on the part of the town authorities in laying out new roads and streets. Main street was extended through to the river "at or near the place commonly called Caul Rock Landing." In 1800, and in 1802 the eastern end of the street, beginning at the court house, was surveyed as a part of the new Dutchess Turnpike, leading to the eastern boundary of the county. The maps made by the turnpike surveyors are still in existence. About 1806 the Post Road north and south was re-surveyed and its location changed in many places as the Highland Turnpike. It continued as a turnpike until 1833 and there was once a tollgate on the South Road, about at the present city limits. The Dutchess Turnpike became at once a most important stage route from Connecticut, bringing much trade to Poughkeepsie. Great loads of country produce were brought here for shipment to New York and the freighting business on the river made much progress. In 1813 eight sloops were sailing weekly to New York from Poughkeepsie and three steamboats also landed each week at the foot of Main street. In 1814 Poughkeepsie became a steamboat terminal, the Firefly, the smallest boat of the Fulton and Livingston fleet, sailing three times a week from "Pardee's dock" at the foot of Main street. The Main street landing seems to have been called by several names, but most of the land around it had been pur-

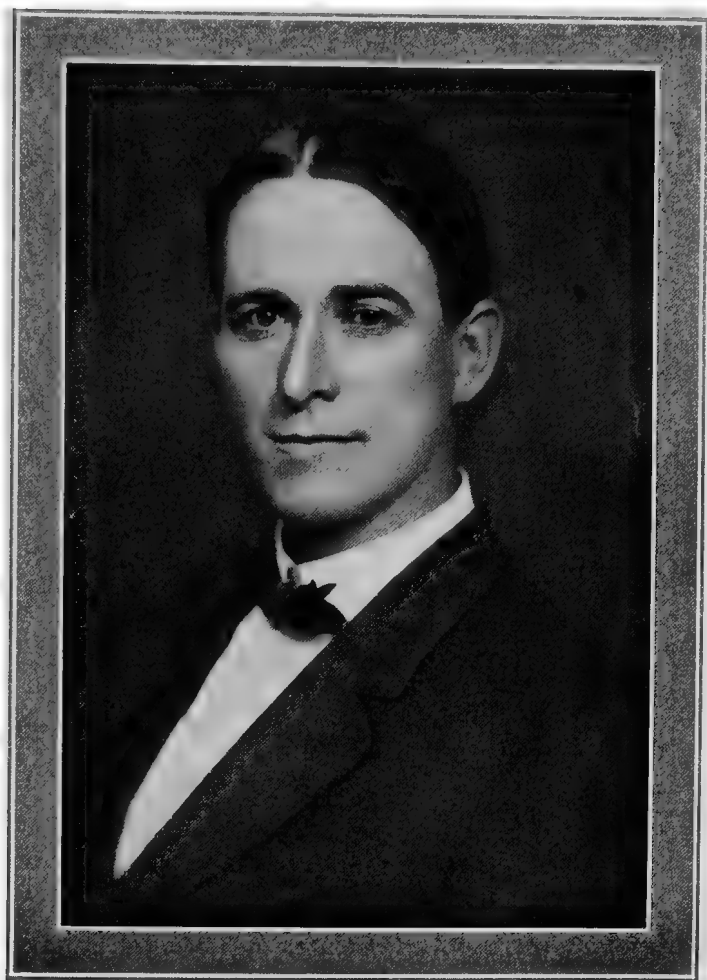
chased in 1800 by William Davies. The upper landing had been the site of a mill since the first settlements, as we have seen, and the ferry was established there as early as 1798. A group of industries grew up about the neighborhood soon after 1800. The Oakley, Hoffman, Reynolds and Innis families were engaged in freighting, milling and manufacturing there and the mills afterwards became the Gifford, Sherman and Innis Dyewood Mills, one of the most important of the city's industries, but discontinued some fifteen years ago. The Ferry Company was incorporated in 1819 and at that time the old periauger, or sail ferry, was superseded by a "team ferry," or horse boat, which in turn gave place to a steamboat in 1830. The ferry landing was moved to Main street in 1879, by which time the upper landing had lost most of its business. Two of the old Dyewood buildings remain, one of them in use as a chair factory. The mill itself was sold to the railroad company and was torn down. The old wooden building, originally Oakley's nail factory and afterwards for many years Arnold's chair factory, was burned in 1908 and replaced by a brick building. The power house of the electric lighting company was erected on the site of one of the old upper landing storehouses in 1894.

The lower landing, foot of Pine street, and the Union landing, foot of Union street, were for many years very busy places, particularly the former, and there was also in early days a landing still further south, in the neighborhood of the Separator Works, called John Reed's Landing and later Holthuysen's. Sloops ran from all of these for the first quarter of the nineteenth century, when they began to be superseded by "towboats," or barges, towed to New York by steamboats. The New York and Albany steamboats selected Main street as their point of call from the first and gradually drew business from the other landings. As time went on, however, lines of steamboats were established with their headquarters at the upper, lower and Main street landings, and there was at one time also a steamboat from the foot of Union street. The lower landing was abandoned as a terminus in 1872 and the upper landing in 1873 by a consolidation of the various local freighting interests. The Union street landing in 1848 had passed into the hands of the Poughkeepsie Iron Company, when the first local blast furnace was erected there. William Bushnell, Joseph Tuckerman and Edward Beck were early proprietors of this furnace, with Albert E. Tower as superintendent. The ores were brought

from Sylvan Lake, in Dutchess County, and fluxed with Barnegat limestone. Mr. Tower afterwards became owner of the furnace, which was long called the Lower Furnace. The Upper Furnace, still standing, was built in 1859, near the old Whale Docks. The lower furnace was dismantled in 1885 and the Poughkeepsie Yacht Club House now stands on its once busy wharf, in old times piled high with coal, limestone and pig iron.

The Fall Kill for many years was an important factor in the business development of Poughkeepsie. The first large mill pond was that above Smith street, known as the Red Mill pond, and known in later years as Winnikee Pond. Possibly the first dam was constructed there as early as 1730 by Frans LeRoy, though there seems to be no definite record of it until it came under the ownership of Bartholomew Crannell, as shown on a map made in 1770. There was a small mill pond above the falls, near the mouth of the stream before 1800, but the first large storage reservoir there was built by George Booth about 1803. This was later known as Pelton's Pond and was the last survivor of the Fall Kill mill ponds. This dam was finally taken down in 1899. Booth is said to have brought from England the first wool carding machinery used in this country. He conducted a woolen factory also near Wappingers Falls. Not far above Booth's pond on the Fall Kill a cotton factory was established about 1811 by David and Benjamin Arnold, and just beyond the Post Road bridge was Ellison's mill, afterwards Parker's. There were a number of cotton and woolen factories in the town of Poughkeepsie down to the close of the war of 1812, but most of them were ruined by the period of free trade that followed the declaration of peace, in 1815. *Spafford's Gazateer* says that there were also fifty looms in families producing 20,000 yards of cloth, and says there were fourteen 'grain mills in the town at that time. Not more than four or five of these mills could have been in the village. One was at the mouth of the Spacken Kill and is still standing; several were on the Caspar Kill and most of the rest probably on the Wappingers, though very small streams like the one flowing through Vassar College Lake turned mills in those days.

1. Spafford speaks of the success of Dutchess County agriculture as due largely to the fact that this county was one of the first to use gypsum as a fertilizer. Old residents say that the gypsum was imported in rock form from Nova Scotia and ground in the same mills that ground grain, the mills grinding the rock for "land plaster" part of the year, then cleaning out and grinding grain later in the season.



JOHN E. MACK.

There was an iron foundry in Poughkeepsie as early as 1814, located on the corner of Main and Washington streets, and opposite, on the west corner, was Ebenezer Badger's tannery. Later foundries were established from time to time further up Main street, and one of them, started in 1831 by Solomon B. Frost and Benjamin Vail, survives to-day as the Poughkeepsie Foundry and Machine Company, with a large new plant north of the Central New England Railroad.

The first Vassar Brewery was built about 1802 by James Vassar and was burned in 1811. A larger building took its place and the management fell to James Vassar's son, Matthew Vassar. This brewery was on the site of Vassar Institute, but extending through to Bridge street. By 1830 it had become a very profitable industry, occupying a group of buildings, and in 1836 the brewery at the river, still standing, was erected. It was here that most of the fortune was accumulated that went to the founding of Vassar College. The fortunes of Matthew Vassar, Jr., and John Guy Vassar, nephews of Matthew Vassar, were only partly made in the brewing business, most of them resulting from fortunate investments in outside enterprises.

The improvement party founded a number of large industries, most important of which were the whaling companies and the silk factory. The Poughkeepsie Whaling Company was incorporated in 1832 and the Dutchess Whaling Company a year later. James Hooker was president and Alexander Forbus treasurer of the former and Isaac Merritt and George P. Oakley held similar offices in the latter. These two companies in 1841 owned as many as seven ships, which went on long cruises, some of them almost around the world. They brought men here from New Bedford, Mass., and other New England whaling ports, built ships, storehouses, cooperages, candle factories, etc. The Dutchess Company located at the neighborhood still sometimes called the Whale Dock, foot of Dutchess avenue, and had the largest establishment. Apparently the losses of ships as well as the increasing scarcity of whales caused the failure of these companies. Other towns on the river, notably Hudson, were engaged in the whaling industry at about the same time. The Poughkeepsie Glass Works, started in 1879, occupies the site of the Dutchess Whaling Company's buildings.

Just north of the whale dock the improvement party started an enterprise that might have been of great importance, if it had not been so far ahead of the times. It was a locomotive factory, founded

just after the panic of 1837, but twelve years before there was any railroad in this neighborhood. It was described by Benson J. Lossing, who made a woodcut of the building for the *Family Magazine*, as "Much the most extensive of the kind in America," and is said to have cost almost \$100,000. One locomotive was built there and was shipped away by boat. It should be said that a railroad across the county was projected at that time, but the project was little more than a dream until after the Civil War. The locomotive factory building was used as a chemical factory for a while, but stood empty much of the time and was torn down in 1859, when the upper furnace was built. The silk factory, above mentioned, incorporated in 1835, erected the building on lower Mill street, which in 1850 came into the possession of Charles M. Pelton and was used for many years as a carpet factory. The promoters of the silk factory purchased several farms on which it is said they intended to raise silk worms. The enterprise proved an early failure. Carpet manufacturing and also pin making were carried on in 1840 by several firms in Poughkeepsie.

Among the industries that flourished for many years was ship building, which was conducted at several points along the water front, notably at the Whale Dock, after the abandonment of the whaling business. Several large steamboats, including the *Reliance* and the propeller *Joseph F. Barnard*, were built here before the war. Wagon and carriage manufacturing were carried on by several firms until recent times. The tanning industry flourished from an early date up to the last quarter of the nineteenth century and brought several well-known families to Poughkeepsie, including the Southwicks and Boyds.

The manufacturing industry by which Poughkeepsie is best known to-day, that of the *Adriance* harvesting machinery, had its beginnings somewhere about 1850, when John *Adriance* became interested in the inventions of mowing machines. He had been in the iron foundry and hardware business and had begun to build on a small scale a mowing machine called the *Forbush*. His son, John P. *Adriance*, who was in the hardware business in New York, saw the possibilities of the new machines and investigated several of them, spending a number of years in Worcester, Mass., where he was interested in the manufacturing of one of them. In 1859 he returned to Poughkeepsie and leased the factory buildings at the Red Mills, corner of Smith and Mill streets, having accumulated patents and rights to use the essential features of

a successful mower, the Adriance Buckeye. Thomas S. Brown had been associated with Mr. Adriance before this and had much to do with the development of the machine. In 1865 the company removed to its present location on the river, where it has continued to expand year by year. In 1892 the general offices of the company were brought here from New York and since then several large buildings have been added to the plant. A recent improvement was the installation of a factory railroad, connecting all buildings and departments. A complete machine is turned out now every five minutes. The factory of Adriance, Platt & Company is the largest and most important in the city, but the DeLaval Separator plant is a close second. This is a branch of an industry whose original factory was in Stockholm, Sweden, and was brought here in 1892 by offer of a subscription of ten thousand dollars from the citizens for the purchase of a site. The investment was a good one. The first shop occupied less than half an acre, now the factories of the company have five acres of floor space and half a mile of water front has been purchased. The property now extends to the foot of Pine street, once the site of extensive lumber, coal and freighting business. The DeLaval employs about seven hundred men in the busy season.

Several large industries were started soon after the war, including the Eureka Mowing Machine Works, which was not very successful and moved away, the Rolling Mill, which after a time passed into the hands of the Phoenix Horseshoe Company, and Whitehouse's Shoe Factory. The latter was very successful for many years, but failed in 1891 and its buildings are now used as a cigar factory. The Dutchess Manufacturing Company, making trousers, is a large and growing concern, built up under the management of the late J. Frank Hull. It was originally a consolidation of several smaller clothing factories established not long after the war. The present location was purchased in 1888. Several underwear factories have recently been located in Poughkeepsie by the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Seneca Button Works was brought here in 1907 from Seneca Falls. The Anchor Bolt and Nut Company, originally established as the Chapinville Wheel Company, on Mill street, has a good sized plant on Parker avenue nearly opposite the Central New England Railroad.

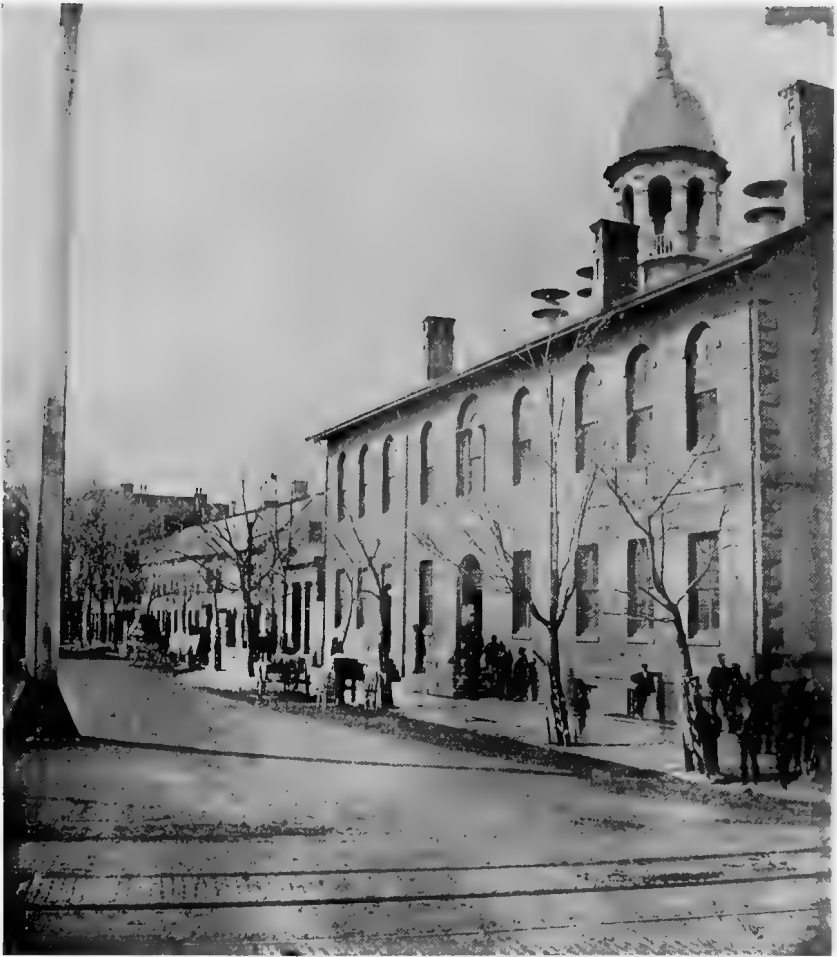
The cooperage business, which was built up to considerable proportions at the time of the whaling companies, still continues, though on

a somewhat smaller scale. This industry brought the Lown family to Poughkeepsie. There is one brewery, that of V. Frank's Sons, in successful operation.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The first chartered bank in Poughkeepsie was a branch of the Manhattan Bank of New York, established at least as early as 1811. In that year an act was passed in Albany chartering the Middle District Bank, which had its main banking house in Poughkeepsie and a branch in Kingston. Fourteen of the trustees were required to be residents of Dutchess and seven of Ulster. Levi McKean, one of its first presidents, was postmaster of Poughkeepsie from 1802 to 1819. He was at one time also a private banker, probably before the Middle District Bank was opened. Henry Davis conducted a private bank, which he called the Exchange Bank, in 1819, and two or three notes signed by him as president and Walter Cunningham, cashier, are still in existence. Davis became the first president and Cunningham the first cashier of the Dutchess County Bank, chartered April 12, 1825. This bank occupied the same site as the Merchants' Bank, the present cashier of which is Walter Cunningham Fonda. The Dutchess County Bank was placed in liquidation at the expiration of its charter in 1845 and the Merchants' Bank was organized to take its place. The old bank had a capital of \$600,000, three times larger than the capital of any bank since that organized in Poughkeepsie. Matthew J. Myers was the first president of the Merchants' Bank and James H. Fonda, cashier. The Middle District Bank failed in 1829 and was the only bank that has ever failed in Poughkeepsie. It had a capital of \$500,000, a majority of which was controlled by Peter Everitt, son of Richard Everitt. Note holders and depositors were paid almost in full after a long period of liquidation.

The Poughkeepsie Bank was organized in 1830 with a capital of \$100,000. Thomas L. Davies was its first president and Reuben North was for many years its cashier. The solid old bank building with its portico of heavy plastered columns was built the same year and stood until 1906, when it was torn down to give place to the building of the Poughkeepsie Trust Company, into which the Poughkeepsie Bank and the City Bank had previously been merged. The Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank began business in its present building, February, 1835. James Hooker was the first president, but



THE FOURTH COURT HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Built in 1809, replaced by present building in 1902. The old "Lawyers' Row" of wooden buildings beyond was demolished in 1885 to make room for the present Post Office.

Photograph taken about 1870.

served only during the organization and when business began Matthew Vassar was elected president. James Grant, Jr., was the first cashier, but Fred W. Davis served in that capacity longer than anyone else. The Poughkeepsie Savings Bank was chartered in 1831 and began business in 1833 in what was known as the Burritt Building on Main street. Col. Henry A. Livingston was its first president and served until 1856. His successors have been John B. Forbus, Henry D. Varick, David C. Foster and Edward Elsworth. The Savings Bank building was erected in 1871. This bank now has deposits of almost twelve million dollars. The Fallkill National Bank began business in 1852 in its present building with William C. Sterling as its first president and John F. Hull, cashier. The City Bank was organized in 1860 and Joseph F. Barnard, afterwards for so many years justice of the Supreme Court, was its first president. The name generally associated with this bank is that of Hudson Taylor, who was elected president in 1879 and served until the consolidation with the Poughkeepsie Bank, prior to the organization of the Trust Company. The First National Bank, the last started, owes its name to the fact that it was the first bank organized under the national bank act in 1864. The older state banks reorganized as national banks about a year later, when the law had been amended so that they could retain their original names. Harvey G. Eastman and John P. Adriance were early directors of this bank. Zebulon Rudd and Frank E. Whipple served long terms as cashier and Jacob Corlies as president.

The Dutchess Insurance Company dates back to 1836, when it was chartered as the Dutchess Mutual Insurance Company. James Emmott, father of the first mayor, was its first president. It is one of the few old mutuals that have survived all changes and disasters, having been made at comparatively recent period a stock company. Its present building was first occupied in 1855.

POLITICS—NEWSPAPERS—PUBLIC MEN.

As soon as there were political parties in the United States it is safe to say that there were parties in the town of Poughkeepsie. As nearly as one can tell from the scanty records of early election returns and from the names in the civil list, Gov. Clinton controlled the town down to the time of the convention which ratified the Constitution in 1788. Clinton was first an Anti-Federalist and then a Jeffersonian Republican. Soon after the Constitutional Convention, at which the

delegates broke away from his influence, there is evidence that Federalists were occasionally elected members of Assembly, though the Anti-Federalists seem generally to have been successful in electing Congressmen and returned Theodorus Bailey, of Poughkeepsie, to the National House of Representatives several times. He became a United States Senator in 1803, but soon afterwards resigned with De-Witt Clinton and became postmaster of New York City. In 1798 John Jay, Federalist candidate for Governor, carried the town of Poughkeepsie by ninety to eighty-two votes and from that time the Federalists appear to have been generally successful. William Emott, father of the elder Judge James Emott, Jessie Oakley, James Kent and David Brooks were among the prominent Federalists of the day. Zephaniah Platt and Gilbert Livingston were leading Republicans and continued to be supporters of Clinton, although they voted for the ratification of the Constitution. Platt was judge of the Court of Common Pleas, corresponding to our present county court, and left Poughkeepsie about 1795 with his brothers to take up lands on Lake Champlain, where they became the founders of Plattsburg.

The first distinctly local paper, the *Poughkeepsie Journal*, was established in the spring of 1785 by Nicholas Power, who became the first postmaster of Poughkeepsie in 1792. Early copies of the *Journal* do not quite give clear evidence of any particular political leanings, as communications of all shades of opinion were published, but Power appears to have been a Federalist and efforts were made to establish opposition papers, evidently in the interest of the party of Jefferson, before 1800. The first to obtain a real foothold, as already stated, was the *Political Barometer*, under the able editorship of Isaac Mitchell. The *Barometer*, though a pretty good paper, led a rather precarious existence and changed hands many times. It was sold in 1806 to Thomas Nelson and son and again sold in 1811, when its name was changed to the *Republican Herald*. In 1812 Michell returned from Albany and re-purchased it, changing the name to the *Northern Politician*. He died a few months later and it became the *Republican Herald* again. There were many factions in the politics of the state of New York in the first few years of the nineteenth century and the *Republican Herald* represented one of them, and evidently the losing one. It was in opposition to James Tallmadge, Jr., one of the strongest men of the day, and was discontinued in 1823. In 1806 Paraclete Potter

obtained an interest in the *Poughkeepsie Journal* and remained for many years the leading editor and one of the leading men of the town and county. He conducted a considerable book and job printing establishment and also a book store which was long the rallying place of the literary lights of the town. In 1815 Charles P. Barnum and Richard Nelson established the *Dutchess Observer* as an organ of one of the factions of the Republican (later Democratic) party, and in 1824 another paper, the *Republican Telegraph*, was established with William Sands and Isaac Platt in charge. The *Observer* and the *Telegraph* were combined in 1828 and the paper has come down to the present times as the *News-Telegraph*, absorbing all rivals representing the same party until a recent period.

The year 1828 was a most important one in the politics of the state. It was the first real presidential election, that is, the first election at which the people of this state had a right to vote directly for electors, and it was the election at which Andrew Jackson, the popular idol, was the leading candidate. The *Poughkeepsie Journal* came out in support of Jackson, even before the *Telegraph* did, and carried most of the Federalists with it. That marked the final collapse and break-up of the old parties. There were, however, many supporters of John Quincy Adams in Dutchess, who believed he should be re-elected, and they, of course, needed a newspaper. The result was the establishment of the *Dutchess Intelligencer*, with Isaac Platt as editor. This paper had hard sledding for a number of years, as nearly everywhere the people were shouting for Jackson. The Adams men, however, were strengthened locally somewhat by the fact that Judge Smith Thompson, whose home was where the Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery is now located, was their candidate for Governor. He was beaten by Martin VanBuren, partly because of the outbreak of the anti-Masonic agitation in the western part of the state. It is hardly necessary to name all of the short lived newspapers of the day, but the opposition to Van Buren's Albany regency rule caused the establishment of the *Dutchess Republican*, 1831, by Thomas S. Ranney, and the anti-Masons had a paper for a few years called, first, the *Dutchess Inquirer* and afterwards the *Anti-Mason*. In 1833 Messrs. Platt and Ranney united their papers and finding the *Intelligencer-Republican* too awkward a title, changed it in 1834 to the *Poughkeepsie Eagle*. By that time the opponents of Jackson, who had been calling them-

selves National Republicans, were beginning to call themselves Whigs under the leadership of Henry Clay, and the *Eagle* at once came to the front as the organ of the new party, while the *Journal* had drifted into a secondary position as a Democratic organ and did not fully support all of Jackson's policies. Egbert B. Killey and Aaron Low were publishing the *Telegraph* at this time, but in 1835 Benson J. Lossing bought Mr. Low's interest and became prominent as an editor. Leaders among public men of the early part of the century were Gen. James Tallmadge, Randall S. Street, James Emott and Thomas J. Oakley. Of these the greatest was Gen. Tallmadge, who lived in a house which stood on the corner of Garden and Main streets. He was a man of national reputation and it was he who offered in the House of Representatives in 1819 an amendment to the act for the admission to the Union of the State of Missouri prohibiting "the further introduction of slavery" there. This amendment was adopted by the House, but rejected by the Senate and led to the famous Missouri Compromise.

A little later Smith Thompson and Nathaniel P. Tallmadge became prominent. The latter was not only a United States Senator but became widely known as the leader of the Conservatives, a faction of the Democratic party that opposed Jackson's bank policy. The *Poughkeepsie Journal* supported him and as his attitude gradually led him into full union with the Whig party, the *Journal* became a Whig organ. Nathaniel P. Tallmadge was much talked of as a candidate for Vice President in 1838, and in 1839 he actually was offered the nomination with William Henry Harrison. He had by that time become so warm a friend of Henry Clay that he declined because Clay had not received the nomination for President. Thus Tallmadge lost his chance of becoming President. Walter Cunningham, already many times mentioned, was a prominent Whig leader, particularly active in conventions and is frequently referred to in Thurlow Weed's Autobiography. Richard D. Davis was one of the most prominent Democrats and was elected to Congress in 1840 and in 1842. After Nathaniel P. Tallmadge had come into the Whig ranks there were two Whig papers in Poughkeepsie and it was natural that they should combine. Joseph H. Jackson and William Schram were then publishing the *Journal* and in 1844 Jackson retired and Mr. Schram formed a partnership with Isaac Platt, of the *Eagle*. The double

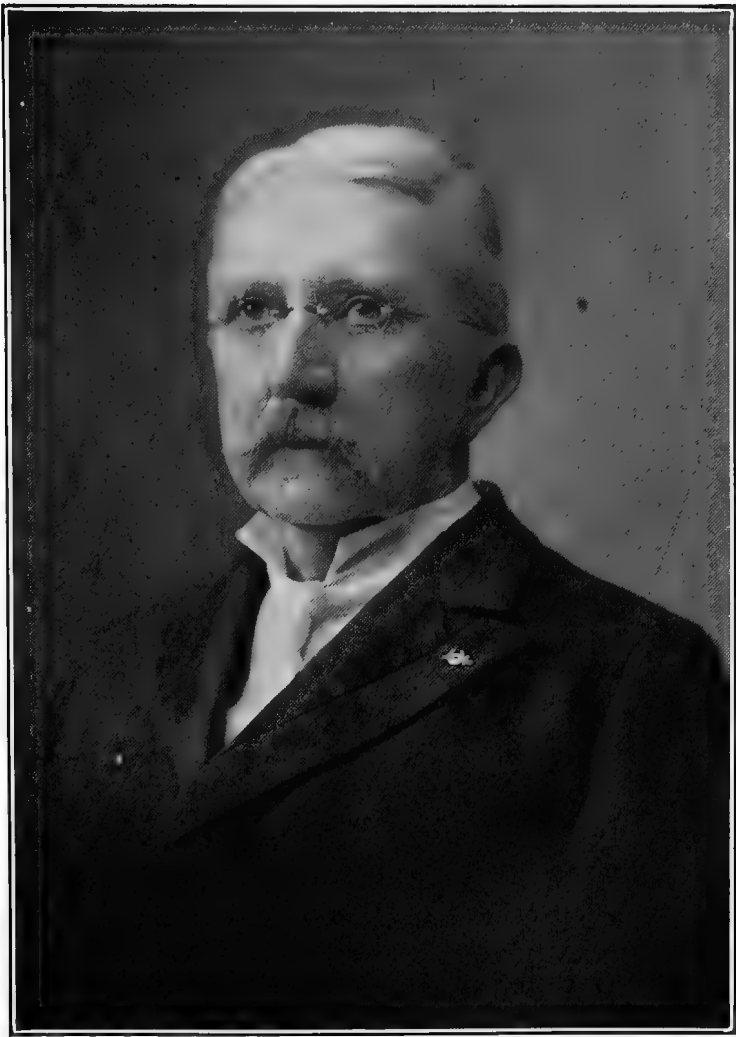
title, "*Journal and Eagle*," was retained until 1850, when the name *Journal* was dropped. Mr. Schram continued a partner in the *Eagle* firm until 1865, when he was succeeded by Mr. Platt's eldest son, John I. Platt. Another son, James B. Platt, came into the firm in 1869. The paper is now in control of a third generation of the same family.

In 1839 both Henry Clay and Martin VanBuren visited Poughkeepsie. VanBuren lived in Columbia County and had many times stopped in Poughkeepsie and his visit in 1839 was chiefly significant because he was President at that time and was accorded a big reception. Judge Charles H. Ruggles, Gen. Leonard Maison and Col. Henry Pine were among the prominent local Democrats who welcomed him. Henry Clay's visit was only about a month later in the same summer. He made an address to the people from the veranda of the Poughkeepsie Hotel, and then was taken to see the sights of the town, including College Hill. In 1845 Daniel Webster spent several days in Poughkeepsie trying a law case. His summing up was referred to in the local papers as a masterpiece of oratory.

As every important cause had to have its newspaper, the Temperance movement of the early forties brought out the *Temperance Safeguard*, edited by G. K. Lyman, and in 1845 the Native American, or Know Nothing movement gave rise to the *Poughkeepsie American*. The last mentioned paper came into the hands successively of Isaac Thompkins and of Edward B. Osborne and was made an organ of the "hard shell" branch of the Democratic party. Its name was changed to the *Dutchess Democrat* and it was absorbed by the *Telegraph*, Mr. Osborne becoming a partner of Egbert B. Killey, Jr., in 1856. Albert S. Pease, who edited the *Telegraph* for a while, purchased the *Press*, the first Poughkeepsie daily, at about the same time. He continued it until 1863, when Mr. Osborne brought the *Telegraph* and *Press* together. The *Press* had been a morning paper up to December, 1860, when the *Daily Eagle* was started, but soon afterwards changed to an afternoon paper and so remained until 1883, when James W. Hinkley purchased both the *Telegraph* and the *Press* and combined them with the *News*. This brings us down to recent times. The *News* had been established in 1868 as a morning paper by Thomas G. Nichols. It had a short career as an independent, then as a Democratic paper, and was purchased in 1872 by John O. Whitehouse to

support his campaign for Congress. In that year Mr. Nichols established his third paper, the *Sunday Courier*, now one of the leading papers of the city. The *Enterprise* was started in 1883 after Mr. Hinkley had consolidated the *Press* with the *News*, leaving the field open for an afternoon paper. W. C. Lansing, Edward Van Keuren and Derrick Brown were its founders, the two former having previously purchased the *Dutchess Farmer*, an agricultural paper, which became the *Weekly Enterprise*. This paper was independent, with Democratic leanings, until about a year ago, when it was purchased by a stock company of which Edward E. Perkins is president, and was made the official Democratic organ. The *Evening Star* dates from 1889, but was for a short time called *Poughkeepsie*. It has been independent in politics until the past two or three years, when its present editor, A. A. Parks, made it Republican.

When the anti-slavery agitation, before the war, brought forth the new Republican party, the *Eagle* at once became its exponent in Dutchess County, a position in which it has remained. There were some pretty warm times during the progress of the anti-slavery agitation and Matthew Vassar, Jr., in his diary tells of the breaking up of two meetings at which abolitionists were speakers. The year the Republican party was organized in Dutchess brought out John Thompson, of Poughkeepsie, as successful candidate for Congress. B. Platt Carpenter's career began only a year or two later. In the campaign of 1860, which has already been referred to as a memorable one, Stephen Baker was elected to Congress and such men as Alfred B. Smith and John I. Platt were making their first political speeches. Albert VanKleeck was political manager of the day. Homer A. Nelson had been elected county judge by the Democrats in 1855 and was elected to Congress in 1862, Charles Wheaton taking his place as county judge. James Bowne and George Innis were mayors of Poughkeepsie during the war, the latter serving three terms. Of H. G. Eastman's career as a political leader enough has perhaps been said elsewhere. The most notable political campaign in Poughkeepsie was the Whitehouse campaign in 1872, when Eastman was a candidate for mayor, and John H. Ketcham candidate for Congress against Whitehouse. Stories are still told of the fabulous sums expended in that campaign, which is said to have nearly ruined Mr. Whitehouse, although he was successful. He carried Poughkeepsie by 379 majority and the city



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came within eleven votes of giving Horace Greely for President a majority. This is the nearest the Democrats ever came to carrying the city for a presidential candidate. George Morgan was the first Democratic mayor of the city, elected in 1869. There have been but four since that time—William Harloe, Edward Elsworth, William M. Ketcham and John K. Sague.

CHURCHES OF POUGHKEEPSIE.

The first church in Poughkeepsie was, of course, the Dutch Church, which was organized October 10, 1716, by Rev. Petrus Vas, pastor of the Church at Kingston, who installed Michael Parmenter and Pieter DuBoise as elders and Elias VanBenschoten and Peter Parmenter as deacons. The history of this church has been pretty fully written by the late Dr. A. P. Van Gieson, who translated many of the Dutch records.¹ No complete list of baptismal and marriage records, however, has ever been published. Subscription books for the first church building were circulated in 1717 and the church was finished in 1723 and is said to have been of stone. There are some records that make it appear that it was not continuously occupied and was allowed to fall considerably out of repair. The first deed in Liber A in the Dutchess County Clerk's office is that which conveys the title to the lot on which it was built from Jacobus VandenBogert to Captain Barendt VanKleeck, Myndert VandenBogert, Peter Velie and Johannes VanKleeck. It is dated December 26, 1716, and is copied in full in Dr. Van Gieson's book. The first minister was Rev. Cornelius Van Schie, who came from Holland in 1731 to take charge of the congregation both at Fishkill and Poughkeepsie for the princely salary of £70 (about \$175) of New York money. He was, however, furnished also with firewood for summer and winter and was presented with a brown horse, which cost £4 and 10 shillings, also a house, "three morgens of pasture" and a garden suitably fenced. Dominie Van Schie was free to locate either at Poughkeepsie or Fishkill and chose Poughkeepsie, and the two congregations jointly purchased the land on which the present church stands and built the first parsonage about 1732. The first church was located on the southeast corner of Main and Market streets and the land around it was used as a burying ground and continued to be so used, as is stated in another

1. First Reformed Church of Poughkeepsie. Rev. A. P. Van Gieson, D.D., 1893.

part of this chapter, until 1830. Meanwhile, however, the second church was built, somewhere about 1760, land having been purchased for it from Gale Yelverton on the north side of East Lane, as Main street was then called, opposite the end of Market street. Around this church also burials were made and a considerable number of stones are still standing there, in the rear of the Nelson House Annex. The church just previous to the erection of the second building had been badly divided between the Coetus and Conferentie parties, the first of which held that ministers could be ordained in America, while the second maintained that the only authority was in Holland. The fourth pastor of the church, Dominie Henricus Schoonmaker, was a member of the Coetus party and on his arrival here, in 1764, for ordination, he found the church in possession of the opposite party and the services of ordination took place under a tree not far from where the present church is located, the officiating minister, Rev. John H. Goetschius, standing in a wagon. The Conferentie party called another minister, Rev. Isaac Rysdick, from Holland, and from 1765 to 1772 the churches had two pastors. Dr. Rysdick left Poughkeepsie to take charge of the Fishkill, Hopewell, and New Hackensack churches in 1773, after which time the Poughkeepsie church always had a pastor of its own, separate from Fishkill. Dr. Van Gieson notes that Mr. Schoonmaker, who was a most eloquent preacher in the Dutch language, left Poughkeepsie in 1774 chiefly because he could not preach well in English. There had been occasional preaching in the English language in the church ever since 1740, and from that time the Dutch lost ground while the English continued to gain. The Dutch language was not officially given up until pretty nearly 1800, and its long continuance was the cause of considerable losses of the younger element in the church. In 1789 the church was incorporated, with Henry Hegeman, Peter Tappen, Isaac Romine, John Frear, Myndert VanKleeck, Henry Livingston, Jr., Abraham Fort and Benjamin Westervelt as elders and deacons. During and just after the Revolution the church was in charge of Rev. John H. Livingston, afterwards president of Rutgers College. At the close of his pastorate there was a period of interregnum and there appears to have been a time, while the atheistic agitators of the French Revolution were at their height, when religion in America was at a rather low ebb and all the churches had some difficulty in maintaining themselves. After

the Dutch language had been officially given up the church seems to have tried to hold as many of the English speaking people not affiliated with the Episcopal Church together as possible and an effort was made even to drop the Dutch name, which, however, did not succeed fully until much later. The Dutch Church appears to have taken the place of the Presbyterian Church in Poughkeepsie, however, for a considerable period. In 1822 the church on the north side of Main street was abandoned and a new building was erected upon the site of the present church, then a part of the parsonage lot. A part of the church property on the north side of Main street had long before been sold and the Poughkeepsie Hotel had been built upon it. The rest was then leased for a long term and the Main street frontage was held by the church until 1908, when the two properties occupied by Robert Knox's Sons and Drislane as grocery stores were sold and the money applied to the purchase of the present parsonage on Mill street. In 1830 the property on the south side of Main street, corner of Market, known then as the Dutch Church Cemetery, was leased for one hundred years, and the Brewster Block was erected. This block has been somewhat altered so that the roof lines and fronts do not exactly correspond as they formerly did, but it is still possible to trace from the general character of the buildings the extent of the church property. The building of the third church and the leasing of the property on Main street for long terms was all done under the able pastorate of Rev. Cornelius C. Cuyler one of the notable ministers of the church, 1809-1833. Another notable minister of the church was Rev. A. L. Mann, under whose pastorate, in 1847, the congregation had so increased that the accommodations of the spacious building appeared to be too small and a second church was organized with Tunis Brinckerhoff, Charles P. Adriance, Abraham G. Storm and Joseph H. Jackson as elders and James W. Bogardus, Casper D. Smith, Albert Brett and John P. Flagler as deacons. They erected the present Second Reformed Church on the corner of Mill and Catharine streets and it was dedicated on Washington's Birthday in 1849. Its first pastor was Rev. Charles Whitehead, installed October 2, 1849. On Sunday, January 18, 1857, the first Dutch Church was burned and the fire was one of the most memorable events in the history of Poughkeepsie. The thermometer, it is stated, was thirteen degrees below zero at noon and a strong north wind was blowing which forced it down to twenty

degrees before dark, when a fierce snow storm had set in. The fire started in the roof of the church just at the close of the Rev. Dr. Mann's morning sermon, and was discovered soon after the dismissal of the congregation. There are still living a few old firemen who remember the event and they agree in declaring that water froze in the air as it left the hose pipes. It is certain that hydrants were frozen and that one or two of the old piano box fire engines froze up so that they could not be used. The burning of the steeple, according to the account in the *Poughkeepsie Eagle* of the day, "presented a fearful column of fire ascending far up toward the clouds." After it had fallen the mass of burning material was so great that the entire space inside the walls seemed filled with flame until ten o'clock at night, in spite of the water the hand engines could pour upon it. The present church was erected soon after the fire and was dedicated September 7, 1858. It had originally a lofty spire, which was condemned and taken down in 1878. One of the most notable pastorates of the church was that of Rev. Dr. Acmon P. Van Gieson, which began in 1867 and continued until his death in the spring of 1906.

The first English Church in Poughkeepsie, the Presbyterian Church, was organized as early as 1749, but failed to maintain itself on a permanent basis or to erect a building. Services were conducted first in connection with Fishkill and afterwards in connection with Charlotte precinct, which included Washington Hollow and Pleasant Valley. After 1772 there appears to have been only occasional sermons until some time in the nineteenth century.

The Church of England, the predecessor of the present Episcopal Church, owes its beginning to the missionary work of Rev. Samuel Seabury, who occasionally visited Poughkeepsie as early as 1755, preaching to the people who belonged to his faith. The church started with a vigorous organization in 1766 and erected its first building on the corner of Church and Market streets, where the Armory now stands. The first church building remained standing until 1833, when the old Christ Church, still well remembered, was erected. During the Revolution most of the prominent members of Christ Church, including its minister, Rev. John Beardsley, who had come here from Groton, Conn., remained loyal to the king and the feeling against them was so great that the church for a time was closed. Mr. Beardsley originally had charge of the Fishkill church as well as the Pough-

keepsie church, but like the Dutch dominie, he elected to make his home here, and eighty-seven acres of land were purchased for him on the Filkintown road, where the old Glebe House, now generally known as the Fricker House, still stands. A royal charter was granted the church March 3, 1773, by King George III and a grant of two hundred acres of what had previously been regarded as common land was added to the Glebe. This land afterwards caused the church considerable litigation and an attempt was made to confiscate it during the Revolution. After the prejudices of the Revolutionary times had somewhat softened, the church was reopened and a new rector, bearing the Dutch name Henry VanDyke, came to take charge in 1787. In 1797 Trinity Church, of New York, assisted it with a gift of five hundred pounds for a parsonage house and two years later the house still standing on the southeast corner of Cannon and Academy streets was purchased for that purpose and used for a short time. The property on Montgomery and Academy streets, where the present church stands, and so long known as the old English Burying Ground, was purchased in 1828 and remained a cemetery until 1871, when the common council forbade further interments there. By that time it had grown up into a forest and was for a long time much neglected. A high picket fence surrounded the property, but did not prevent the small boys in the neighborhood from getting in and creating a certain amount of damage to tombstones and the railings which surrounded many of the plots. When the present beautiful new church was built all this was cleared up, many of the graves were removed to the Rural Cemetery and the smaller stones which used to be studded thickly throughout the whole plot have been mostly laid flat on the ground so as not to interfere with the running of a mowing machine. The cornerstone of the new church was laid September 25, 1887, and it was consecrated May 15, 1888, by Bishop Scarborough, who had been the first rector of the Church of the Holy Comforter. Albert Tower, proprietor of the iron furnaces which for so many years were a leading Poughkeepsie industry, contributed more than half of the total cost of the building, which has been stated at \$120,000. This was during the notable rectorship of Rev. Henry L. Ziegenfuss, who served the church from 1874 to 1894.

The second Episcopal Church in Poughkeepsie, St. Paul's, was organized in August, 1835, and was built originally of wood in Grecian

Doric style, in 1837. It was built by the real estate boomers of the day as one of the attractions of Mansion Square neighborhood. The present church was finished and opened in May, 1872, during the rectorship of Rev. S. H. Synnott.

The Church of the Holy Comforter owes its existence to William A. Davies, who inherited from his father, William Davies, a large amount of land, including a part of the Main street dock property. He resided in the house nearly opposite the railroad station, afterwards the home of Hon. George Innis. William A. and Thomas L. Davies gave the church a lot 125 feet square, May 10, 1859, and the church was consecrated October 25, 1860, Rev. John Scarborough becoming the first rector. He remained until 1867, when he was succeeded by Rev. Robert Fulton Crary, who remained in active service until 1907.

The first new denomination to organize in Poughkeepsie after the Revolution was the Methodist. Rev. Freeborn Garrettson preached the first Methodist sermon here in 1796 in the Dutch Church. The Methodists organized in 1804 and by 1805 were strong enough to build their first church, which was located on the east side of Jefferson street, a few hundred feet south of Church street, the plot being still open and one of the oldest of several little abandoned graveyards in the city. This church, we are told in "Vincent's Methodism in Poughkeepsie," was about fifty by forty feet, with galleries, but was left unplastered above the galleries until 1814, when Poughkeepsie became a Methodist station with a settled minister, Rev. J. M. Smith. In 1826 they had outgrown the Jefferson street church and purchased for \$650 a lot on Washington street, where Eastman College now stands, and a new church was dedicated on December 27th of that year. It is stated that the Methodists at that time had but 182 members and were \$900 in debt on their old church, but by 1837 they had increased to 616 and in 1840 they decided to form a second congregation, which five years later built the Cannon street Methodist Church at a cost of \$8,650. This church long remained one of the most prominent in the city and the congregation continued to grow until a new building became necessary, and in 1892, in the pastorate of Rev. C. H. Gregory, the present Trinity Church was dedicated on the corner of South Hamilton street and Hooker avenue, the old church having been sold to the Masons, who extended its front out to the sidewalk and remodeled



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it into the present Masonic Temple. Meanwhile, in 1847, a German Methodist Church had been organized under Rev. Daniel Duerstein and the first building was dedicated September 22, 1850, on the site of the present German Methodist Church in South Bridge street. The present Washington street Methodist Church, on the corner of Mill street, was built in 1858, and a few years later the old church was purchased by H. G. Eastman for his growing commercial college. In 1843 the members of the colored Methodist Church, who had separated from the congregation of the first church in 1837, erected a building on the site of their present church in Catharine street, and in 1853 the Methodists sent out still another congregation, when the Hedding Church was erected.

The Quakers, it is said, had established a meeting house somewhere on Clover street not long after 1800. The Quaker families had been numerous in Dutchess County for some time and had gradually come in and settled in the village, many of them becoming very prominent citizens. In 1820 they erected a new meeting house on the rear of a deep Washington street lot, a part of which is still occupied by the Hicksite meeting house, built in 1894, now fronting on Lafayette Place. The old meeting house building is still in existence, but has been altered into a double dwelling. After the separation of the Hicksite and Orthodox Friends the latter purchased a lot on the north side of Mill street, not far above Garden, and there built a meeting house, which was used for a number of years, but finally also was converted into a dwelling house and now stands on Conklin street. The Montgomery street meeting house was built by the Orthodox Friends in 1863, being the only church in the city built during the war. It has since been enlarged somewhat and considerably changed in appearance.

The Baptists organized in 1807 and their records are complete and well preserved, a short, well-written history of the church having been published by Rev. Rufus Babcock in 1841. The first building was erected on Mill street, not long after the organization, on the site of the present Baptist Church, the lot having been donated by Col. James Tallmadge, one of the prominent citizens of the day. In 1839 the Lafayette street Baptist Church, now the Polish Catholic, was built at a cost of \$20,000, one-half of which was donated by Matthew Vassar, and the old church in Mill street was rented to the new Methodist

congregation which afterwards erected the Cannon street church. The building of this Lafayette street church was one of the causes of a division in the congregation, one of the branches returning to the old Mill street church. These remained apart until 1867, when they came together in the Lafayette street church until the building of the present church in Mill street in 1879, when the Lafayette street church was abandoned. John Guy and Matthew Vassar, Jr., were leading contributors to the new building, as their uncle had been to the one abandoned, and the church was at the time very much the finest in the city. The colored people who had maintained a Baptist congregation in Poughkeepsie for some ten years erected a building on the corner of Winnikee avenue and Smith street, about two years ago, known as the Ebenezer Baptist Church.

The Presbyterians, as we have seen, organized the first English speaking congregation in Poughkeepsie long before the Revolution, but were unable to maintain themselves. Apparently Scotch immigration and immigration from the north of Ireland was mostly into the interior of the county rather than to the river towns. It was not until 1817 that the Presbyterians were able to form a permanent organization in Poughkeepsie, and not until 1826 that they purchased the property next west of the original Dutchess County Academy, on Cannon street, and built their first church on the lot where now stands the Young Women's Christian Association building. There were then eighteen members, and Joseph Allen, David Hibbard, William Williams and Marquis de Lafayette Phillips were chosen as ruling elders. This church stood for a long time and was used for many purposes. The Presbyterians gave it up in 1850 and built a new church on the corner of Cannon and Hamilton streets in the pastorate of Rev. Henry G. Ludlow. This second building in turn, has been superseded by the finest and most costly church in the city, dedicated April 5, 1908. This beautiful new building cost, with its memorial windows, organ and equipment, pretty nearly \$200,000, a large part of which was donated by William W. Smith and a considerable sum also by Mrs. John F. Winslow. At the time the first church was built the controversy which a few years later divided the denomination into a New School and Old School was raging and resulted in 1831 in the organization of the Second Presbyterian Church, which erected a building on the corner of Mill and Vassar streets, now the Jewish Syna-

gogue. When the Presbyterians built on the corner of Cannon and Hamilton streets the original church on Cannon street was sold to the Universalists, who maintained services in Poughkeepsie for a number of years, but were never very strong. They rented the building as a sort of village hall for lectures and entertainments for a considerable number of years and later it became and remained for a number of years St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. The history of the Catholic Churches is written in a separate chapter, so need not be further referred to here, except to say that St. Peter's congregation was the first organized and dates from about 1839.

German immigration became important enough to require occasional services in that language about 1840. The first German church organized, as has been already stated, was the Methodist, and the Lutherans were not organized until 1856, nor able to own a place of worship until 1858, when they purchased and fitted up what is probably the oldest building in town, the old Noxon House, on the east side of Market street near the corner of Noxon. The German Lutheran Church in Grand street was the first church in the city built after the war and was dedicated in 1866. In 1901, so many of the second generation of Germans had begun to prefer the English language and were drifting into other churches that an English Lutheran Church was organized and purchased property at 176 Church street in 1903.

The Congregational Church, an outgrowth of the Second Presbyterian Church, was organized in 1837, and for a time made use of the building on the corner of Vassar and Mill streets.. The present Congregational Church, on Mill street, below Garden, was dedicated June 5, 1860, and the old church was sold to the Hebrews, who had maintained an organization here under the name of the Children of Israel since 1848. A second Hebrew congregation was organized a number of years ago with a place of worship on Noxon street.

Y. M. C. A. AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized August 21, 1863, with John H. Matthews, president; James S. Case, vice president; Frank L. Stephens, corresponding secretary; John I. Platt, recording secretary, and William B. Fox, treasurer. It was an outgrowth, however, of an older association, organized in 1856, called the Young Men's Christian Union, the president of which was Alfred B.

Smith. The Association held meetings in a room over the City Bank, on the corner of Main and Market streets, until in 1872 it felt itself strong enough to purchase the present building, then the great place of lectures and amusements in the city known as Pine Hall. The building was remodelled and has from time to time been improved, until last year it was decided to abandon it, as Mr. William W. Smith had offered to erect a new building on the site of the old Hooker House on Market street. The cornerstone of the new building was laid November 15th 1908, after the building had already been partly erected. It will probably cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000. Mr. Smith was also the chief donor of the new building for the Young Women's Christian Association, erected in 1904, on Cannon street on the site of the old church building which served so many denominations. The Young Woman's Association was organized in 1881 and incorporated in 1884. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union also has a building on Cannon street, the old Poughkeepsie Female Academy, purchased in 1889. This organization was founded in 1873 in aid of the Woman's Crusade, then in progress in Ohio.

The Union Rescue Mission was organized in 1894 and started in what was formerly an old saloon at 42 North Clover street. The cornerstone of the present building was laid in October, 1896. This work has been, since started, under the superintendence of Charles H. Madison. During the past year the local board of trustees handed it over to the Federation of Rescue Missions, which is now in control.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Poughkeepsie is unusually well provided with charitable institutions. The oldest of these is the Women's Union Bible and Tract Society, which dates back at least to 1840, when its first president was Mrs. Frederick W. Hatch, wife of the rector of St. Paul's Church, and it seems to have been the successor of organizations formed in the early part of the century. It has no building, but employs regular visitors who go into the homes of the poor and ascertain their needs.

The Home for the Friendless on the corner of South Hamilton and Franklin streets, was built in 1887, the result of the work of a society organized earlier, known originally as the Poughkeepsie Female Guardian Society. The building of this orphanage has been considerably enlarged and it provided a home in 1908 for about fifty children.

The Old Ladies' Home was founded by Jonathan Warner, who pur-



DR. H. F. CLARK.

chased, in 1870, the building originally erected by the Dutchess County Academy. William W. Smith, about 1905, considerably enlarged this building and it has been made a very attractive and cheerful place for those who spend their declining years there.

The Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, which occupies the site of the residence of Matthew Vassar, corner of Main and Vassar streets, was erected by John Guy Vassar and Matthew Vassar, Jr., in 1880. This was one of the many benefactions of the Vassar brothers, another of which was the Vassar Brothers' Institute, also located on Vassar street on the site of the early Vassar Brewery. The Institute has an endowment fund and carries on popular lectures and class work in arts and crafts, mechanical drawing, etc., during each winter. The building was erected in 1882 to provide a home for two local societies, the Poughkeepsie Literary Club and the Poughkeepsie Society of Natural Science, which had been in existence for a number of years and had been very successful. They have now, however, practically ceased to exist as separate organizations. A second home for old men, the Pringle Home, designed for men of literary tastes, was founded in 1900 on Academy street in a house formerly the residence of Col. O. T. Beard.

Vassar Brothers' Hospital was founded by Matthew Vassar, Jr., and the main building was erected in 1884 in the south part of the city overlooking the river. It was made one of the residuary legatees of the estate of John Guy Vassar and thereby came into the possession of a large endowment. Additions nearly doubling its capacity were built a few years ago and a library and laboratory building was erected in 1899.

There had been an earlier hospital, known as the St. Barnabas, using a building on North Clinton street. The St. Barnabas fund is still in existence and used for home relief, and there is now talk of building with it a new St. Barnabas Hospital for tuberculosis patients.

The House of Industry was an outgrowth of the Woman's Relief Associations formed during the Civil War. It was organized in the fall of 1865 with Mary Ferris as president. In 1873 it purchased its present home on Liberty street. Its aim is to furnish work to women who need it.

NOTE—See Appendix for list of the farmers and land owners of the town of Poughkeepsie who registered cattle brands under the colonial law, and also list of Supervisors from 1788 to 1854. Ward and Precinct Supervisors in Chapter VI.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE TOWN OF AMENIA.

BY S. R. FREE.

THE township in Dutchess County known as Amenia, embraces something over forty square miles. This territory comprises a part of the eastern portion of the tract of land originally owned by the Great Nine Partners, and lots numbers 43 to 72 of the Oblong.

It lies on the extreme eastern border of the county, and has for its northern limit the town of North East; for the southern, the town of Dover; for the western, the towns of Stanford and Washington; for the eastern, the towns of Sharon and Kent, in Connecticut.

Stretching along the entire eastern border of the town are the Taconic mountains. Near the middle of the town is a broken range of hills that extend southward to the Fishkill mountains.

The valleys skirting these elevations are very fertile and well adapted to grain and grass culture. The production of milk is probably the largest industry in the town. The principal streams of water are Ten Mile River, often called the Weebutook, which was the Indian name; the Wassaic Creek; West Brook and their tributaries.

For many years the mining of iron ore has been extensively carried on in several parts of the town. At this writing, the mines are all silent; but interested parties say that the old mine near the village of Amenia will soon be operated again.

History and tradition appear to agree in making Richard Sackett the first white settler in the Town of Amenia. The old records show that on March 11th, 1703, Richard Sackett petitioned the Colonial Government for a license to purchase a tract of land in Dutchess County, east of the Hudson River, called "Washiack," now softened into Wassaic.

The same records tell us that the petition was granted in October of the same year. The precise date of Mr. Sackett's entry upon his vast domain is not known, but there is tradition to show that within three or four years of the above date he built a house near the place which has been known since the days of the Revolutionary War as the Steel Works, where he lived and died. The old records also show that Mr. Sackett was not able to make good his title to said lands, as the British sovereign was not willing his possessions in the New World should be disposed of without his consent.

The unfortunate Mr. Sackett died in poverty in 1746, and was buried not far from the house he built. Mr. Newton Reed, in his valuable history of Amenia, quotes from a manuscript of Barnabas Payne, in which the author says he has "several times visited the grave of Mr. Sackett at the Steel Works, but at this writing no stone remains by which the grave can be identified."

The order of succession by which the town was settled has not been well preserved. From about the middle of the eighteenth century the town began to fill up rapidly. Mr. Reed has furnished a long list of early settlers, which includes the following names: Uldrick Winegar and his son Captain Garrett Winegar, Lieut. Samuel Snyder, Henry Nase, Captain Isaac Delamater, Baltus Lot, Adam Showerman, the families of Knickerbocker and Van Deusen, Hezekiah King, Abraham Paine, Stephen Kinny, Benjamin Hollister, Peter Klein (Cline), Justus Powers, Elijah Park, Joel and Abner Gillett, Captain Stephen Hopkins, Abraham Bockee, Captain Thomas Wheeler, Col. William Barker, Deacon Moses Barlow and his brother Nathan, Daniel C. Bartlett, Zera Beach, Caleb Benton, Silas Belden, Captain John Boyd, Lemuel and William Brush, Judah Burton, Ezra Bryan, Benjamin Carpenter, Joseph Chamberlain, James Reed, Judah Swift, Jeremiah Ingraham, Nathan Conklin, David Collin, Rev. John Cornwall, Jacob Evartson, John Garnsey, Roger Gale, Deacon Asa Hollister, Samuel Jarvis, Thomas Mygatt and John Balis.

The sturdy German came from the early settlements along the upper Hudson; and the Dutch came from their "New Amsterdam" (New York); and the stern Puritan came from Connecticut and Rhode Island. A blending of these vigorous elements made up the early society of Amenia.

The Colonial boundaries of the Precinct of Amenia embraced a

large part of the present town of North East. The Amenia of to-day was determined in the year 1823.

There are in the town six villages. Amenia, the largest, a station on the Harlem railroad has above a hundred dwelling houses. Wassaic, the next in size, has above eighty dwellings. Smithfield, Amenia Union, South Amenia and Leedsville are small, pleasant villages.

Amenia and Wassaic have both lost and gained since the publication of the last history of Dutchess County. From Amenia Village have gone the old historic Seminary and the Methodist Episcopal Church; but in the place of the Seminary is a well furnished and officered High School, with an average attendance of 175 pupils. For the loss of the Church there appears to be no substitute. There remain, however, three Churches, Presbyterian, Baptist and Roman Catholic, with ample sittings and a cordial welcome for all who desire to attend religious services.

In a commercial way Amenia has made very substantial gains in the last forty years.

We note first the Willson & Eaton Company, organized in 1878, wholesale and retail dealers in lumber, coal, lime, cement, all kinds of grain and stock foods. An extensive manufacture of bricks, and a wood working plant, well fitted with the most improved machinery for the most elaborate architectural designs. When this company was organized thirty years ago it did a business amounting to about \$75,000 a year. Its sales at this writing reach the enormous sum of a million five hundred thousand dollars annually. The company employs in its varied departments upwards of eighty men.

Next in the order comes the Iron Foundry, owned and operated by Mr. B. H. Fry, a native of Amenia, furnishing employment for forty men.

For the next we have the Sheffield Farms Slosson Decker Company for the production of caseine, requiring for the process something above ten thousand quarts of milk per day. This enterprising company has factories scattered along the Harlem railroad from Hillsdale to Patterson.

Last but not least is the Harlem Valley Brick and Supply Company, located here in 1906, for the manufacture of ornamental brick. The stiff mud process is used, and the product is a very superior article. The present drying capacity is 30,000 brick per day. The

main office of the company is located at White Plains, where a large business is carried on in the sale of sewer pipe, paving brick, fire brick, and ornamental building brick.

Amenia Village may also boast of a complete water system with hydrants located on the principal streets, a well organized fire and hose company, an acetylene gas plant which furnishes light for the streets, the dwellings and the churches, and an imposing granite fountain, the gift of Mrs. Joseph Guernsey, in memory of her husband, who was a native of Amenias.

Wassaic has lost the old Gridley furnace and the Pendelton sash and blind factory, but has gained the Borden condensed milk factory, employing about seventy-five men. The village has a graded school, and a Presbyterian Church.

A modest hamlet lying about three quarters of a mile southeast from Wassaic, long known as the Steel Works, demands some notice here. A half dozen houses make up the hamlet, yet it can boast a carriage making and general repair shop, a sale and exchange stable, with all sorts of horse furnishings, and the Smith Stevens & Benton Motor Company. So the old historic Steel Works, which maintained a forge and worked pig iron into steel for the use of the Colonial army, in the war for liberty and independence, bids fair, after the sleep of the century, to be heard from again. The villages of South Amenias, Amenias Union, Leedsvilles and Smithfields appear to the casual visitor to change but little as the years go by. The inhabitants change, but the stately residences, well preserved and set in the midst of charming landscapes, seem almost as enduring as the hills that surround them.

Leedsville, once the commercial center of the township of Amenias, is now a quiet hamlet, much appreciated by those who would find relief in summer from the noise and heat of the great cities.

Nestled in a sweeping curve of the Weebotuck, are the vine embowered cottages once occupied by the Bentons, long famed as poets and lovers of art. The Bentons are not there, but the moral and intellectual atmosphere which they created still lingers about the place and gives it an air of distinction. As late as 1832, when a seminary for Amenias was seriously under consideration, many of the influential citizens of the town favored Leedsville as the most suitable

location. From an address given in Amenia in 1875 by George W. Ingraham (now deceased) we quote the following:

"In 1832 this community became enthusiastic on the subject of education, and resolved to have a seminary located somewhere in the town. The three prominent places named were Amenia, Leedsville and Amenia Union. For beauty of situation Leedsville stood first, and a power was brought in favor of that place which was hard to overcome. Two full years were spent in fruitless controversy. However, in the month of May, 1834, a committee was appointed, with Rev. Phineas Rice as chairman, to determine the location of the prospective seminary. In early June the committee rendered a sealed verdict, which was not to be opened for twenty-four hours after the committee had left the place. The following day the seal was broken, the verdict read, when to the surprise of some and the joy of others, Cook's Hill in the Village of Amenia, was named as the favored spot. The most active in this new educational movement were George Ingraham, J. Williams, Dr. L. W. Stanton of Amenia, Selah North, Joseph D. Hunt and William A. Benton of Leedsville, and the whole community of Amenia Union. Work was immediately begun on Cook's Hill to construct a foundation for the new edifice. This was accomplished by cutting down the Hill some sixteen feet and grading the grounds to their present proportions. In the summer of 1835 the seminary was built and the school opened in the autumn of that year, with Rev. C. K. True as principal."

In the year 1888 the Amenia Seminary closed its remarkable history. During its existence of fifty-three years students were enrolled from every State in the Union, and at one time there were students from the island of Cuba and South America. The advent of the graded schools rendered the existence of such an institution as the seminary unnecessary. The vacant and time-worn buildings still stand on Cook's Hill, but the halls and class rooms no longer echo with the footsteps of young men and maidens in the pursuit of knowledge. To the multitude who knew and loved the old seminary there is a feeling that the head should be uncovered, and the footsteps be made soft and slow, as one passes over these historic remains.

In the early part of the year 1906 some of the old students expressed a desire for a reunion of the Alumni of the once famous institution. The 22d day of August, 1906, was the day appointed for the event. The day was sultry and threatening, but in spite of heat and clouds, fully a thousand people gathered to celebrate the occasion. Several persons came who attended the seminary at its opening (1835). The exercises opened with an address by the venerable Bishop Cyrus D. Foss of Philadelphia, who was an early pupil of the seminary, and

later was principal. He was followed by the Hon. G. G. Reynolds of Brooklyn, a native of Amenia, in a felicitous address. An original poem and short address by Joel Benton, another of Amenia's sons, now of Poughkeepsie; a paper by R. B. Taylor of Brooklyn, and a short address by Rev. D. H. Hanaburgh of Carmel, constituted the afternoon programme.

The evening exercises consisted of an address by Prof. S. T. Frost, of Mount Vernon, N. Y. Address by Mrs. Mary Mead Clark of Amenia. Address by Rev. A. K. Sanford, D. D., Pleasantville, N. Y.

The Rev. Denis Wortman, D. D., of East Orange, N. J., and The Hon. H. C. M. Ingraham were also on the programme, but the hours took wings and would not fold them even for our pleasure. Newman's orchestra and two soloists, Miss Carrie Newman and Mrs. A. F. Conklin added a delightful feature to the occasion. The above outlined programme with the addition of two or three extempore speeches by Dr. S. G. Cook and Rev. C. S. Harrower, D. D, both of New York city made an occasion long to be remembered by the citizens of Amenia.

The first movements in the direction of religious organization in Amenia are much involved in obscurity. Mr. Reed says, the first Church was organized near the center of the town in 1748, and was named Carmel in the Nine Partners. Ten years later we discover a more distinct historic trail in the erection of the old "Red Meeting House." We have a very complete record of this early institution together with a list of its membership and the cost of the house of worship. Reliable tradition determines the exact spot where the old historic church was erected. About fifteen rods north of the "Old Burying Ground," on land now owned by Mrs. Cora Morgan once stood the famous old "Red Meeting House."

This church organization appears to have been undenominational. Men and women of all faiths made up its membership; and preachers from the several protestant denominations at various times dispensed the gospel message. Tradition says that the celebrated George Whitefield preached in the old "Red Meeting House" in the summer of 1770 to a vast crowd gathered from all parts of the country.

The great war which was waged to decide the liberty of the Colonists drew sharp lines of distinction in the social order. Men who had

fought and suffered for liberty could not easily tolerate those who had been lukewarm and indifferent.

Then too, as the spirit of personal liberty increased among the people, dogmatic questions of a religious character soon began to agitate the popular mind.

In 1790 the Baptists organized a separate society, and about the same time the Methodists took up the same role.

The Baptist people erected their house of worship nearly opposite the Red Meeting House, on land now belonging to John Haskins, and the Methodists built further north on land then belonging to Thomas Ingraham, now best known as the Frost estate. The building was erected almost directly opposite the dwelling now owned and occupied by Mr. I. N. Bristol. Some fragment of broken brick and mortar still remain to mark the site of the first Methodist Episcopal Church in Amenia.

The separation of the Baptists and Methodists from the parent society greatly weakened it; but there is evidence to show that regular services were maintained in the old Red Meeting House for some years thereafter.

In the year 1833 the Presbyterian element in the Society of the Red Meeting House built a house of worship on east Main street in the village of Amenia. Between thirty and forty years later the society found a generous friend in the Hon. A. W. Palmer, who donated a beautiful site for a church and parsonage on North street. On this site the society built and dedicated their new house of worship in the month of June, 1867. This society has of late found a friend in the person of Mrs. H. S. Chapman, formerly of Amenia now of Glen Ridge, N. J., who in the summer of 1903 sent her check of several hundred dollars to be used in the building of an addition to the lecture room.

In the year 1851 the Baptist society pulled down the old structure that stood about a mile north of the village, and converted whatever was useful into a new church building which they located on South street. This house has been repaired, enlarged and beautified from time to time, and is today, with the adjoining parsonage, one of the attractive features of the village.

The Methodists also came down from the north, and worked the old material into a new church, which they located on west Main street in the year 1845. For many years this church was very prosperous, but

with the decline of the Seminary its mission seemed to be ended. The property was finally sold, and the few remaining members united with other churches, or were removed by that power that shapes all human ends.

If one inclines to country life Amenia offers as many attractive features as any town in the county. In the first place the land is very fertile and the scenery is unsurpassed. The drive from Amenia village around the mountain via. Wassaic, South Amenia, Amenia Union and Leedsville, a distance of ten miles, can hardly be equaled in the Harlem valley. In summer the fields are strikingly green, the streams clear and pebbly, and the air, fresh from the mountains, very invigorating. Another highway is likewise noteworthy, viz. from Amenia village over De Lavergne Hill and thence to Wassaic via. "Turkey Hollow." This drive, for wildness of scenery is not surpassed by anything we have seen in the far-famed Berkshire Hills of Mass. The highway follows a stream that leaps and plunges, roars and dashes, foams and splashes like Southey's cataract that came down so mightily from Lodore. Good roads also add greatly to the comfort of country life.

The roads in Amenia are not perfect, but they are being much improved and are likely to be much more improved in the near future. A movement has been recently inaugurated to put down stone or concrete sidewalks in the village of Amenia, and a considerable sum of money has already been secured for this purpose.

Amenia has its full complement of stores, a live weekly newspaper, a National bank,¹ and two first-class hotels. These together with an enterprising and intelligent people should insure future prosperity.

The names of the Precinct Supervisors will be found in Chapter VI. The succession of Town Supervisors since its organization in 1788 has been as follows:

1787— '93	Barnabas Paine	1809	Isaac Smith
1794— '97	Edmund Perlee	1810	Benajah Thompson
1798— 1800	Cyrenus Crosby	1811— '18	Elisha Barlow
1801— '02	Philip Spencer, Jr.	1819	Abraham Bockee
1803	Elisha Barlow	1820	Joel Benton, Jr.
1804	Benjamin Herrick	1821	Thomas Barlow
1805— '08	Benajah Thompson	1822	Abraham Bockee

1. See Part II of this work.

1823	Joel Benton	1865	John H. Cline
1824	David Nye	1866— '67	Milo F. Winchester
1825— '27	Tabor Belden	1868	Isaac H. Conklin
1828	Joel Brown	1869	Charles M. Benjamin
1829	Joseph D. Hunt	1870	Isaac H. Conklin
1830— '31	Philo Cline	1871	Charles M. Benjamin
1832	Walter Perlee	1872— '73	Hiram Cooper
1833— '35	Philo Cline	1874— '75	George Williams
1836— '37	William A. Benton	1876	Ambrose Mygatt
1838— '40	Philo Cline	1877— '78	John W. Putnam
1841	John K. Mead	1879	Milo F. Winchester
1842— '43	William N. Merritt	1880	John W. Putnam
1844— '45	Hiram Vail	1881— '82	Milo F. Winchester
1846— '47	Noah Gridley	1883— '84	William H. Tanner
1848— '49	John H. Perlee	1885— '86	Albert Cline
1850	Philo Cline	1887— '88	Isaac H. Conklin
1851— '52	George H. Swift	1889— '90	William H. Bartlett
1853— '54	John C. Paine	1891	William H. Tanner
1855— '56	Robert Grant	1892	James S. Chaffee
1857— '58	Judah Swift	1893	William B. Nelson
1859— '60	Walter P. Perlee	1894— '95	William A. Sherman
1861	Milo F. Winchester	1896— '97	James S. Chaffee
1862	Charles E. Bostwick	1898— '05	Miles K. Lewis
1863	William H. Grant	1906— '09	Henry N. Winchester
1864	Benj. F. Carpenter		

Mr. Newton Reed published in 1875 an excellent little local history of Amenia containing much valuable information respecting the early history of the town and of its people, the original settlers and their descendants.

It is not within the scope of this History of Dutchess County to go into the local histories of the various towns with the particularity that in a special town history would be appropriate and expected.

If one desires more intimate information of Amenia and its people than can be found in the foregoing article, he is referred to "Early History of Amenia by Newton Reed, Amenia, DeLacey & Wiley, Printers, 1875."

The book can be found in the public library of Poughkeepsie in the Adriance Memorial Library Building.—(EDITOR.)

CHAPTER XVII.

THE TOWN OF BEEKMAN.

THIS is one of the southern tier towns of Dutchess, its southern angle extending almost to the north line of Putnam county. It is bounded on the north by Union Vale; on the east by Pawling and Dover; on the west by East Fishkill, and for a short distance on the northwest by La Grange. The present area is placed at 18,152 acres.

The surface of the town is generally hilly and in the southern angle mountainous. In the central portion is a good agricultural region, and directly northward are found extensive deposits of hematite ore, which have been mined considerably. The streams are mere creeks, tributaries to the Fishkill which flows southwesterly through the center of the town. Near the western border is Sylvan Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, covering over one hundred acres.

The name of the town is derived from Col. Henry Beekman, who, in 1697, obtained a grant of all the land east of Rombout's Patent to the Oblong. This embraced the present towns of Beekman, Union Vale, a portion of La Grange, and nearly all of Pawling and Dover with the exception of a strip along their eastern border. For this grant Col. Beekman was obliged to pay to the Crown of England an annual rental of forty shillings. He therefore surrendered the patent and petitioned for a new grant to the same property on more favorable terms. The new patent was issued June 25, 1703.

By Colonial Act of December 16, 1737, Beekman's Precinct was formed, the territory corresponding with that embraced in the patent. An act was passed May 20, 1769, by which Beekman's was divided into two precincts, the second to be called Pawling's, which included the present towns of Pawling and Dover. March 7, 1788, Beekman became one of the original eight towns in the county. This was practically a continuation of the precinct, the territory remaining

the same until 1821, when the town of Freedom (now La Grange) was set off. Beekman was further reduced in 1827 by the erection of the town of Union Vale.

Settlements within the present town limits are supposed to have been made early in the eighteenth century, but records relating thereto have been lost or destroyed. A man by the name of De Long is credited with keeping an inn near the present village of Green Haven as early as 1725, but his name does not appear in the list of freeholders of 1740. The location of the tavern on Colles map of 1789 places it about a mile and a half southeast of Sylvan Lake. James De Long, who was town clerk in 1802-'03, is said to have been a descendant of the settler of that name. The families of Carman, Brill, Noxon, Baker, Pleas, Uhls from Germany, Cary, Dennis, Haxtun, Sweet and Gardner, were among the earliest known settlers. John Carman represented the precinct at Supervisors' meetings from 1739 to '42. His name appears in the official record of Supervisors in 1754, and that of Bartholomew Noxon in 1761. William Humphrey held this office in 1763.

The town records contain proceedings of precinct meetings from April 7, 1772, to the formation of the town in 1788. The following officers were elected in 1772: Joshua Carman, Supervisor; Maurice Pleas, Town Clerk; Samuel Dorland, James Vanderburgh, Assessors; Simeon Noxon, Constable and Collector; Thomas Clements and Maurice Pleas, Inspectors of Intestate Estates.

Additional records of Beekman Precinct will be found in Chapter VI.

The Highland Division of the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad, running east and west through the central part of the town, has stations at Green Haven and Poughquag.

The Clove Branch Railroad Company was chartered November 21, 1868, with a capital of \$150,000, to construct a road from Clove Branch Junction, on the Newburgh, Dutchess & Connecticut Railroad, to Sylvan Lake, a distance of 4.25 miles, which was built and opened in 1869. April 28, 1870, the company was allowed to extend its road by a branch to any of the iron mines in the surrounding towns. A branch was accordingly opened in 1877, from Sylvan Lake to Clove Valley, a distance of 4.01 miles. This enterprise increased mining operations in northern Beekman, but with the abandon-



CHARLES H. SLOCUM.

ment of the mines in 1883, the railroad service in the course of a few years also ceased.

There are no incorporated villages in the town. Poughquag, Green Haven, Clove Valley and Beekmanville are hamlets.

Poughquag, which derives its name from "A-po-qua-gue," the Indian name for Sylvan Lake, is a pretty little village with a population of about two hundred. It contains a Methodist church, a district school, and the stores of Charles Brill and Griffin Miller. Mr. Miller is the present postmaster, succeeding, in 1908, John H. Draper, who was appointed in 1894. Other merchants of this village in times past, were Hamilton Colwell, F. S. Merwin, Charles F. Russell and Charles H. Slocum, the present County Treasurer. Nearby is the grist mill of William A. Murphy, town clerk, who bought the property in 1898, effecting many improvements.

The edifice of the Methodist Society here was erected in 1839, and dedicated January 15, 1840, the Rev. Mr. Cochran officiating. The present pastor is Rev. Charles Sager.

A short distance northeast of Poughquag was the home of Col. Vanderburgh, an officer of some prominence in the Revolution. He enjoyed the friendship and confidence of Washington, who in his diary mentions stopping with him to take dinner, when on a hasty visit to Hartford.

The village of Green Haven, near the southwestern border, contains the store of Irving Dutcher, who is also postmaster and Supervisor. In Revolutionary times there was a grist mill here conducted by one Vincent. The Bogarts from Holland were among the early settlers in this neighborhood, and in precinct records is found the name of Richmore Bogart, Justice of the Peace.

At Clove Valley is the store and creamery of David V. Moore, who has held the office of postmaster since 1895. In 1831 the firm of Elisha Sterling & Co. built here a charcoal furnace, and the locality is familiarly known as "Beekman Furnace." The charcoal furnace had a capacity of about twelve tons per day, and the iron made was of superior quality. The Clove Spring Iron Works was organized in 1873. This company, in addition to operating the charcoal furnace, erected an anthracite furnace, with a capacity of some twenty-five tons per day. The industry gave employment to many men, and for several years Clove Valley had a population exceeding two hun-

dred; but the enterprise did not prove a financial success and in 1883 was discontinued.

At the hamlet of Beekmanville is located the Baptist church, which was built in 1839, and dedicated December 25th of that year, by Rev. Daniel T. Hill, who remained as its pastor three years. The edifice cost \$3,000 and was paid for largely through the efforts of Nicholas German and Abner Osborn. The pulpit is now supplied from Pawling.

May 11th, 1861, Beekmanville was the scene of a large gathering of patriotic citizens who assembled to formulate plans for the enlistment of volunteers in defense of the Union cause. The meeting was addressed by District Attorney Allard Anthony of Poughkeepsie, Rev. Mr. King of Yonkers, and Mr. Benson J. Lossing, who was a native of the town, and whose speech on this occasion was prophetic of the ultimate triumph of the Union arms. During the Rebellion the town of Beekman raised and expended nearly \$35,000 for volunteers and substitutes.

The Beekman Iron Mine in this neighborhood was discovered in 1846 by William E. Haxtun. It was opened in 1869 by Albert Tower, who owned and operated it for many years, giving employment to thirty hands.

Another ore mine nearby, owned by the Sylvan Lake Ore and Iron Company, was also extensively worked, but these mines, like the furnaces at Clove Valley, have long been abandoned.

Dr. Clark A. Nicholson, for several decades the only resident physician of the town, located in Beekmanville in 1847, and became largely interested in the development and sale of the adjoining iron mines. He died in 1885, and was succeeded by Dr. D. C. Tripp.

Roman Catholic churches are situated at Sylvan Lake and Clove Valley, an account of which appears in another chapter.

The Supervisors from the organization of the town in 1788, have been as follows:

1788—'91	Jonathan Dennis	1820	John Wilkinson
1792—'96	Jesse Oakley	1821—'22	Egbert Cary
1797—'04	Ebenezer Cary	1823—'24	Thomas Lee
1805—'13	Samuel A. Barker	1825—'26	Egbert Cary
1814	Thomas Flagler	1827—'28	John Cooper
1815	Samuel A. Barker	1829—'31	Egbert Cary
1816—'19	Egbert Cary	1832—'33	James De Long

1834 Egbert Cary
 1835—'39 Elnathan Haxtun
 1840 Egbert Cary
 1841—'42 James H. Denton
 1843 Egbert Cary
 1844 Gilbert B. Noxon
 1845 Joseph C. Doughty
 1846 Gilbert B. Noxon
 1847 Joseph C. Doughty
 1848—'49 Wilson B. Sheldon
 1850—'51 William A. Holmes
 1852—'53 James F. Dakin
 1854—'55 Elnathan Haxtun
 1856—'57 Wilson B. Sheldon
 1858—'59 Smith Cronk
 1860—'61 De Witt C. Cary
 1862—'65 Jeremiah Sheldon
 1866—'67 William W. Haxtun
 1868 George Tabor

1869 William W. Haxtun
 1870—'72 George T. Doughty
 1873—'74 James E. Dutcher
 1875 David Ludington
 1876—'77 John H. Draper
 1878 Edwin L. Williams
 1879—'80 Joseph H. Storm
 1881 Isaac Vail
 1882 Daniel Luddington
 1883—'84 John Jones
 1885 Charles H. Slocum
 1886 John Van Wyck
 1887—'88 Daniel Luddington
 1889 James H. Russell
 1890—'91 Kromline Andrews
 1892—'93 David^a V. Moore
 1894—'95 Wilson B. Storm
 1896—'05 David V. Moore
 1906—'09 Irving Dutcher

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE TOWN OF CLINTON.

THIS town, which was named for Governor George Clinton, originally extended westward to the Hudson, and as far south as the northern boundaries of the present towns of Poughkeepsie and La Grange, comprising over 66,000 acres, with a population according to the Federal Census of 1790, of 4,607.

The division of the county into precincts in 1737, created Crom Elbow, which passed into Charlotte in 1762. Clinton was formed from the precincts of Charlotte and Rhinebeck, on the 13th day of March, 1786, two years prior to the civil reorganization of the county, whereby precincts became towns. Cornelius Humphrey, who had served as Supervisor of Charlotte in 1773 and '75, was elected Supervisor of the new town, and in 1787 was succeeded by Richard de Cantillon.

The territory of Clinton was reduced January 26, 1821, by the creation of the towns of Hyde Park and Pleasant Valley, to its present area of 23,487 acres, bounded as follows: On the north by Milan; east by Stanford and Washington; south by Pleasant Valley, and west by Rhinebeck and Hyde Park.

There are four small lakes within its borders, of which Long Pond is the largest. Little Wappinger creek flows southerly through the center of the town. Schultz Mountain, the principal elevation, rises 780 feet above the tide. The town contains no village of commercial importance. Clinton Corners, Clinton Hollow, Schultzville and Pleasant Plains are hamlets.

The precinct records shed some light upon the names of the first dwellers in the original town. Among those recorded from 1748 to 1756 are Nathan Bull, Moses Harris, Isaac Germond, Dirck Van Vliet, Jacob Spricor, John Earll, Lieut. Lewis, Jonathan Lyon, Isaiah Sherman. The earliest settlers within the present town limits were the families of Van Vliet, Schultz, Sleight, Garrison, Cookingham and

Traver, some of whose descendants reside upon the ancestral acres. Further reference to these families will be found in Part II of this work. Inscribed on field stones in the old cemetery near the Presbyterian Church at Pleasant Plains have been deciphered the names of Geritje Masten Van Vliet, wife of Aurie Van Vliet, and Capt. Joost Garrison and Magdalena his wife, buried in the year 1779.

Henry Sleight, a native of Long Island, is credited with being the first innkeeper. He built his tavern, which is still standing, about the year 1768, on the A. C. Briggs farm.

Another early innkeeper and merchant was Abel Peters of Clinton Corners. His tavern and store were erected during the Revolution, and in 1792 he built a brick residence; the brick was manufactured on the premises, the materials being thrown together in a mass, and mixed by means of oxen treading in it.

The grist mill at Pleasant Plains, which has been operated by water power over one hundred and thirty years, is an interesting landmark. It was built in 1775 by John De Witt, son of Captain Petrus and Rachel (Radcliff) De Witt. It later became the property of John LeRoy, who with his son Abraham, ran it for upwards of forty years. It was afterwards owned by George Cookingham, Harris & LeRoy, Frost & Cookingham, and since 1877 by J. Z. Frost. It is a frame building 35 by 55 feet, three stories high, and cost about \$8,000.

John De Witt was a prominent man in the official affairs of Dutchess County. He was a member of the State Convention which adopted the Federal Constitution in 1788; and Sheriff of the county from 1785 to '89 and from 1794 to '97. He also represented the county in the Assembly in 1786 '88 and '89, and again in 1793 and '94.

Clinton has sent many of her townsmen to the Assembly, including Isaac Bloom, Morgan Lewis, Ebenezer Mott, John M. Thurston, William D. Williams, Tobias L. Stoutenburgh, John Beadle, Samuel Mott, Israel Shadboldt, Gilbert Bentley and Wesley Butts. Their years of service will be found in Chapter VII, devoted to the Civil List.

Hon. John H. Otis of Clinton Corners was also a resident of the town during his term of office in the State Senate, 1852 and '53.

The earliest physician in the town was Dr. Nathaniel Marvin, who located at Pleasant Plains in 1794. He was succeeded by Dr. John Dodge about 1820. A sketch of Dr. Edwin Barnes, who began prac-

tice here in 1866, and was active in the councils of the Medical Society, will be found elsewhere in this work.

A landmark of pioneer times is the Quaker Meeting House at Clinton Corners, built in 1777, in which year the Society was organized. Among the first members are found the names of George Harris, Isaac Hallock and Paul Upton. A separation in the Society occurred in 1828, owing to the dissension of Elias Hicks. Those who did not adhere to him were termed Orthodox Quakers. They formed a new Society, and in 1829 built a church nearby the original stone meeting house.

In the "Book of Records of the Trustees for Providence Society, in Charlotte Precinct," is found the earliest recorded effort for the establishment and maintenance of religious worship within the original town. A deed bearing date of September 15, 1784, reads in part: "In consideration of the good will and affection he bears unto the inhabitants in this neighborhood of Lot No. 4 of the small division of the Great Nine Partners, in Dutchess County, for the encouragement of religion and vital piety, and for the encouragement of education, Richard Alsop, of Newtown, Queens County, New York, gave, granted, conveyed and confirmed unto Timothy Doughty, Henry Humphrey, and John De Witt, Trustees for a Society of the Reformed Church of Holland, as now constituted in America, or, agreeably, to the constitution of the Kirk of Scotland, to them and their successors forever, trustees of said Society, in this neighborhood of said Lot No. 4, for the express purpose of having a house erected for the worship of Almighty God, and a school house for the education of youth on the premises—a certain parcel of land, being part of said Lot No. 4, to contain two acres."

Over a year elapsed before any definite action was taken by the above mentioned trustees to avail themselves of the provision of Mr. Alsop. At a meeting held December 5, 1785, an organization was formed to be known as "The Trustees of the Presbyterian Society," of which the following persons were elected trustees: John Lawrence, Cornelius Van Vliet, David Knapp, John De Witt, Jesse Bell and Timothy Doughty.

Some difficulty was encountered in securing from the County Presbytery a stated supply for one quarter of his time. It was not until 1787 that an arrangement was made whereby the Rev. Wheeler Case

was to devote one-third of his time to this Society, beginning July 1st of that year, in consideration of the annual payment of £23, 7s. The Society evidently did not prosper and was terminated, according to the records, in October, 1789.

Divine services were continued, however, at the residence of John LeRoy and in the school house, then on the site of the present Presbyterian Church, as often as a supply could be obtained.

The records in connection with the present church state that the Presbyterian Church of Pleasant Plains was organized on the 28th day of March, 1837, by Rev. Alonzo Welton of Poughkeepsie, and consisted of the following thirteen persons, viz.: John LeRoy, Isaiah Van Keuren, John Platt, William Odell, Stephen LeRoy, Thomas DeWitt LeRoy, Hannah LeRoy, Gertrude Van Keuren, Malinda LeRoy, Welthy LeRoy, Jane M. Odell and Phebe Ann McAvery. These persons were formerly members of the Presbyterian Church of Pleasant Valley.

The church began its organization with twenty-one members, and secured Rev. William N. Sayre for its first stated supply. The present building was erected in 1837 and enlarged in 1859. The parsonage was built in 1866. The Rev. Sherman Hoyt was the first settled pastor. He was called in 1843, and remained eighteen years. His ministry is represented as having been one of great power, and the membership of the church rapidly increased.

At Schultsville is located the First Christian Church of Clinton, organized in the spring of 1863. Christian services were held in the hamlet as early as 1846, at which the Rev. Philetus Roberts officiated. David H. Schultz, Benjamin Conger, Dr. Peter Denny, Edward Pultz and Smith J. Gildersleeve were active members of the congregation. In 1866 the present church building was erected on land donated by Theodore A. Schultz, who also contributed \$3,000 towards the cost of the edifice. In 1869, during the pastorate of Rev. J. Q. Evans, the parsonage was built.

Theodore A. Schultz also donated funds for the purpose of purchasing a site and erecting a hall at Schultsville for Warren Lodge, F. & A. M. This is one of the oldest lodges in the State, an interesting account of which appears in the chapter devoted to the Masonic fraternity.

Extensive slate deposits in Schultz Mountain, a short distance west

of Schultzs ville, have at different times afforded considerable industrial activity. In 1798 slate was quarried here for roofing the house of Mrs. Richard Montgomery of Rhinebeck. Operations were continued successfully for about twenty-five years, when it was discovered that the grade of slate was too heavy for durable roofing purposes, and the quarries were abandoned. Slate from this mountain which had been placed on the roof of the cotton mill at Pleasant Valley in 1815, had to be removed in 1845, and the building recovered with Vermont slate. In 1866 the industry was revived by a Mr. Smith from Vermont. Several buildings were erected, and about thirty men given employment. Efforts were made to utilize the product both for roofing and mantel purposes, but in neither instance was the result satisfactory, and since 1874 these quarries have been in idleness.

The official records of the town have been carefully preserved, and are in the possession of the town clerk, together with some of the precinct records, beginning with the year 1771, at which time William Doughty was clerk. Subsequent clerks were Peter Germond, 1772; John Allen, 1792; David Traver, 1796; Jonathan Owen, 1799 to 1805; Koert Dubois, 1808 and '09, and Henry Vanderburgh, 1811 to '15. John De Witt was Supervisor from 1800 to 1802.

The succession of Supervisors since the organization of the town in 1821 has been as follows:¹

1821—'22	John F. Schultz	1850	Stephen H. Smith
1823—'25	John Dodge	1851	Fred C. Filkins
1826—'27	John Wooley	1852	Gilbert Bentley
1828—'29	John Dodge	1853—'54	Robert D. Cornell
1830	John Wooley	1855—'56	Jonathan P. Sheldon
1831—'33	Welcome Arnold	1857—'58	John G. Halstead
1834—'35	Alanson Wildey	1859—'60	Fred B. Schultz
1836—'38	Alfred Duell	1861	Wilson Hicks
1839—'40	Daniel H. Schultz	1862—'63	John S. Wing
1841—'42	Daniel Sands	1864	Egbert C. Butler
1843	David Curtis	1865	J. F. S. Stoutenburgh
1844—'45	Isaac I. Platt	1866	Philip Cookingham
1846	Tilley Crouse	1867—'69	David B. Haight
1847	Elnathan Gazley	1870—'71	Jacob Z. Frost
1848	Wesley Butts	1872—'73	Henry R. Van Vliet
1849	Daniel H. Schultz	1874—'76	John H. Otis

¹ Obtained through Mr. George S. Van Vliet of Pleasant Plains, together with many other interesting facts concerning the town's history.

1877	Mandeville Burger	1888	John J. Rymph
1878	Timothy G. Palmer	1889—'90	Edward Herrick
1879	Duane Story	1891—'92	Llewellyn Lent
1880	Smith Sherman	1893	Jacob Z. Frost
1881	Duane Story	1894—'97	Pedro Sweet
1882	Henry R. Van Vliet	1898—'99	Duane Story
1883	Charles B. Doughty	1900—'01	George B. Welch
1884	Hiram Stoutenburgh	1902—'07	Charles W. Carpenter
1885—'87	Rowland W. Hicks	1908—'09	Charles W. Wright

CHAPTER XIX.

THE TOWN OF DOVER.

BY RICHARD FRANCIS MAHER.

THE Town of Dover lies on the southeastern border of the county. It is bounded on the north by Amenia and Washington; on the south by Pawling; on the east by Connecticut, and on the west by Union Vale and Beekman. The town abounds in wild and beautiful scenery. On the eastern and western borders are ranges of hills almost mountainous in their dimensions, while the center forms a valley, some four hundred feet above tidewater, containing thrifty farms and pleasant villages. The principle streams are Ten Mile River and Swamp River.

Dover was formed as a town from Pawling, February 20, 1807. It is not definitely known by whom the town was first settled, but it is supposed that the first settlements were made by the Dutch who came here from the vicinity of Hudson's River. Among the early home makers in this region we find the old Dutch names of Ousterhout, Van Dusen, Dutcher and Knickerbocker. It is said that the first named—the Ousterhouts—and the Wilcoxes, Dutchers and Bensons were the first settlers, and that they located under the East Mountain; but there are no dates accessible to define the time of their incoming.

In the cemetery at Dover Plains are a considerable number of moss covered tombstones, fast hastening to decay, on which are inscribed the names of those who were undoubtedly among the earliest to seek a home in this pleasant valley. The inscriptions, nearly obliterated, read:

"In memory of Mr. John Ousterhout, who died Jan'y 29, 1759. —. 55 years."

"In memory of Denton Woolsey, who died May 20, 1777, in the 36th year of his age."

"In memory of Deborah, wife to Nathaniel Gray, died June 13, 1770, —. 31."

"In memory of Ephriam Wheeler, who departed this life May 10, 1808, in the 100th year of his age."



RICHARD F. MAHER.

"Capt. Valentine Wheeler, died Aug. 11, 1782. — 42 years."

"Matthew Van Dusen, died Sept. 5, 1806. — 65."

"Jemima Burlingame, wife of Benjamin Burlingame, died June 8, 1790, in the 41st year of her age."

"Hannah, wife of William Taber, died June 9th, 1792. — 81."

"Hannah, wife of Job Tabor, died May 1, 1800. — 57."

"Silas Belding, died April 6, 1786. — 69."

"Elizabeth, wife of Gabriel Dutcher, died April 23, 1793, — 73."

"In memory of Mrs. Hannah French, wife of Mr. Jeremiah French, who departed this life Oct. 29, 1776. — 61."

Other early settlers were: Hans Hufcut and Martin Preston, who settled on what is known as Preston Mountain, and the latter is said to have been the first settler on the "Equivalent Land," or the Oblong. Thomas and Alice Casey, from Rhode Island, emigrated here about 1750, and located on what is now known as Chestnut Ridge. Derrick Dutcher and Jacob VanCamp came here previous to 1731, and located near Plymouth Hill.

One of the first mills in this section of the country was that known as the Preston Mill, which in early days had an extensive reputation. The original structure has long since passed away, and the building which now occupies its site was built about a hundred years ago. Ebenezer Preston built three grist mills on Ten Mile River. The present one is now owned by William A. Sheldon, at South Dover. Previous to the erection of the town the annual meetings were held in the tavern of Jackson Wing, grandfather to Sheldon Wing. The name of Dover was given to the town at the Wing Tavern in 1807.

DOVER PLAINS: This village is the most important settlement of the town and contains a population of 721. It is situated in the midst of charming scenery and has in its immediate vicinity natural curiosities which have attracted thousands of visitors. One of these, a rocky ravine, worn deep in the mountain west of the village, whose arched opening resembles the entrance to some cathedral of mediaeval times, is known as the "Dover Stone Church." Within this entrance is a somewhat spacious cavern, roofed and walled by massive rocks, while beyond, pierced deep in the mountain, stretches a mile or two of picturesque ravine. The vicinity looks as though there had been at some time a great convulsion of nature which had lifted the rocks and hurled them into their present fantastic and suggestive shapes. It is claimed, however, that the conformation is due wholly to the

action of water, which, even now, in a goodly stream courses down the gully. History tells us that Sassacus, sachem of the Pequod tribe, with many of his followers, found refuge in this watery cavern when he encountered a band of Mohegan hunters upon the site of the village of Dover Plains. He had fled from Connecticut, following the defeat of his army by English troops under command of Captain Mason.

In 1802 the village contained less than a dozen buildings, and among the few residents at that time were Cornelius Dutcher, Jonathan Mabbett and James Ketcham. Among the first merchants in this vicinity—if not the pioneers in business—were Stephen, Justus and Uriah Gregory. They rented from Lawrence Belding a piece of ground some eight rods square, at the foot of Plymouth Hill, upon which they erected a store and blacksmith shop. For this ground they paid a yearly rental of forty shillings, their lease—which was dated April 1, 1790—to continue five years. From this place they removed and commenced business in Pawlingstown, now Dover Plains. Not long after the removal, Stephen Gregory withdrew, and Justus and Uriah M. conducted the business some time and failed, and with their brothers, Ebenezer and Elias, moved to Sand Lake, Rensselaer County.

Luther Holley succeeded the Gregorys in the business, and for some years was a successful merchant. He removed to Salisbury, Conn. James Ketcham, Lawrence and Joseph Belding were the next merchants, beginning as partners, first in the store of the Gregorys, and then in Holley's store, where for eight years they did a prosperous business.

James Ketcham was for many years a prominent man of the town. He was born July 31, 1777, at Little Rest, in the town of Washington, this county. In his infancy his parents removed to Hunting, L. I., where his father kept a small country store. In 1789, the family returned to the town of Washington, locating near the farm of the late Judge Isaac Smith, where the elder Ketcham opened a small store. In 1790, the father died, and James was placed in the store. He had some advantages of a common school education, and after his father's death worked for a time on the farms of William Cornwall and a Mr. Pugsley, for the sum of one shilling per day. His father, however, had expressed a wish to have him engage in mercantile pursuits. His uncles, Titus and Jonathan Mabbett, were merchants,

and built the house now owned by Walter Haight, in which they had a store. Justus and Uriah Gregory had a store near Lawrence Belding's, and, failing about this time, the Mabbetts hired the store of Lawrence Belding and installed James Ketcham as their clerk. In 1797 Lawrence and Joseph Belding purchased the stock of Jonathan Mabbett,—who had previously purchased the interest of Titus Mabbett,—and James Ketcham became one of the firm of Lawrence Belding & Co. In 1797 he married Lois Belding, and on May 6, 1799, Lawrence Belding bought from Luther Holley the house and store at Dover Plains, to which they removed their stock, and where a prosperous business was done up to 1806. Afterwards Jonathan Mabbett purchased with James Ketcham the interest of the Beldings, and the firm became Mabbett & Ketcham, remaining as such to 1810. In that year John Mabbett retired from business, and James Ketcham became sole proprietor. When the town of Dover was formed from Pawling he was chosen first town clerk. George Casey became the first postmaster. The mail was carried on horseback once a week. After Mr. Casey left the town, James Ketcham was appointed postmaster, and held the office for thirty successive years. Under the administration of Polk he was removed, and Joshua Rodgers was appointed in his stead, holding the office four years. Mr. Ketcham afterward held the office four years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, supervisor of the town five years, and a member of the State Legislature in 1814. He was a merchant up to 1827. He died Saturday, November 11, 1871.

General John H. Ketcham, late Member of Congress from this district, was a grandson of James Ketcham. General Ketcham died in 1907. William S. Ketcham, the old Democratic war horse of eastern Dutchess, is another grandson.

The Dover Plains Hotel was built by Belden Dutcher about 1848, by whom it was kept a number of years. The present proprietor is William T. Elliott. Preston's Hotel was also built in 1848 by George Robson. The property is now owned by the heirs of George H. Losee, who died November 25, 1881. William Whalen is the proprietor.

Reed's Block (Masonic Hall Building) was built by Mrs. David B. Reed, of New York, in 1868.

David Maher, the proprietor of the Dover Plains Marble Works,

has been in business here since 1867. He was born in Ireland in 1845, and came to Dover Plains in 1862.

Among the early physicians was Dr. Thomas Hammond, who began his practice here in 1824, and continued it to 1869. He was a surgeon in the war of 1812. He died in Port Huron, Mich., in May, 1880. Previous to him a Dr. Delavan was a practitioner of the town for a number of years. Dr. Hooker was also an early physician, in the south part of the town, contemporaneous with Dr. Hammond. Dr. Thomas Hammond, Jr., began to practice here in 1844, and continued in the profession until 1869, when he entered the mercantile business, in which he remained three years. He then resumed his medical practice, which he continued three years, and again entered the mercantile business under the firm name of Belding & Hammond.

The physicians now practicing are Dr. C. F. Roberts, Dr. Cook and Dr. C. L. Fletcher.

George Hufcut was admitted to practice in 1848, and followed his profession here for some forty years. He died in Dover Plains in May, 1880.

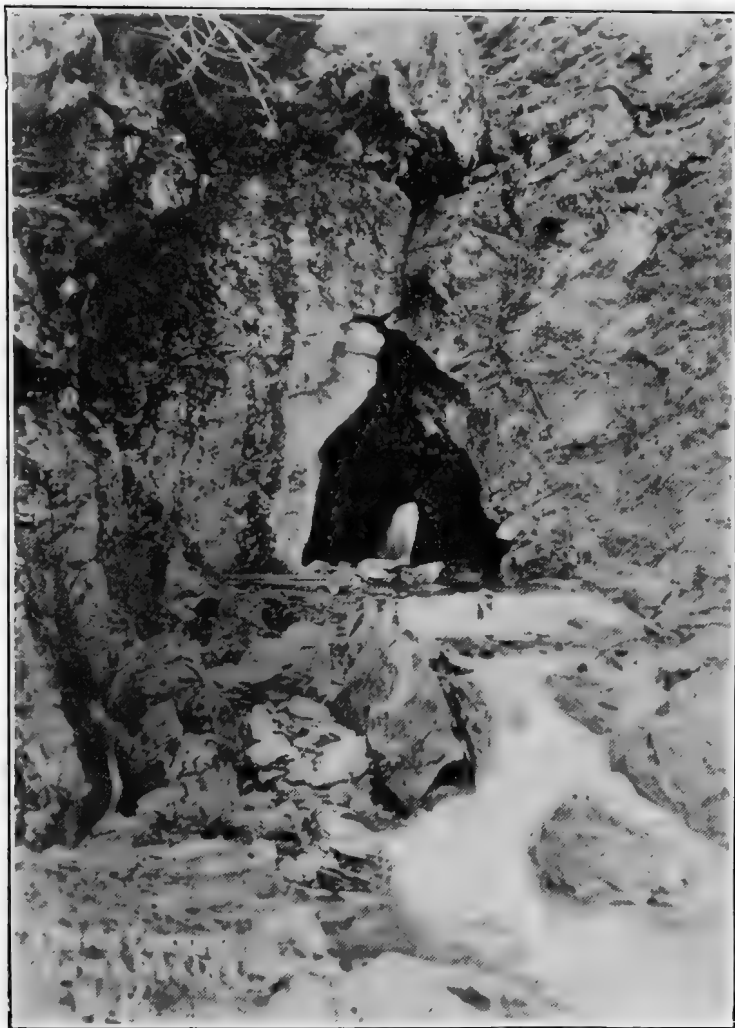
Horace D. Hufcut, a native of Dover, was born October 12, 1836. He received his education at Poughkeepsie and in the Amenia Seminary, studied law with his father, George Hufcut, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He died in 1903.

The village had one newspaper, the *Dover Press*, which was established by S. B. Shaw, editor and proprietor, in 1878. The first number was issued November 29th of that year. It was a weekly, published every Friday for a year or two.

Seth Deacon started a paper here ten years ago, the "Dover Plains Review." It only ran about a year.

The Dover Plains Bank was organized in 1857 as a State Bank. The officers were: David L. Belding, President; John H. Ketcham, Vice President; George T. Ross, Cashier. In 1865 the bank was re-organized as a National Bank with the following officers: David L. Belding, President; John H. Ketcham, Vice President; W. S. Morgan, Cashier. The present officers are: George W. Ketcham, President; Edward Vincent, Vice President; E. J. Reynolds, Cashier. The capital of the bank is \$100,000; surplus \$35,000. The bank building was erected in 1857.

The Military School at Dover Plains was established by Arthur E. Bangs in 1880.



"STONE CHURCH," DOVER PLAINS, N. Y.
Hiding place of *Sassacus*, Sachem of the Pequod tribe, 1637.

The Dover Plains Library was established ten years ago and is in a prosperous condition. About one thousand volumes are on its shelves, comprising historical works, classical works, and fiction. The entertainments given from time to time are the social events in this section. Mr. Seeley A. Johnson is the Librarian. The officers are: Mrs. A. H. Cook, President; Mrs. D. B. Haight, Vice President; Mrs. Irving Wheeler, Secretary; Miss Rebecca Chapman, Treasurer. The Trustees: George B. Chapman, M.D., Richard F. Maher, Mrs. Horatio Benson, Mrs. Seeley Johnson. Book Committee: Mrs. A. H. Cook, Mrs. H. S. Benson, Richard F. Maher, Seeley A. Johnson.

A new Union Free School at Dover Plains was established March 19, 1908. The building will cost about \$10,000 and the land, purchased from Mr. Hanna and Mr. Wing, about \$1200, with \$1500 voted for furnishing. In naming the members of the Board of Education, we take the following from the impartial columns of the *Amenia Times*:

The members of the board are well known, and as they will go down in town history as the first Board of Education established in Dover Plains we give a short notice of each member. George B. Chapman, M.D., was Dover's leading physician until a few years ago, when he retired and took up scientific farming. He owns the Midfield Dairy Farm, one of the most successful certified milk plants in the State. Dr. Chapman was recently appointed health officer of the town. Mr. Edward G. Reynolds, cashier of the Dover Plains Bank, is a native of *Amenia* and although a new member of the community, his friends recognize in him sound, practical business ideas. Mr. David Maher, proprietor of the marble and granite works, is a lifelong resident of Dover, and his election to the board was conceded to be a compliment to his ability, honesty and fitness to serve the interests of the public. Mr. John Dutcher is a retired locomotive engineer, and at all times a kindly, affable, pleasant gentleman, who has the welfare of the village at heart. Mr. John A. Hanna is as widely known as any man in Dutchess County, and his varied experience in the Assembly, Board of Supervisors, and as postmaster and merchant makes him a valuable member of the educational board. Mr. Charles Wyman, owner of the electric light plant and the coal and feed business, is regarded as a thorough and satisfactory business man and upright in all dealings. Mr. Thomas P. Whalen is well known locally, having held town office for upward of twenty years. He is the present Commissioner of Highways and takes a deep interest in the success of the town. Dr. Chapman recently resigned and Mr. J. Edwin Benson was appointed in his place. Professor H. S. Benson is Principal.

The J. H. Ketcham Hose Co. was organized July 20, 1903, and the following were the first officers: J. A. Hanna, Chief; Edward Blanshan, Foreman; G. W. Polhemus, First Assistant Foreman;

George T. Record, Second Assistant Foreman; Horatio S. Benson, Secretary; R. P. Ketcham, Treasurer; Charles Wyman, Steward. The company comprises about sixty members; they are uniformed and have a fine meeting room.

The McDermott Milk Co. have a large factory here, handling about 100 cans of milk per day.

Hall & Ferguson's large cold storage plant is located here. During the warm months of summer the machinery at this plant is covered with a white frost. They have a capacity of 15,000 barrels of fruit. Mr. George W. Polhemus is the buyer of the fruit and also general manager of the building and refrigerating plant.

The Elm Stock Farm, located about one-half mile east of Dover Plains, is owned by Horatio N. Bain, proprietor of the Nelson House, Poughkeepsie. The farm consists of 250 acres of land and the buildings are commodious and extensive. Mr. Bain has 100 head on this farm, comprising trotters, pacers, brood mares and colts.

The Dover Plains Lodge, F. & A. M., was organized August 13th, 1867. It has a membership, according to the last report, of 116.

The Dover Plains Lodge, I. O. G. T., was organized November 17, 1881. The Lodge disbanded a few years ago.

Dover Plains contains four churches, the Baptist, Methodist, Catholic, and Episcopal, organized in the order named. In 1774 a Society of Friends was organized in the town, and was known as the Branch Preparative Meeting. It was an offspring of the Friends Society at what is now known as Quaker Hill. A small church edifice was erected soon after the organization. The society is nearly if not quite extinct.

The Second Dover Baptist Church was organized in 1794. In the old burial ground at South Dover may be found an old time worn tombstone with the following inscription:

"Samuel Waldo, Died Sept. 10, 1793. Aged 62 years."

To this man, perhaps more than to any other, belongs the credit of stimulating the people of the Baptist persuasion, then living in this section, to organize as a church. The earliest records known of this society are dated April 21, 1794. At that date the following persons signed and presented a petition to the Baptist Church of Pawlingstown, now known as the South Dover, or First Dover Church: Edward Southworth, David Simmons, Joseph Belding, Benjamin Allis,

Moses Haight, Reuben Allen, Caleb Barnum, Mary Talman, Freelove Crandell, Mary Haight, Eliphalet Belding, Dorcas Gregory, Lydia Benson, Jerusha Simmonds, Samuel Elliott, Alse Casey, Elizabeth Koon, Hannah Benson, Jerusha Woolcut, Susanna Benson, Catie Elliott.

The early meetings of this society were held in a house situated in what is now the Valley View Cemetery, which was built previous to the Revolution for the Dutch Reformers, and by them deserted before its completion. In this house all denominations met for worship. It was badly out of repair, with rough slabs for seats, and with no facilities for heat, or light at night. The frame of this building was torn down some years since. A Union Church was built on the same ground about 1844, which has since been taken down and converted into a blacksmith and wheelwright shop, now standing on Mill street in this village.

On the 17th of December, 1832, a subscription paper was circulated to raise \$2,500 with which to build a suitable church edifice. The desired amount was raised, and James Ketcham, Ebenezer Stevens and Thomas Hammond were appointed a Building Committee, and the building of the present house was begun. It was finished at a cost of nearly \$6,000, Mr. Ketcham and Mr. Stevens meeting the deficiency. The church was dedicated in December, 1833, by Elder Perkins, who had become the pastor. He remained with the church until 1835, when, through internal dissensions, he resigned the pastorate, and was succeeded by Elder P. Roberts. Elder Roberts' ministry lasted but one year. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Ringrose.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Dover Plains was organized in 1852. The board of trustees consisted of the following persons: William H. Belding, Darius B. Tallman, Will McKoy, William Sands, Samuel H. Tompkins, J. P. H. Tallman, James G. DeForest, David L. Belding, Darius Tallman. The erection of the church was begun and completed under the pastorate of Rev. William Ostrander in 1853, at a cost of \$5,500. The church then numbered about forty persons. The present number is about one hundred. A convenient parsonage, costing about \$2,500, is owned by the church, and the entire property is free from debt.

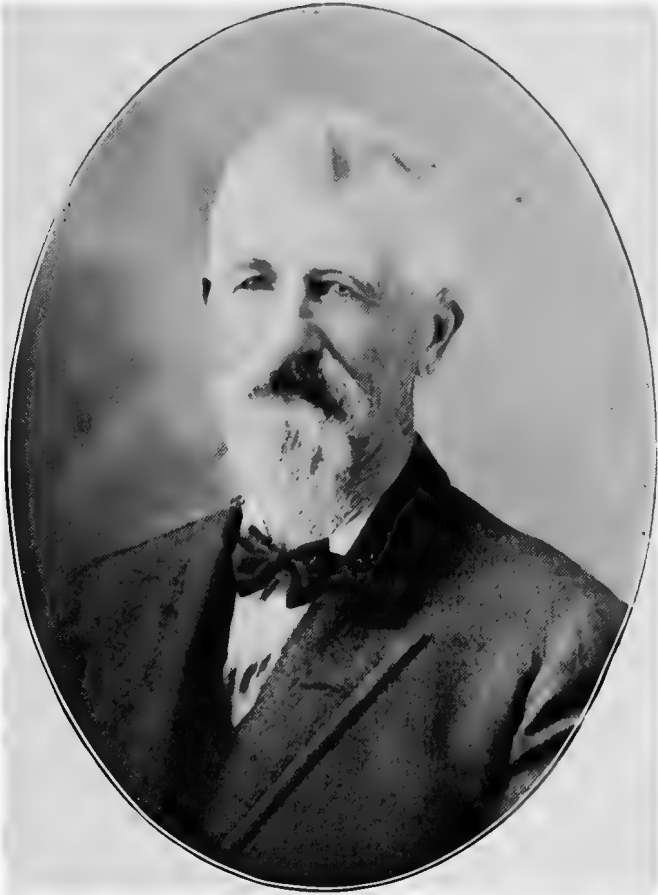
A sketch of the Roman Catholic Church will be found in another chapter.

St. James' Episcopal Church was built in 1904. Previous to the erection of the church the Episcopalians held their meetings in the hall. Rev. Alexander Hamilton was the rector who built the church. The present pastor is the Rev. William Harris. Other ministers who have been in charge of the mission were as follows: Rev. Albert Burdick, Rev. Mr. Wayne and Rev. Mr. Ashton. The congregation numbers about forty.

Three miles west of Dover Plains, on an elevation known as Chestnut Ridge, is another Methodist Church, which was organized some years previous to 1849. The church edifice was erected in that year. Among the early members were Robert Van Wyck and wife, James McCord and wife, Catharine Shears (now White), George Van Wyck and wife, Mariette Hustus, Catharine Tompkins, Isaac Benton. The pastors, as a rule, have ministered to this church from Verbank and Dover Plains.

Chestnut Ridge was also the home of Benson J. Lossing, the historian, who owned here an excellent farm of some three hundred and fifty acres. Mr. Lossing was a native of Beekman, born February 12, 1813. At an early age he was left an orphan and was compelled to rely upon his own resources. A dweller in a rural district, he naturally gravitated to farm work, doing for a year or so such labor as a boy was capable of performing. At the age of thirteen he went to Poughkeepsie to learn the trade of a watchmaker, and in 1833 entered into partnership in that business with his former employer. But the mind of Mr. Lossing was bent in a different direction. He had early imbibed a taste for literature, a taste gleaned from stolen interviews with a scanty stock of books; and in 1835 he became part owner of the "Poughkeepsie Telegraph," and entered upon his career as a literary man. The next year, in company with E. B. Killey, he began the publication of a semi-monthly paper, more in unison with his tastes. This was the "Poughkeepsie Casket," in the management of which he first essayed the art of wood-engraving, in order to illustrate his work.

In 1838 he became editor of the "Family Magazine," the first illustrated work of that kind ever published in this country. His first historical venture was "An Outline History of the Fine Arts," in 1840-41. His next work, "Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-six: or The War for Independence," was written in 1846-47. The works on which his fame chiefly rests are the "Field-book of the Revolution"



SHELDON WING.

and "Our Country." The former was published in series by Harper & Bros., from June 1, 1850, to December, 1852, and had an extensive sale. Mr. Lossing died in 1891.

DOVER FURNACE: To the south of Dover Plains, on the Harlem Railroad, lies the station of Dover Furnace. Here are located the ruins of the works of the South Boston Iron Company, established in February, 1881. The buildings of the company were erected in the summer of that year, and the principal business done was the manufacture of iron for government cannon.

Wm. B. Cutler is the only merchant. He conducts a general store that was built by Preston & Coyle, 1881. Edwin Vincent, the largest land owner in the town, resides at Dover Furnace. His son, Charles W. Vincent, is a graduate of Columbia School of Mines and a member of the present town board. Other old residents of Dover Furnace are Charles Cutler, Frank Cutler, Gilbert Tabor, Eleazer Cutler.

Shapparoon Lake, noted for pike, perch and pickerel, is west of the station.

SOUTH DOVER: The hamlet of South Dover lies in the southern part of the town, on the Harlem Railroad. The depot at this point is known as Wing's Station, and the settlement here consists of the station, one hotel, two stores, postoffice and a few dwellings.

The postoffice was established about 1852. The merchants are J. S. Wing, and Oscar Hasbrouck, of whom further notice will be found in Part II of this work.

The hotel at Wingdale was built in 1858 by John Cornwell, who died in 1864. It is now conducted by Egbert Slocum.

South Dover proper lies to the east of the station some two miles. This is also a hamlet of but few inhabitants, and is quite picturesquely located. The postoffice was established here about 1828, and the first postmaster is said to have been Mott Titus. John Ragan is the proprietor of a grist mill and the only merchant is George Trowbridge, who has been in business here three years. He had previously been engaged in business at Webatuck six years.

Webatuck, or, as it is often spelled, Webotuck, is a small settlement about three miles distant from Wingdale. William C. Camp conducted a store here for several years, and in 1881 was appointed postmaster. Cleveland Titus was his successor from 1885 to 1906, when the postoffice was discontinued.

Jacob Harrington, it is said, was about the first settler in the locality of South Dover. A house which he built had in it a stone marked 1763. In that year his wife died, whose tombstone yet stands in the cemetery. His house was torn down some fifty years ago, and the residence of the late Alfred Wing stands on its site. The Wings, the Prestons, the Rosses and Sheldons were also early settlers here, and the Deuels were pioneer settlers in the hollow which bears the family name.

South Dover has two churches, the Baptist and the Methodist Episcopal. The society of the latter denomination was organized some years previous to 1855; but there exists no records to show the precise date of its origin or to shed light upon its progress. The church edifice was erected in 1855.

For some years the society worshipped in the Union Church, which stood where the Baptist Church now stands. The succession of pastors previous to 1854 is unknown.

The First Baptist Church of Dover was organized in 1757, and is the oldest church in the town. On the 9th of November, 1757, Mr. William Marsh, from the Philadelphia Baptist Association, visited South Dover, by request, and explained to the people of the Baptist persuasion who met with him the nature of a covenant, to which, "in the most solemn manner," a number subscribed, and were by him constituted into a church. On the first of December, 1757, Ebenezer Cole was chosen as clerk of the church. On the 4th of January, 1758, Samuel Waldo was chosen as pastor and was ordained by Elders Marsh and Willard. At a conference meeting held September 3, 1758, it was voted to build a meeting house thirty by forty feet. To see to the accomplishment of this work, Peletiah Ward, Manasseh Martin, Benjamin Seeley, Ebenezer Cole and Eliab Wilcox were appointed a building committee. That building was for many years the only place of worship in the town of Dover. From 1757 to 1794, during the pastorate of Elder Waldo, there were about 250 members admitted by letter and baptism. From 1794 to 1885 other pastors were Elders Freeman Hopkins, Detherick Elisha Booth, Job Foss, Elijah Baldwin, Nehemiah Johnson, Johnson Howard, John Howard, T. W. Jones, William G. Hoben, G. F. Hendrickson, William P. Decker, Rev. Isaac N. Hill and Rev. Edward S. Merwin. Rev. J. G. Dyer is the present pastor.

The march of progress, aided by natural decay, is fast sweeping away all architectural traces of our forefathers, whose pioneer homes in this locality were constructed first of logs, and later when it became possible, of rough timber and boards, which could be had for the cutting.

Foremost of the noted hostelries in the county during the Revolution was the "Morehouse Tavern" at Webatuck. It was located on the then chief highway from Hartford to Fishkill. Under its roof many of the general officers of the Continental army slept. There Washington, Putnam, Arnold, LaFayette and other distinguished leaders have been entertained, and there Rochambeau and his officers have lodged. An interesting account of the sojourn of the Marquis de Chastellaux at this tavern will be found in Chapter XIII. Benedict Arnold had his last friendly talk with his Commander-in-Chief at the Morehouse Tavern before he attempted to betray the American cause.

The Red Lion Inn, another notable tavern, was located at Webatuck, and part of the original building still stands.

The old house north of Philip Hoag's was built in 1751, as shown by date on chimney, by Hendrick Dutcher. When Washington evacuated Boston he passed with a portion of his command, so tradition says, by the road leading west from Wing's Station. His troops encamped for the night on the hill across the brook, west from Philip Hoag's, on both sides of the road. Washington took up his headquarters in the old house just mentioned. Elder Waldo, a Baptist preacher, lived at that time where the Misses Hoag now reside. He carried all the milk produced by several cows into camp, together with other provisions, and distributed the articles among the soldiers. He invited them to come to his house and get whatever they wanted to eat. Many of them did so and partook of his generosity, and, to their credit be it said, nothing about the premises was in the least disturbed by them. A family by the name of Elliott lived on the place now occupied by Frank Hoag. They were less free with their provisions than Waldo and went to the officers with the request that the soldiers be entirely kept off their grounds. The result was that not a chicken or scarcely any other eatable was left about the premises, the troops making a clean sweep of everything the Elliotts possessed, and, notwithstanding their earnest entreaties, the officers paid no heed to their complaints.

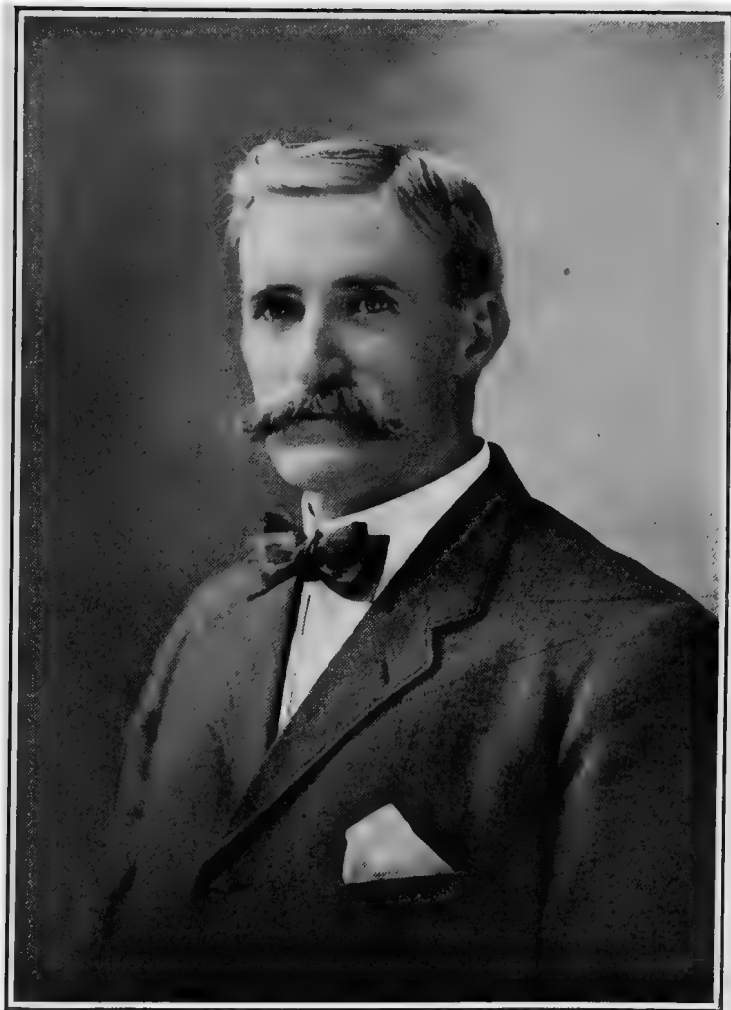
In the year 1821 the New York and Sharon Canal was projected. Many enterprising men took a lively interest in it, though some looked upon it as a visionary scheme. The canal was proposed to be constructed from Sharon Valley down by the Ten Mile River, and by the Swamp River to the sources of the Croton in Pawling, and by the Croton either to the Hudson or to the Harlem River. The preliminary survey was made and sixty thousand dollars contributed. The money was deposited with a broker in New York, who failed, and the project was abandoned. In 1826 the project was renewed and a report of the Canal Commissioners was made to the Legislature. The estimated cost of the canal to the Hudson was \$599,232, and by the route to the Harlem it was \$1,232,169. This included the whole expense of locks, excavation, aqueducts, bridges and everything essential to the completion of the work. There is no record of the project after this. The projectors were: Cyrus Swan of Sharon, Joel Benton and Thomas Barlow of Amenia, William Tabor of Pawling, and Mark Spencer of Amenia.

The Harlem Railroad, which traverses very nearly the proposed canal route, was built through the town of Dover in 1849.

Valley View Cemetery was dedicated October 7th, 1871. It consists of twenty acres of beautiful, undulating meadow. The grounds were laid out by Mr. J. I. Wanzer. The first directors: John H. Ketcham, G. T. Belding, J. K. Mabbett, George Allerton, Thomas Hammond, M. D., Joseph Belden and Horace D. Hufcut.

The succession of Supervisors from the erection of the town in 1807, are as follows:

1807	George Crary	1840	John M. Ketcham
1808—'10	Andrew Pray	1841	Egbert Sheldon
1811—'15	James Ketcham	1842	William Hooker
1816—'20	James Grant	1843	J. W. Bowdish
1821	William Hooker	1844—'45	David Vincent
1822	James Grant	1846—'47	Edgar Vincent
1823—'28	Absalom Vincent	1848	Ebenezer A. Preston
1829	William Hooker	1849	S. Wheeler
1830—'33	John M. Ketcham	1850—'51	Edward B. Somers
1834	William Hooker	1852	John M. Tabor
1835	Joel Hoag	1853	George Hufcut, Jr.
1836—'37	John M. Ketcham	1854—'55	John H. Ketcham
1838	Absalom Vincent	1856	William Hufcut
1839	Egbert Sheldon	1857	John B. Dutcher



JOHN A. HANNA.

1858	Thomas Hammond, Jr.	1880	Edwin Vincent
1859	Wm. S. Ketcham	1881	Andris Brant
1860	Allen H. Dutcher	1882—'83	Albert Fry
1861—'62	Obed Wing	1884	George T. Belding
1863	Baldwin Stevens	1885	Ebenezer Preston
1864—'65	Edwin Vincent	1886	Geo. T. Belding
1866—'67	Wm. S. Ketcham	1887	Charles W. Vincent
1868	Cyrus Stark	1888	William Record
1869	Horace D. Hufcut	1889—'90	Sheldon Wing
1870	George W. Ketcham	1891	John A. Hanna
1871	Edwin Vincent	1892—'93	Theo. Buckingham
1872	Obed Wing	1894—'95	John A. Hanna
1873	Myron Edmunds	1896—'97	Roselle Mead
1874	Cyrus Stark	1898—'99	Myron Edmonds
1875—'76	Myron Edmonds	1900	Wilson Sheldon
1877	Andris Brant	1901—'03	Edward A. Brush
1878	William H. Boyce	1904—'07	George V. Benson
1879	George T. Belding	1908—'09	Edward A. Brush

CHAPTER XX.

THE TOWN OF EAST FISHKILL.

THE historical account of the early settlement of the land and of the title to the soil now included in the town of East Fishkill is embodied in the succeeding chapter devoted to Fishkill, of which this town was originally a part, and from which it was set off as a separate town.

The division was effected November 29, 1849, by act passed by the Board of Supervisors, under authority of a previous act of the Legislature. The survey of the new town was made by Elnathan Hasten of Beekman, and John Ferris of Pawling. Benjamin H. Strang, James A. Emans, Garrett Deboise and Hasbrook Deboise were chain and flag-bearers. J. Wesley Stark of Pawling, Wilson B. Sheldon of Beekman, and Alexander Hasbrook of Fishkill, Supervisors of the three towns, were a committee to superintend the survey. The land set off embraced about 33,000 acres, and formed the second largest town territorially in the county, being exceeded only by the town of Washington. It is bounded on the north by La Grange; east by Beekman; south by Putnam County, and west by Fishkill and Wappinger.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Jacob Tompkins, in Stormville, on the last Tuesday in March, 1850, at which the following officers were elected: Supervisor, Benjamin Hopkins; Clerk, William Hasbrook; Justice, Morgan Emigh, John S. Emans, Rushmore G. Horton and William Homan; Collector, Orry N. Sprague; Commissioners of Highways, John Anderson, Charles Ogden and George Van Nostram; Assessor, Lewis Seaman; Sealer, Jacob Wiltsie; Overseers of the Poor, Abraham Pullings and Abraham Adriance; Constables, Daniel Weeks, Jacob Wiltsie, John Van Vlack; Inspectors of Election, David Knapp, Orson H. Tappan, John K. Vermilyea, Peter Adriance, William B. Ashley and Abraham S. Storm.

• Hopewell Junction is the only village of importance in the town. About the middle of the eighteenth century, Aaron Stockholm, a native

of Long Island, settled on a farm in this neighborhood, and previous to the Revolution built a grist mill at Hopewell. Thomas Storm, one of the county's leading business men, was for many years engaged in trade here. He was a member of the Precinct Committee of Safety in 1777, and in 1781-'82-'83 and '84 was elected to the Assembly.

When the railroad extending from Dutchess Junction to Pine Plains was completed in 1869, a hamlet sprang up near Hopewell station, and when the New England road was built, intersecting the Dutchess & Connecticut at this point, the hamlet was called Hopewell Junction. As a natural consequence the Junction has become the business center of the town. A coal and lumber yard was established in 1869 by R. C. Horton, and the following year Lawrence C. Rapelje built a hotel, which he leased to Edward Lasher. The village contains several stores, mechanical shops, and the Borden creamery.

Settlement at Stormville, a hamlet near the east border of the town, was begun as early as 1739. Derick Storm was the first to take up land here, and was soon followed by Isaac, George and Thomas Storm, whose descendants are still to be found upon the lands thus early purchased. The Carmans and Arkles settled near them, about the year 1758, and to the north, Isaac Adriance, "of Nassau Island, Queens County," purchased two hundred and fifty acres of land in May, 1743, and shortly thereafter George and Abraham Adriance purchased and settled.

During the Revolution an American force was encamped for a short time just north of Stormville. This force was one of many that was posted back of the river to oppose the suspected inland march of the British to the upper Hudson.

Theodorus Van Wyck was an early purchaser of land now included in this township, settling at Fishkill Hook. He was a true patriot, and being greatly molested by Tory neighbors, he removed, in 1775, to New York, where he was elected a delegate to the Second Provincial Congress. As the patriots became more aggressive, he returned to his farm in the early part of 1776, and was again elected to Congress in that year from Dutchess County. In 1801 he was one of the ten delegates representing Dutchess in the State Constitutional Convention.

Aaron Van Vlackren was the pioneer settler in the neighborhood of Gayhead. He was a native of Holland and removed to this county

from Long Island, purchasing several hundred acres from Madam Brett. His son, Tunis Van Vlackren, built the first mill at Gayhead about 1768. Like all grist mills of that period, it lacked a "bolting cloth," and the ingenuity of the housewife was taxed to separate the flour from the bran, which was done, in a new country, by either a fine splint sieve, or a very coarse cloth, through which the flour was pressed by the hand.

The Emans family were early settlers in this town, and several of their descendants have been identified with public affairs of the county. James Emans obtained a grant of 137 acres of land from Madam Brett, near the present hamlet of East Fishkill. His grandson, John S. Emans, who was born in 1824, represented the town repeatedly in the county board of Supervisors. In political views he was a Democrat, and was elected to the State Legislature in 1852 and '53. Albert Emans was elected to the Assembly in 1855, and again in 1858. Storm Emans was also elected Member of Assembly in 1883, and from 1891 to 1894 held the office of Clerk of Dutchess County.

In the list of inhabitants of the county in 1740 are found the names of Jacobus, Rudolphus, Barnardus and Abraham Swartwout. This family was the first to settle in the vicinity of Johnsville, and was conspicuous in the early days of this county from an official point of view. Jacobus was Member of Assembly from 1777 to '83, and State Senator from 1784 to '95.

Johnsville was the birthplace and home of Henry D. B. Bailey, author of "Historical Sketches of Dutchess County." He was born in 1813, and commenced his literary labors in 1855. His grandfather, Nathan Bailey, was born in Fishkill in 1738, a son of John Bailey, a native of Westchester County.

The Montfort family were early settlers in the vicinity of Fishkill Plains. In the precinct records from 1738 to 1760, the name bears a variety of spelling. Peter Montfort bought 370 acres of land here in 1735. His son, Peter, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and the family was active in the establishment of the Reformed Churches at Hackensack and Hopewell.

The oldest monument to the faith and energy of the pioneer settlers in this town is the Reformed organization of Hopewell, which dates back to the year 1757. They had previously attended divine service at Fishkill and Poughkeepsie. For seven years the new church had



L. C. Rapelye.

S. A. Mitchell, Publisher

no building for public worship, and no settled pastor. Services were held in private houses and in the large barn of Jacob Monfort, says the Rev. Addison C. Bird, the present pastor, to whose researches we are indebted for the historical data concerning this organization. In 1762 the congregation decided to build a church, and Garrett Storm, Johannes Wiltsie, Isaac Lent, Henry Rosecrans, Joseph Harris and Aaron Van Vlackren were appointed a building committee. Mr. Lent declined to serve, and Johannes Schult filled his place. The first church building, which was partly on the present site, was a wooden structure 40 by 50 feet. Seats were made by placing boards upon the ends of timbers around the church. Services were held twice on Sabbath, with only a half hour's intermission. Singing was conducted by the clerk, and this office was filled for many years by Isaac Adriance, father of Col. Isaac Adriance. Cornelius Van Wyck was also clerk for several years. Interments were usually made to the east and southeast of the church. Near the east wall, in 1768, were laid the remains of Englebert Huff, a Norwegian, who was once a member of the life guard of William Prince of Orange, King William III of England. During his residence in Rombout Precinct, he became identified with the Fishkill church. He died at the advanced age of 128 years.

A few years after the erection of the church edifice, pews and galleries were built in. Among the pew holders are found the names of Stockholm, Luyster, Montfort, Flagler, Rapelje, Bogardus, and Col. Derick Brinckerhoff. Col. Brinckerhoff was a member of the Colonial Assembly and of the First Provincial Congress.

This organization was the recipient of several bequests in early times, one of which was ten acres of land, from Samuel Verplanck, bearing date of March 23, 1779.

A congregational meeting to consider the erection of a new house of worship was held February 12, 1833. Jacob Swartwout was called to the chair, and John Storm was appointed secretary. It was resolved that a substantial brick building be erected, and that the committee for that purpose consist of the following gentlemen: H. D. Stockholm, Abram Adriance, Abram D. Van Wyck, Jacob Horton and Jacob Montfort. The building was finished in 1834 during the pastorate of Rev. Charles B. Whitehead, and is the dignified church edifice of the present day.

In 1765 Hopewell church received its first pastor, the Rev. Isaac Rysdyck. He came from Holland to take charge of the congregations of Poughkeepsie, Fishkill, New Hackensack and Hopewell. He was a thorough scholar, an able theologian, and a very effective preacher. It was said that he could write in Greek and Latin equally as well as in his native Dutch; and with Hebrew he was as much at home as in his mother tongue. He kept the records of Hopewell church in Dutch exclusively until 1781, and exclusively in English after 1784. He was probably the first Dutch minister to begin using the English language. During the greater part of his ministry he lived in Fishkill, but later he moved to New Hackensack. In 1790 he resigned from the pastorate on account of the infirmities of old age. In about a year he died, and was buried beneath the New Hackensack church.

The Rev. Isaac Blauvelt, who assisted Dr. Rysdyck in the last few years of his ministry, became the second pastor at Hopewell. It was under his pastorate that the church was incorporated according to the laws of the State of New York. Rev. Blauvelt remained but a short time, accepting a call to another field.

The church was without a pastor for one year; then it called the Rev. Nicholas Van Vranken. As he spoke Dutch and English fluently, preaching was conducted in both languages. He died in 1804, after a pastorate of only thirteen years. He was the last pastor of the associated churches. The classis dissolved the relationship, and Fishkill became a separate charge.

Rev. John Barkalo succeeded the Rev. Van Vranken. He resigned after a pastorate of five years.

In 1812 the Rev. Dr. Thomas De Witt was called to the charge of Hopewell and New Hackensack churches. During his pastorate these churches, in 1825, became separate and independent congregations. For fifteen years he continued his ministrations at Hopewell, during which time the recently sold parsonage was built. Dr. De Witt removed to New York City in response to a call from the Middle Collegiate Church. He was elected a trustee of Rutgers College in 1840; and for twelve years was editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*. He died May 18, 1874.

From 1828 to 1835, Rev. Charles B. Whitehead was pastor of this church; and from 1835 to 1857, the Rev. Abraham Polhemus, D.D., officiated. Both pastors were much beloved by their congregations.



CHARLES A. HOPKINS.

Rev. Dr. Oliver Cobb was then called, and remained fifteen years. He was followed by the Rev. Graham Taylor, who left Hopewell in 1880, and is now Professor of Sociology in Chicago University. He is also the founder and resident warden of the social settlement known as the Chicago Commons.

Rev. Cornelius H. Polhemus, who was called in 1881, continued ten years. A call was then extended to the Rev. Ernest Clapp, who remained until 1903.

The present cemetery of the Reformed Church of Hopewell is not as ancient as the church. Neighborhood burying grounds were in use before the church was organized. The oldest tombstone inscription in the present cemetery is in Dutch, and reads as follows:

"Heir Leydt Begraven Her Lichhaam Van Lutisha Van Wyck huis Vrouw, Van Isaac Adriance, Oveleden Den 6. Dag Van December Anno Dom 1762. Oudt Zynde 33 Jaar 10 Maande en 27 Daagen."

Other early burials here are those of Cornelia, relict of Benjamin Moore, Sr., died June 8th, 1781; Catharine, wife of John Boughbum, died 1785; Francis Hasbrook, died 1789; Tunis Brinkerhoof and Gorus Storm, died 1790; Abraham Hasbrook and John Adriance, died 1792; Thomas, son of John and Elizabeth Walden, died 1794; Sarah, wife of Thomas Humphrey, died 1794; Anna Montfort John M. Shear and Rem Adriance, died 1795; Jacob Horton, died 1793; George Brinkerhoof, died December, 1797, aged 71 years; Isaac Adriance, died 1797, aged 76 years; Gilbert, son of Francis Hasbrook, died April 15th, 1798; Burgune Van Alst, died 1803; Catharine Herren, died 1807, aged 78 years; Nicholas Bogart and his wife Alida Ritzma, daughter of Rev. Johannis Ritzma. Nicholas was born in New York in 1729, and died in 1811. Alida was born in Holland in 1742, and died in 1813.

Another early church organization in the town was the Baptist Church of Fishkill Plains, which bears the date of 1782. It was an offshoot of the Pleasant Valley Church, and early in the nineteenth century had a live and earnest working congregation. The pulpit was supplied for a long term of years by Pleasant Valley and Beekman. As most of the families of the early settlers were strict adherents to the Reformed faith, the growth of this church was retarded. Services were finally discontinued and the church property sold some fifteen years ago.

The Methodist Church of Johnsville was organized in 1826, through the labors of James Taylor, William, Samuel, Jacob and Oliver Ladue and Cornelius Ostrander. Its first pastors were Revs. Hunt, Selleck and Collins. In this locality, as in other sections of the country, the Methodists were very active in promulgating the Gospel, through the incessant labors of their "circuit riders" and local preachers, and the Johnsville Church has accordingly prospered.

The Bethel Baptist Church at Shenandoah, over which the Rev. Mr. Bastain has presided for the past five years, was dedicated in December, 1835, and the church duly incorporated in 1837. Elder George Horton was in charge of the services from 1835 to '41. The records contain no account of the cost of erecting the building, but Abram Pulling and Isaac Knapp are given credit for contributing generously.

The Episcopal Church at Hopewell Junction was built in 1888. There is also a Roman Catholic and a Pentecostal Church in this village. Stormville and Fishkill Plains contain chapels.

The following list contains the names of those who have been elected to the office of Supervisor:

1850—'51	Benjamin Hopkins	1878	Charles W. Horton
1852—'53	John V. Storm	1879	Peter A. Baldwin
1854—'55	Nicholas H. Stripple	1880	Charles W. Horton
1856	Benjamin Seaman	1881—'82	Storm Emans
1857	Edmund Luyster	1883	Leonard V. Pierce
1858	John V. Storm	1884—'85	Lawrence C. Rapelje
1859—'60	Benjamin Hopkins	1886—'87	Storm Emans
1861—'62	Lawrence C. Rapelje	1888	Francis S. Van Nostrand
1863—'64	John S. Emans	1889—'90	Isaac S. Genung
1865—'67	Benjamin Hopkins	1891—'92	Lawrence C. Rapelje
1868—'69	Nicholas H. Stripple	1893	Adriance Barton
1870	John S. Emans	1894—'97	J. Wesley Van Tassell
1871—'73	Charles W. Horton	1898—'03	Frank Fowler
1874—'75	Peter A. Baldwin	1904—'09	Lewis H. Wright
1876—'77	John S. Emans		

CHAPTER XXI.

THE TOWN OF FISHKILL.

BY WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK.

THE Town of Fishkill as constituted to-day is situated at the southwesterly corner of the county, and extends along the river northward from the tunnel at Breakneck mountain to a point about half a mile south of the village of Chelsea—the southerly boundary of the present town of Wappinger; thence the township extends eastward to the westerly boundary of the town of East Fishkill; and it is bounded on the south by Putnam County.

At one time the town of Fishkill included the towns of Wappinger and East Fishkill, or in other words the whole of the territory covered by the Romboudt Patent. This territory was called Romboudt Precinct, as the towns of the State were formerly known.

The area of the town was afterwards enlarged when Putnam County was established, in 1812, by cutting off all that part of the township of Phillipstown which lay north of Breakneck and west of the mountains and adding it to Fishkill. This change of territory in the vicinity of what is now Dutchess Junction, was made for the convenience of the early settlers—Van Amburgh, Du Bois, Cromwell, Brinckerhoff and other families.

The title to such land south of the Romboudt Patent, in the town of Fishkill, was derived from deeds made by the Commissioners of Forfeiture in the proceedings against Col. Beverly Robinson, whose wife was one of the heirs of the Phillipse Patent. Samuel Dodge and Daniel Graham were such Commissioners for the “Middle District,” appointed in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the said State, entitled, “an act for the forfeiture and sale of the estates of persons who have adhered to the enemies of this State and for declaring the sovereignty of the people of this State in respect to all property within the same.”

In 1788 an act was passed by the State of New York for dividing

the counties of the State into towns. Under this act Romboudt Precinct became known as the town of Fishkill. This was really the revival of the old Dutch name, and of this we have evidence from an old tombstone in the yard of the Dutch Church at Fishkill. The inscription is on the tombstone of the Rev. Jacobus Van Neste, who was the pastor until his death, April 10th, 1761, and reads as follows:

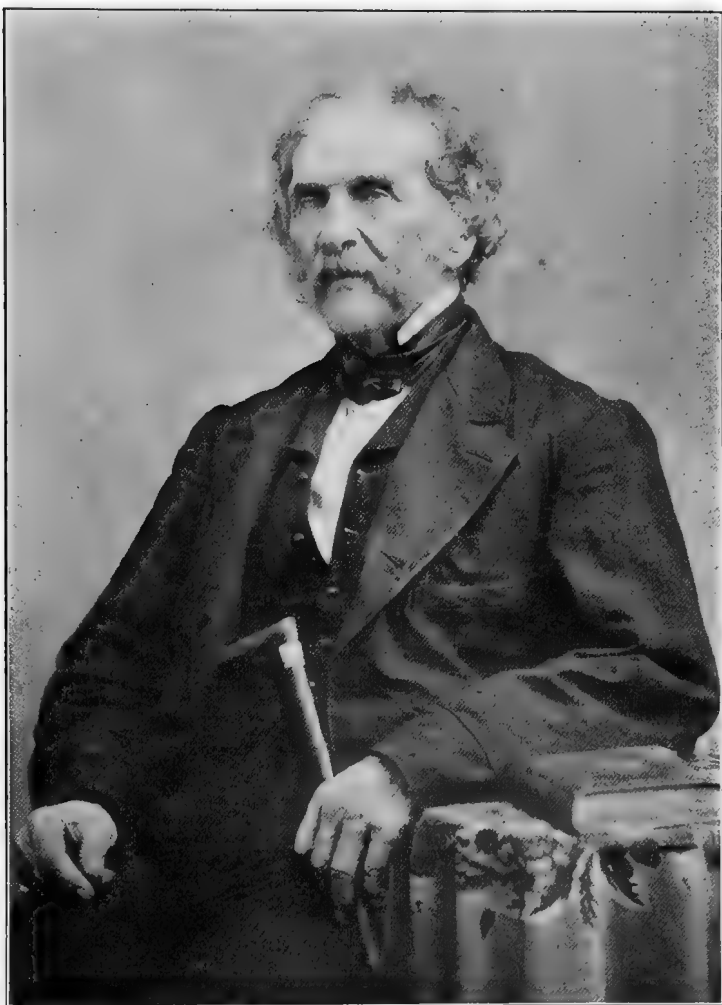
“Hier Leydt Her Lighaam Van Jacobus Van Neste Bedienaar Des Heylige Evangelium Op Pochkeepsie En De Viskil In Dutches County Zynde In De Heere Geiust de 10 April 1761—Oudt Zynde 26 Jaar 2 Maad En 3 Daage.”

The Romboudt Patent above mentioned was a grant made by James II, in 1685, confirming the deed of the land made to Francis Romboudt and Gulian Verplanck by the Wappinger Indians in 1683.

At the time of the cession of New Netherland by the Dutch to the English in 1664, all the land hereabouts was in the possession of the Wappinger Indians. This tribe was part of the confederacy of the Five Nations, and had its home along the east bank of the Hudson, extending from Roeloff Jansen's creek (now in Columbia County) as far south as Manhattan Island, and eastward to what is now Connecticut. Throughout this region the Wappingers roamed and hunted unmolested, so that all that the Dutch government actually ceded to the English was the bare sovereignty. Dutchess County and other political divisions were yet to be.

Not long after the English occupation, Francis Romboudt, or Rombout,¹ as the Dutch and English called him, a man of French extraction, who was a merchant in New Amsterdam, with his partner, Gulian Verplanck, who were engaged in fur trading, conceived the idea of getting possession of land, for many people of influence with the English governors were taking up land freely, and on easy terms. Romboudt and Verplanck, following the law of the colony, obtained from the government, a license to purchase from the Indians (the original of which is still preserved among the State Archives at Albany), with a view of obtaining a patent from the Crown confirming the same. Whereupon the partners met the Indian Chiefs and came to an agreement with them as to the value of the land, and obtained a deed of conveyance, in 1683, which the chiefs signed and sealed, or at least

1. He signed his name Francois Rombouts.



JOHN PETER DE WINT.

they affixed their totem marks to it.¹ A copy of this document which sets forth the consideration, boundaries, etc., will be found in Chapter IV.

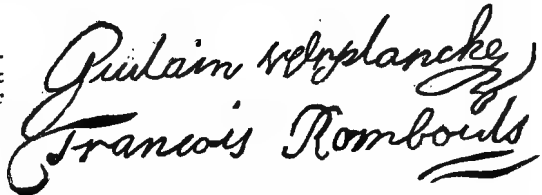
Before the patent was issued in 1685, Verplanck had died and Jacobus Kip married his widow, and became co-patentee with Francis Rombout and Stephanus Van Cortlandt. Van Cortlandt had advanced one-third of the consideration money given to the Indians, and was therefore entitled in equity to one-third interest.

The territory comprised in the patent was to a great extent a forest, as an old map drawn on parchment, in the possession of the writer shows. Indeed it was looked upon by its owners as merely a place for trapping beavers and other fur bearing animals, and it was many years before it was opened to settlers. The trappers were Indians, whose huts could be found in the neighborhood of Stormville until comparatively recent times. The above mentioned map was made in 1689 by one Holwell, a surveyor and his affidavit² made before one of the aldermen in New York, in 1689, indorsed on the original map, establishes the identity of the old document beyond question.

The only white man living on the patent at the time was "Ye Frenchman" whose house, according to the old map, stood near the mouth of Wappinger creek. Local historians assert that this man was either Nicholas Emigh or Arnout Viele.

By authorization of the Supreme Court a partition was made, in 1708, of the lands embraced in the Rombout patent lying between the Fishkill and Wappinger creeks. While the lands to the north and

1. Facsimilies of the signatures of Verplanck and Rombout on the deed from the Wappinger Indians to them in 1683.



Guilain Verplanck
Francis Rombout

2. "New York, 20th day of April, 1689. Then appeared before me Paulus Richard Alderman, Mr. Jno. Holwell ——— Surveyor who took Oath upon the Holy Evangelists that this Map or Draught on the other Side is according to his best Skill and Capacity ye true Draught or Map of a certain tract of Land, lying on ye East side of Hudson's River above ye High Lands so as ye same is described (?) * and sett forth in a Patent granted by ye late Governor Coll. Thomas Dongan to Stephanus Van Cortlandt, Francis Rombouts and Jacobus Kipp trustee etc.——Dated October 17th ye first year of His Majestys Reign being ye year of our Lord 1685.

Paul Richard, Al'dn."

*This word is not entirely legible.

south of these streams respectively were left to be held in common by the patentees or their representatives or heirs. In this division the southern third fell to the lot of Catharine, wife of Roger Brett, the daughter and only child of Francis Romboudt; the intermediate third to the children of Gulian Verplanck; and the northern third to Gertrude, widow of Stephanus Van Cortlandt.

In 1709 Roger Brett and his wife built the house now standing in Matteawan on the south side of Main street, since known as the Teller House, and now occupied by their descendants, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Fulton Crary. Not long after building this house Roger Brett was drowned from a sloop. He was buried in a small cemetery at Byrnesville, near the Newlin homestead. He left the entire care of his estate consisting of many thousand acres to his widow, who subsequently became known as "Madam Brett." She proved equal to the task, and set about establishing mills, and inviting settlers from Long Island and elsewhere, to come upon her land and develop it. Madam Brett had three sons, Francis, Robert and Rivery. Rivery was named from the fact that he was born on the river while his mother was on the way from New York on the sloop. He died at the age of seventeen.

Madam Brett died at an advanced age and her body lies buried under the pulpit of the Dutch Church at Fishkill. A few years ago a beautiful stained glass window, made by Tiffany & Co., of New York, was placed in her memory in the church by the Brett family and others interested in the history of Fishkill.

Madam Brett's will was proved before the Court of Common Pleas of Dutchess County, March 14, 1763. She bequeathed to her eldest son, Francis, the major portion of her estate, including the Frankford storehouse and five farms containing two hundred acres each. To her son Robert's five children she bequeathed each a farm of two hundred acres.

Among the families that came in response to Madam Brett's invitation to settlers were the Van Wyck, Brinckerhoff, Swartwout, Wiltse, Hasbrouck, Ter Bos (Terbush), Adriance (originally Adriaense), Van Voorhis and DuBois. Madam Brett also established the first mill—a grist mill. It stood near the mouth of the Fishkill creek, about, on the site now occupied by the Tompkins Hat Factory at Tioronda.

In 1743 the farming and milling industries of the precinct having largely increased, Madam Brett in company with about twenty other persons, entered into an agreement for the building of what afterwards became known as the Frankfort Store House, which stood close to the water at what was formerly known as the "Lower Landing," north of Denning's Point, where the old Wiltse houses are now standing. This was the origin of river freighting.

The old contract or agreement between Madam Brett and her associates is in the possession of one of her descendants, Miss Kathleen MacKinnon of New York, and is in a fair state of preservation. A facsimile of the signatures to the document appears on a subsequent page. The contract reads as follows:

"To all Christian people to whome this present Writing Shall or may Concern, Catharine Brett, James Duncan, Theodorus VanWyck, Cornelis Van Wyck, Cornelis Wiltse, John Brinkerhof, John Carman, Joshua Carman, Jun'r, Benjamin Haesbrook, Theodorus Van Wyck Son of Cornelis, Abraham Blom, Hendrik Terbush, Isaac Brinkerhof, Lawrence Locy, Jacob Brinkerhof, Joris Adriaense, John Van Vlockeren, Abraham Adriaense and Isaac Adriaense, all of Dutchess County in ye province of New York, Abraham Van Wyck and Joris Brinkerhof of the City of New York and Thomas Storm of West Chester County and Province afore-said, Sends Greeting, Whereas the persons above Named have Jointly purchased from Francis Brett a Certain Lott or parcell of Land Scituate on the East Side of Hudsons River Adjoining to other Land of ye said Brett between Johannis Van Voorhees and Mathewes DuBois in w'ch purchase Every mans Share & proportion thereof is particularly Expressed, as by the deed of Conveyance may fully and at Large appear on which said Land the partners above named have built & Erected a Com'ys Store house and Dwelling house and for the better Convenience of all the parties Concerned they have agreed & Concluded to Divide the Same into Twenty Separate rooms or Divisions Equall to the rights and Number of whole Shares, for which there were Lotts fairly drawn. * * * At all times for Ever hereafter, The, major part of the owners & Possessors of the Said Lands & premises according to the Number of their Severall rights & Shares, Shall have the power to manage order & direct all the affairs relating to the Same (so as not Designedly to hurt or Damage any one of the partys Concerned) and to make & Establish such rules & Regulations as they Shall Judge beneficial for using & Improving the Same, And When Ever the Said Majority Shall Judge it proper & beneficial to make further Division or to Sell & Dispose of any part thereof, We do hereby Give & Grant unto them full power so to do. And Such Division or Divisions, or Deed of Conveyance by them made & Lawfully Executed, Shall be good and Valid in the law to all Intents and purposes whatsoever. And we & Each of us our heirs and assigns Shall be thereof & Therefrom for Ever Debarred & Excluded, and the moneys arising by such Sale to be accounted for when required. And it is further Agreed that in all Cases the Majority of Votes Shall be

reconed According to Each of their Several rights and Shares in ye Lands & premises aforesaid that is to say that Every one who hath or hereafter shall have one two or more Whole Shares Shall have as many Votes, those who have one Share to have one Vote & where two or more are Joined or Concerned in one Share, Each of their Votes to be reconed according to their Several rights; and if it so happen that any of the partners be at a great Distance when any Vote or Regulation is to be made Every Such absent person Shall be allowed to give his Vote in Writing & the same with all other Transactions shall be Entered into a book to be kept for that purpose which Vote so given in Writing Shall be taken & allowed as good as if the person was there present.

In addition to the above document there is preserved a small account book giving the transactions of the company from its organization in 1743 up to 1790. The business was then being conducted as usual, but how much longer it lasted cannot now be ascertained. The first part of the book is given up to financial transactions with the shareholders, the rest of it with the records of the annual meetings. Here are the minutes of an annual meeting in 1763:

"January ye 14th, then chose Abraham Adriance for Clarck for Franckfords store at the meeting at Richard Van Wyck's for the insuing year. Daniel ter Bush boatman for the year sixty three till the first of may in the year sixty four at twelve pounds and keep the Store House, Dock and Dwelling House in sufficient Repair, and the said Daniel ter Bush is to fence the orchard land and bringh in a just account and the said Bush is to receive his pay out of the Rent Don by major voat, and the said Bush is to frate as useyel and find salt as useyel Chosen managers for the Insuing year—Theodores Van Wyck and Col. John Brinckerhoff to manige and rectiphy all affairs, and to Demand the Land that peter Bogardus has in possession. By major voat. The meeting to be at Richard Van Wyck the first day of January if Sunday then the next Day."

There are no minutes of the proprietors between January 2, 1776, and January 1, 1781, as there were probably no meetings because of the interruption of business and the disturbed conditions due to the Revolutionary War, although at the annual meeting in January, 1776, the proprietors resolved to meet in the following year after having appointed Richard Van Wyck, clerk, and Daniel Ter Boss, boatman for the ensuing year. The following is a transcript of the meeting in 1781:

"Dutchess County, Jan^y 1st, 1781. "Att a Meeting of the Majority of the proprietors of Frankfort Store House—Voted that Theod^rs Van Wyck be Clerk of s.^d Meeting. Voted also That Major Terbos Continue in possession of said Estate to the first of May 1782 att Twenty pounds per Annum, Voted also that Major Terbos pay for the Said Estate from the year 1777 to the year 1780 Sixteen

of our heirs. In witness and testimony unto the other in
 the penalty of One hundred pounds current money of
 New York. In witness whereof the parties to these
 presents have hereunto interchangedly set their hands
 & seals this fifth day of August one thousand seven
 hundred & forty three John Brinckerhoff

Leahy & Almond

John Brinckerhoff

John Curman

John Curman

Son of Cornelius
 Theodorus Van Wyck

Janjeans Verbeeren

Henry Ter Bog

Benjamin Haasbroek

Daniel Ter Bog
 Willem schult

Ab Van Wyck

Abraham Bloom

John Brinckerhoff

Thomas I S. Thuan

Catharina Brett

Son of
 Cornelius Adviance

Jacob Brinckerhoff

Cornelius Van Wyck
 Cornelius Wilcox

Isaac Brinckerhoff

Isaac Duncan

Isaac Adviance

Theodorus Van Wyck

Isaac Adviance

FACSIMILE OF THE SIGNATURES TO THE CONTRACT FOR BUILDING
 THE FRANKFORT STORE HOUSE, FISHKILL, 1743.

pounds pr year—Voted also that Theod^{rs} Van Wyck and John Adriance be a Committee from this Meeting to go to Major Terbos's and settle all the Accompts appertaining to the said Estate up to this day, and if said Committee should judge and Repairs Necessary, they are hereby authorised, to Employ persons to do the same & the proprietors to be accountable to pay the Cost thereof. Voted also that the next meeting be on the first day Jan^y next, or the next if the first day be a Sunday at the House of Col. Griffin."

The Revolutionary War had closed when the annual meeting of the "Proprietors of the Frankford Store House" was held on January 1, 1783. It was then

"Voted that Major Daniel Terbos continue in possession of said estate until the first day of May, which will be in the year 1784, at £30 per annum, in case there is a peace concluded between America and Great Britain by the first day of next June, and on the contrary, that no peace takes place by that day, the said Terbos to pay £20 pr. annum."

The prices for freighting may be interesting to some readers. At the meeting in 1784 it was voted that

"The said Terboss shall freight for the said proprietors after the following manner: Flour at 9 pence per cask; pork or beef at one shilling per barrel; salt at 3 pence per bushel; wheat or other grain at 3 pence per bushel; a passenger at 2 shillings and six pence, and all other things in proportion."

The Frankfort Store House stood until 1826 and the business remained in the descendants of Madam Brett, conducted by the Brett and Wiltse families. The first Martin Wiltse was a Swede, who came to this country before the death of Madam Brett. He married a Miss Humphrey of New York and built the old homestead which is still standing at the "Lower Landing." Their children were James, Martin, William, and Mary who married Theodorus Brett, the grandfather of Mrs. James W. Andrews, late of Matteawan, who has contributed much valuable information concerning the early history of the town. James Wiltse, the youngest son, succeeded his father at the Frankfort Store House. He sailed one of the packet sloops which then plied from the adjacent wharf. He married a Miss Van Voorhis. Martin, the other son married twice—namely the two daughters of Henry Schenck, and built the house now standing at the Upper Landing, at the foot of Main street. Martin Wiltse, the elder son, established a ferry to the opposite shore and about this time there were three such enterprises, one from the Lower Landing to New Windsor by a periauger. (A periauger by the way was a two-masted vessel with-

out a bowsprit or head-sail; in other words, a schooner without a jib.) The word is probably a corruption of the French *piroque*. Later Martin, Jr., put on a ferry boat propelled by horse power, which he ran from the Upper Landing, and this lasted until 1819. The third ferry was from the Long Dock and was established by one Lawrence. He, however, failed after spending upwards of \$20,000 in building the Long Dock. The house where Mr. Lawrence lived is still standing (much altered) on North Avenue opposite the old entrance to the De-Wint homestead, now known as Tompkins avenue. Mr. Lawrence married a Bogardus, who was a descendant of the famous Anneke Jans, whose descendants unsuccessfully claimed all the land now owned by Trinity Church in New York, and gave rise to a great lawsuit which vexed the courts for many years.

As the population of the Rombout Patent increased, communication with Newburgh on the opposite bank became more frequent, so that other ferries naturally sprung up. Accordingly Alexander Colden, of the same family as Cadwallader Colden, who was at one time Surveyor General of the Province of New York, and afterwards Lieutenant Governor, secured a patent for land from George II in the year 1743, covering the site of the present City of Newburgh, and as an appurtenance thereto, he obtained the privilege to establish a ferry. The land covered by the patent was then in Ulster County, for Orange County did not then extend so far northward on the river as it now does, its northern boundary then being Quassaick creek. Colden street in Newburgh still perpetuates the name of the patentee. From old documents in the possession of the descendants of Martin Wiltse the following extracts are taken, being the recitals in an old deed, and quoted in the opinion of Thomas Addis Emmett, referred to below. They are as follows:

"Whereas *George the second* formerly King of Great Britain, did, by certain Letters Patent duly issued under the Great Seal of the (late) Province of New York, bearing date on the twenty fifth day of June in the year One thousand seven hundred and forty-three, and Recorded in the office of the Secretary of the State of New York, in *Lib: Pat: No. 12 Page 221 &c.* and made to Alexander Colden then of Ulster County in said Province, Gentlemen, grant, ratify and confirm unto said *Alexander Colden* (among other things). All the Ground of Hudsons River lying and being under the water of the same river One hundred feet into the same from high-water mark. The whole length of the land held by said Alexander Colden in a certain tract of Two thousand One hundred and ninety acres of Land

in Ulster County, formerly granted to Andries Volk and Jacob Webbers and known as the New Burgh Patent; Beginning on the North side of Quassaick Creek and extending Northerly up Hudsons river upon a straight line *Two hundred and nineteen Chains*, together with all and singular the benefits, liberties, ways, waters, easements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, or that are necessary or convenient to be had, used or enjoyed therewith. *And also* the sole and full liberty and power of setting up, establishing, keeping, using and employing at all times forever thereafter, a good and sufficient Ferry to be duly kept and attended for the conveniency of passing and repassing with passengers, horses, cattle and all manner of goods, wares and merchandises whatsoever from any part of the aforesaid patented Lands to said Volk and Webber lying and being in Ulster County aforesaid then commonly called New Burgh Patent, to any part of the Easterly side of said River, the length of Two hundred and nineteen chains along the said river and so opposite to said Land so granted to said Volk and Webbers, that is to say, from such place on the Easterly side of said River where a due East course from the North-side of Quassaick Creek across the said River, shall strike the Easterly side thereof, the length of *Two hundred and nineteen Chains* Northerly up the said river; and from the Easterly side of said river to any part of the said patented Lands to said Volk and Webbers and to and from and between any and every the places aforesaid; and also the full and free liberty to ask demand and take for ferriage at and for such ferriage certain fees therein mentioned and specified. * * * * *

And whereas said Leonard Carpenter and Jacob Carpenter for themselves, their heirs and assigns by deed bearing date on the eighth day of February One Thousand and eight hundred and five, made and executed by and between said Leonard and Jacob Carpenter of one part, and said party of the first part and Peter Bogardus of the second part, granted and conveyed unto said party of the first part (by said name and style of Martin Wiltse Junior) and to said Peter Bogardus, their heirs and assigns forever, a full liberty at all times thereafter, to land with their Ferry-Boats, and the goods brought therein, on any of the wharves or ferry-stairs of said Leonard and Jacob Carpenter their heirs or Assigns, at said town of New-Burgh without and hindrance or molestation whatever. And in consideration thereof said part of the first part and said Peter Bogardus, granted and conveyed the same liberty to said Leonard and Jacob Carpenter their heirs and assigns forever, and it was thereby mutually covenanted (amongst other things) that no new Ferry should be established from Fishkill Landing to said New Burgh as by said Deed will, reference thereto being had, more fully appear."

The Quassaick Creek, which was the southern boundary of the patent, empties into the Hudson between Newburgh and New Windsor, and it is at that point whence the 219 chains were to be measured northward, as well as from the point on the opposite shore, i. e., the end of Denning's Point. Within that space of about two miles no other ferry might be set up. By reference to the Patent we learn that the ferry charges were as follows:

"And also full & free liberty to ask, demand & take for ferriage at & for such ferriage as aforesaid, the several & respective fees hereinafter mentioned & so approved of by our said Council as aforesaid, to wit: for every man & Horse Two shillings and six pence, but if three or more together for each man & horse two shillings; for a single Person only one shilling for each footman, if three or more together nine pence; for every single Horse or Beast one shilling & Six pence, but if three or more together for each one shilling & three pence; for every Calf or Hog six pence, for every Sheep or Lamb four pence, for every full Barrell one shilling, for every pail of Butter three pence, for every firkin or Tub of Butter six pence, for every Bushell of Salt or Grain three pence, for every hundred weight of Iron, Lead &c., nine pence, for every chaise, Hilterin or Sleigh four shillings; for every waggon or Cart six shillings, & so in proportion for all other things for which no Provision is hereby made, according to their Bulk or weight."

By the Constitution of 1777—the first one ratified by the State of New York—all royal charters were recognized and continued in force. The Colden ferry charter, however, had been operated so irregularly and at such long intervals that it was the opinion of some lawyers that it had lapsed by non-user.

About the year 1812, John Peter DeWint, having built the Long Dock for his business of freighting on the river, took out a license from the County Court, then called the Court of Common Pleas, to operate a ferry to and from his wharf and Newburgh, whereupon Martin Wiltse, who claimed the exclusive right under the Colden charter to ferriage from the Fishkill shore, consulted Thomas Addis Emmet, a celebrated member of the New York Bar at that time, as to his rights and the remedy. The opinion of Emmet, with his autograph attached is still well preserved. It is dated New York, Sept. 16, 1816, and reads as follows:

"Opinion to Martin Wiltse, Jr., of Fishkill Landing on the rights to the Ferry from Fishkill shore to Newburgh.

Case.—25th June, 1743, Alexander Colden obtained a Patent for the sole and full liberty to keep a ferry from the West to the East and from the East to the West side of the River opposite Newburgh. This right by some conveyances for a valuable consideration became vested in Jacob & Leonard Carpenter, of Newburgh.

Under the allegation of non-user under the Patent and of long continued possession in themselves, Peter Bogardus & Mr. Wiltse contested the Patent right to the ferry on the East side, and by way of strengthening their title took a license for a Ferry from the Court of Common Pleas of Dutchess County (vid 2 N. Rev. laws 210).

This controversy was compromised and on the 8th Feby 1805 Articles of Agreement were made between the Carpenters of the first part, Martin Wiltse Junr &

Peter Bogardus of *Fishkill Landing* of the 2nd part granted and conveyed to the parties of the 2nd part in fee a full liberty to land with their ferry boats &c. on any of their wharves or ferrystairs at Newburgh—& the Parties of the 2nd part granted & conveyed in fee the same liberty to the parties of the first. It was by the said articles agreed between the parties that no new ferry should be set up or established at the said *Fishkill landings* to any part of the said Newburgh, by either of the parties to the said agreement, and that none of the ferries from the said *Fishkill landing* should take any ferriage from the wharves of Newburgh without consent of the Carpenters—& that no ferryboat from Newburgh should take ferriage from any of the landings or wharves of the said Fishkills landings.

On the 28th August, 1805, a deed of conveyance was made between the Carpenters of the first part and Martin Wiltse & Martin Wiltse, Junr. & Peter Bogardus of the town of Fishkill of the second part. By it the parties of the first part bargained, sold & conveyed to the parties of the second part in fee all their right, title, interest & claim to the ferry on the E. side of the Hudson River which was granted to Colden, they the parties of the 2nd part for ever after fulfilling and performing the duties required by the grant. They have ever since been regularly performed and Mr. Wiltse and Bogardus kept a ferry from Wiltses landing. John P. DeWint having made a new and long wharf on the Fishkill side, he and Thomas Lawrence set up a ferry from it in 1812; having applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Dutchess County for a license under the existing law (2N. Rev. Laws 210) which was granted; but without intending to prejudice the patent. DeWint and Lawrence in order to strengthen themselves have contrived to associate with them the Carpenters & as it is supposed Peter Bogardus—and the new Team Boat set up by them runs not only under the license, but also under the title of the ferrying from DeWints long wharf—while Mr. Wiltse still ferries from his old accustomed Wharf, but is materially injured by the competition. Question—Has Mr. Wiltse any remedy for the injury he is suffering and what, and against whom?"

Then follows the argument, which being quite long and technical, is here omitted. The conclusion reached by Emmet was that Martin Wiltse was virtually without remedy.

Not long afterwards Thomas Powell of Newburgh acquired all the adverse claims to the Colden ferry charter and other rights to ferriage, thereby obtaining complete title to the ferry, which he operated until his death. Afterwards his son-in-law, Homer Ramsdell, Esq., operated the same in connection with John Peter DeWint, owner of the Long Dock, Fishkill, and on his death in 1870, it was sold to Mr. Ramsdell.

The following has been recently supplied through the courtesy of the Ramsdell estate.

The charter for the Ferry was granted May 24th, 1743, by Hon. George Clark, Lieutenant Governor of the Province and the Council

to Alexander Colden. This charter was sold by the heirs of the patentee December 15, 1802, to Leonard Carpenter. The ownership passed through the Carpenters (Leonard and Jacob), the Wiltses and Bogardus to Isaac R. Carpenter, who sold a half interest to J. P. DeWint in 1832, and in 1833 Mr. Carpenter became sole owner by purchase. On May 1, 1835 the Ferry was sold to Mr. DeWint and on the 30th of May, same year, DeWint sold the whole to Thomas Powell, who deeded it to his daughter, Mrs. Frances E. L. Ramsdell, in October, 1850. The interests of the Wiltses were all bought up by the Carpenters and DeWint prior to the sale in 1835 to Mr. DeWint.

FARMS OF THE VERPLANCK FAMILY.

It may not be out of place to devote some space to this topic, since this family for over a century was by far the largest landowner in the township, if not in the county; and also because its partitions or sales are the source of title of many thousands of acres of separate farms into which the original family holdings are now cut up. The development of the property was quite different from that of the two other families, Brett and Van Cortlandt, which owned the other two-thirds of the township.

Owing to minorities in two successive generations none of the family seems to have come to live or build on that part of the patent set off to them, until about 1730, when Gulian, grandson of the patentee, having obtained by partition with his sisters one-third of the original third set off to himself and his cousins, that is to say one-ninth of the entire patent consisting of more than 10,000 acres, built the house subsequently known as Mount Gulian, which is still standing and now owned and occupied by William E. Verplanck. There is no record as to when the house was built. It is hardly likely, however, that it was prior to 1730. That the house was in existence as early as 1750 we know through the will of Gulian, which was proved in New York County in March, 1752, the year following his death, which occurred in his 54th year.

The will provided:

"I give, devise and bequeath to my son Samuel and his heirs forever All that farm in dutches County called Mount Gulian with all the Buildings thereon erected and all and every the slaves, stock, household furniture, farming utensils &c."



WILLIAM S. VERPLANCK.

To Samuel is also given all the testator's other lands in Dutchess County. Both devises to Samuel are on condition that he lives to the age of twenty-one or has lawful issue; failing which the two properties shall go to the daughter, Aryentie, for life, and on her death to the heirs of her body. Several of the life-leases made by Gulian and his son Samuel of their lands in the Rombout Patent are still in existence and in the possession of the writer. They were carefully drawn on printed blanks. For an illustration, the lease made by Gulian to "Henry Philips and his present wife Deborah," May 1, 1751, may be taken. The lot consisted of two hundred acres from which "£6 and two couples of fowles" were reserved as annual rent, to be paid May 1st, besides the payment of all taxes. For the first six years, however, there was to be no rent, and for this privilege the tenant agreed to build "one framed or stone dwelling house of at least eighteen foot square with a Lento on one end thereof, with one framed Barn, all to be well shingled." Within the first year, also, the tenant agreed "to set up stone land marks at the corners of the Lott," and to further, "once a year thereafter in Easter week carry his children (if he hath any, otherwise his white servants or four of his nearest Neighbours) and show them the land marks." The tenant also agreed to make "a nursery of fruit trees, to be some Apels, Pears, Cherries & Peaches * * * of forty foot square" and to set out an "orchard of at least One Hundred Aple Trees" and to prune them or graft the trees, "provided the grafts or inoculations be furnished by the landlord." The landlord was to have the fruit of three trees. The tenant agreed not to cut or dispose of the wood, timber, stone or dung made on the premises; also to "keep six acres in meadow for grass and hay," and to "stand Bound to work with a Team of cattle or Horses and waggon or Cart one day annually" * * * as required by the landlord.

It was largely through such leases as these that the Verplanck property was developed. In other words their policy was quite different from that of Madam Brett, who owned one-third of the Patent to the south, and from that of the Van Cortlandts, who owned the other one-third to the north. It was the policy of these latter to sell outright to settlers; the result being that large industrial towns have grown up along the Fishkill and Wappinger Creeks, while the Verplanck property still remains largely agricultural, owing to their

reluctance to sell. This state of affairs continued until the death in 1834 of Daniel C. Verplanck, who, as sole heir of Samuel above mentioned, was the largest land owner in Dutchess County. He had been County Judge for several years prior to 1812 and subsequently was a Member of Congress for several terms. He was the first of the family to make his permanent home at Mount Gulian at Fishkill, and as he had a large family, he enlarged the house in 1804 by building an addition to the north. The Mount Gulian farm at that time consisted of upwards of three hundred acres extending along the river for nearly two miles and thence eastward to the homestead farm of Garret Brinckerhoff, who was another large land owner in the neighborhood.

In addition to his homestead farm, Daniel Crommelin Verplanck had several thousand acres in the county, which were divided into farms of about two hundred and fifty acres each. After his death the land was "actually" partitioned. The Rev. John Brown, of St. George's Church, Newburgh, Robert Gill, and Dr. Bartow White, of Fishkill, were the commissioners. The notes of Dr. Brown are now in my possession by gift from John Brown Kerr, Esq., of New York, a grandson of Dr. Brown. From these notes the following facts are gathered:

The commissioners were chosen by the parties to make partition of all the Dutchess County property except that of Mount Gulian. The first "view" was made on the 10th of November, 1835. Soon after a heavy snowstorm interfered with the work, which the commissioners were not able to take up again, owing to the severity of the ensuing winter, until the 23d of May of the following year. The whole number of farms viewed was thirty-five, besides two commons, in all, 6,475 87-100 acres, which were appraised at \$320,913.39, or \$45,-844.77 for each of the seven heirs, after deducting the widow's dower and the value of the life leases which were running on most of the farms. On the 6th of July the commissioners completed their appraisements, and in August, 1836, the partition deeds were recorded. The names of the heirs were James deLancey, Elizabeth V. P. Knevels, William Walton, Gulian C., Samuel, Anne Louise and Mary Anna.

Daniel C. Verplanck was one of the directors and a principal shareholder in the Middle District Bank of Poughkeepsie. In 1830 this bank failed, Daniel C. losing heavily. He deemed that the credit of the bank had been to a great extent dependent on his name, and he

made good out of his own funds the losses sustained by the depositors and other creditors. He died suddenly March 29, 1834.

His son, Gulian C., spent the greater part of his life in the city of New York where he was active in political life. He represented the city in Congress for several terms, and was influential in securing the enactment of copyright laws. As State Senator he sat in the old Court of Errors and Appeals, where he rendered several opinions in important commercial and financial disputes. He edited an edition of Shakespeare which took high rank with scholars. He died in New York at the age of eighty-four, and was buried in Trinity churchyard, Fishkill Village.

James de Lancey and William S., son and grandson of Daniel C. Verplanck, continued to live on the family property until they died, the former in 1881, and the latter in 1885.

William S. Verplanck, though educated for the bar, soon dropped this calling to take up agriculture. About ten years after his marriage with Miss Anna Newlin, he built "New Place," overlooking the Hudson. He was one of the founders of the Mechanics Savings Bank, on its incorporation in 1866, and on the retirement of General Howland in 1868, he became president. He was also one of the incorporators, and until his death in 1885, a director of the First National Bank of Fishkill Landing.

Mount Gulian, owned by William E. Verplanck, is the only one now standing of three old homesteads¹ built in the early part of the eighteenth century on the land set off to the heirs of Gulian Verplanck. The old part is of stone, and stuccoed; over it is a curved roof with dormer windows. This house was for a time the headquarters of Baron Steuben during the Revolution, and under its roof was instituted, in May, 1783, the *Society of the Cincinnati*, of which Washington was the first president, an office he retained until his death.

A singular and interesting character who lived for many years in Fishkill, was James F. Brown, born a slave in Maryland in 1783. At the age of thirty years he escaped and came north, and from 1829 to

1. The two others were the Lawrence Lawrence, and the John Van Voorhees houses. Lawrence was a nephew of Gulian Verplanck. His house stood on the river about a mile south of Low Point, and was later the home of Garrett Brinckerhoff. The Van Voorhees stood on the Poughkeepsie road, about two miles north of Fishkill Landing, on a tract of land of nearly 3000 acres, sold to him early in the eighteenth century by Philip Verplanck.

1864 was the gardener at Mount Guilian. During this period he kept a diary, in which he made a record not only of the weather, the condition of the garden, etc., but also of the visitors to the house, local news and items of more than family interest. When his whereabouts were discovered by his southern master, his freedom was purchased, and he was soon joined by his wife Julia, whom he had married in Baltimore in 1826. Brown died in 1868, and Julia made her home in the village until her death in 1890.

FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON. This village has grown up around the original Five Corners, and become a place of importance within the last thirty years. In 1864 it was incorporated under the Act of 1847, the first general act for the incorporation of villages throughout the State, and was given the name of Fishkill Landing. Samuel Bogardus was chosen its first president. In 1878 the village was reincorporated in accordance with the Act of 1870, under the provisions of which it still continues.

In 1804 a postoffice was established under the name of Fishkill Landing, and Egbert Bogardus appointed first postmaster. Five years later he was succeeded by Peter Folsom. During the Civil War, when Nehemiah Place was postmaster, the name of the postoffice was changed to Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. The early impetus of the village was largely due to the enterprises of John Peter DeWint,¹ a man of great energy and activity. His operations were not confined to this side of the river alone, but he was a property owner and interested in the industries of Newburgh. He had a shipyard on the river bank just south of the Long Dock, and was interested in the freighting business which for many years was conducted by sloops from the Long Dock, as well as from the Lower and Upper Landings. Towards the end of his life he was thought to be rather indifferent to the growth of the village, and was, as I think, unjustly criticised for standing in the way of further improvements in the village. He died in 1870, appointing for his executors the late William S. Verplanck, J. DeWint Hook and James Mackin. Mr. Mackin was a prominent man in Fishkill; he was President of the National Bank from 1870 to 1886; chairman of the Railroad Committee of the Assembly for several terms, and State Treasurer. He was also a close friend of Mr. Tilden, and

1. For biographical sketch of Mr. DeWint, see Part II.

had Tilden been inaugurated there is every reason to believe that Mr. Mackin would have received an appointment of distinction in the federal government.

Under the direction of the will, Mr. DeWint's executors began to settle the estate, and by judicious sales made throughout the village, which were mutually advantageous both to the estate and the purchasers, and largely through the co-operation of the late Lewis Tompkins,¹ who built several hat factories and houses here, the village began to grow rapidly. Mr. Tompkins not only built a fine residence for himself, but he also laid out that part of the village through which Dutchess Terrace and other streets and avenues now run, in a judicious and tasteful manner, making this part of the village both attractive and valuable. Spy Hill about the same time had been laid out and several handsome houses built by the Hon. John T. Smith, Mr. W. A. Jones and others. In consequence of this the village was greatly improved in its general appearance, and ceased to have the somewhat squalid appearance which it had in former times.

Before the advent of the railroad, the river was largely used as a means of reaching points north and south, sloops being employed for this purpose. Travel between Albany and New York by stagecoach, which passed through Fishkill, was wearisome. It took from ten to twelve hours to make the trip from Fishkill to New York. Much pleasanter was travel by sloops. They were fitted up as packets, and many of them had accommodations for twenty-five passengers. They made the run to or from New York and Fishkill inside of twelve hours, and now and then a great run was made. For instance, the sloop "Caroline," owned by John P. DeWint and named for his daughter, Mrs. Monell, sailed from the Battery to the Long Dock in five hours.

After the introduction of steamboats by Fulton, a disaster which affected Fishkill was the burning of the "Henry Clay" in 1852. She was racing with the "Armenia" and when a short distance north of Spuyten Duyvil she took fire. Several of the passengers who were in the stern were either burned or drowned. Among the number was the wife of John Peter Dewint, and his son-in-law, Andrew J. Downing.

From Mr. John Place, treasurer of the Fishkill Savings Bank, I learn that in 1857 he went into the freighting business with the late

1. For biographical sketch of Mr. Tompkins, see Part II.

Walter Brett and Joseph Cromwell. This firm had the barge "Independence," which was towed to New York by the Kingston steamboats. At one time the steamboat "William Young" of which Charles Adriance, of Low Point, was captain called at the Long Dock and took its freight. This was the genial "Captain Charley," who succeeded to the old freighting business formerly done from Low Point by sloops. One of them was the famous "Matteawan," which was built on the shipyard at Low Point, belonging to Cornelius Carman. Two trips a week were made. On the death of Joseph Cromwell, the firm of Brett & Matthews was formed, which ran the steamer "Walter Brett." Later the firm built the "River Queen." She was the old "Mary Benton," which was rebuilt at a cost of \$60,000, being fitted up with staterooms, saloons, etc. She proved too expensive for the business and was sold at a great loss to Garner & Company of Wappingers Falls and Newburgh, who ran her in connection with their factories. At this time Captain Walter Brett retired, and the firm of Brundage & Place was organized. They made an arrangement with the late Homer Ramsdell of Newburgh to carry their freight on the steamboats owned by him, and for that purpose the firm employed a small barge to run between Dutchess Junction, the Long Dock and Newburgh, where the freight was transferred to the Ramsdell boats. Now all this freighting business has passed under the control of the Central Hudson Steamboat Company.

The Hudson River Railroad in early days felt the competition of the steamboats, and made every effort to meet it, sharp rivalry existing between the two enterprises for many years. After the completion of the Hudson River Railroad in 1851, no other railroad enterprises were started until after the Civil War. In 1866 the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad Company was organized for the purpose of building a line from a point at the mouth of the Fishkill Creek northeasterly through the county to the village of Millerton on the Harlem Railroad, in the town of Northeast. This company was largely promoted by the firm of Brown Brothers, bankers in New York, who had large interests in the town of Washington. Several towns along the proposed line, Fishkill among them, bonded themselves in aid of the construction of the railroad, and the road was accordingly built and finished in 1868, Mr. Oliver W. Barnes being its chief engineer. It was unprofitable and soon passed into the hands of its bondholders. Ten years later the lower end of the road from Hopewell Junction to



LEWIS TOMPKINS.

Dutchess Junction was purchased by the New York & New England Railroad Company, and has since been absorbed by the Central New England.

The house now occupied by Dr. Kittridge, on Ferry street, was formerly owned by A. King Chandler, who built the house and laid out the adjacent grounds, all in a somewhat pretentious style. It was a conspicuous object from the river, with peaks and gables and many outbuildings. All the land in front was open as far as Beekman street, then a mere country road, and generally called the Old Plank Road. Mr. Chandler kept a large dry goods and variety shop in Newburgh, somewhat on the order of the department store of to-day, and did a profitable business for many years.

PLANK ROAD. The certificate of the Fishkill and Beekman Plank Road Company was filed August 22, 1851. The company was organized by about seventy-five persons, with a capital stock of \$30,000, divided into shares of \$50 each. The subscribers each took from Railroad Co., the successor of the original Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad.

John S. Thayer	Fishkill	5 shares
John B. Rosa	"	2 "
Samuel A. Hayt	"	20 "
Jacob G. Van Wyck	"	5 "
Guernsey Smith	"	4 "
Bartow White	"	5 "
Lewis B. White	"	2 "
H. F. Walcott	"	2 "
James B. Brinckerhoff	"	10 "
Walter Brett	"	2 "
Catherine E. Rapalje	"	10 "
James B. Vandervoort	New York	5 "
Chauncey DeLavan	East Fishkill	10 "
Richard B. Horton	"	2 "
Wm. HasBrook	"	2 "
Alfred Storm	"	3 "
Isaac Sherwood	"	2 "
Abraham Brinckerhoff	"	5 "
Peter H. Schenck	Matteawan	6 "
D. S. Ackerman	"	2 "
W. B. Sheldon	Beekman	2 "
Charles Davies	Fishkill Landing	4 "
Louis Meyer	"	2 "
James E. Member	"	2 "
S. A. Benson	"	8 "

It was proposed to build a line from Fishkill Landing to Stormville, via Matteawan, Fishkill Village, Johnsville, Gay Head and Courtlandville, a distance of fifteen miles. The two roads leading to the river through Fishkill Landing were considered too steep for such a line, and a new road was laid out over the lands of J. P. DeWint, Martin Wiltse, Louis Meyer, Russell Dart and others. This is now Beekman street. The company also occupied an extension of Main street by continuing it straight to Matteawan over the low and swampy lands of the Teller estate instead of following the Old Road to Fishkill Village, which still passes over the higher ground to the north, where now are St. John's Church and the Methodist cemetery. The company thereupon began building the road and extended the same for about seven miles eastward into the township, setting up tollgates at certain intervals in pursuance of the charter, the most easterly one being at Brinckerhoffville. The company failed, however, to complete the road and otherwise comply with the terms of its charter. The road, too, was never kept in good order or repair and the people became exasperated and annoyed at the condition of things. The people, too, were used to the free road laid out by Madam Brett over her property from the river eastward to the limits of her lands, that is the road now in use through Matteawan, Glenham and Fishkill Village along the west side of the creek, and they looked upon the Plank Road Company as an attempt to pervert the ancient highway of Fishkill.

Litigation ensued, and according to tradition, on one occasion a mob, made up of many of the respectable people of the neighborhood, assembled on a certain night and smashed the tollgates and otherwise put an end to the further exaction of toll along the road so far as the same was built. Thereafter the road again became free.

When the electric railroad was being built over the line of Beekman street in Fishkill Landing many of the old planks were brought to the surface. The late Samuel A. Hayt of Fishkill was president of the Plank Road Company at one time and meetings were held at his store, and Augustus Hughson was secretary. Later A. J. Vandewater of Matteawan, who had been an original subscriber to the stock, became president, and made unsuccessful attempts to revive the project.

• **MATTEAWAN.** The name of this village was originally restricted to the mills. It was incorporated in 1886,¹ and now includes within

1. Willard H. Mase was the first president of the village.

its limits Byrnesville, Wiccopee and Tioronda. Local names for other neighborhoods were Glory Hill, where the Sargent Industrial School now stands, and Pancake Hollow on the east side of the creek opposite the railroad station.

The first factory in Matteawan was established in 1814 by Philip Hone (at one time Mayor of New York), and Peter A. Schenck, who had married Margaret Brett, granddaughter of Madam Brett. Hone and Schenck built the mill now belonging to the Matteawan Manufacturing Company. It was a cotton mill. Peter A. Schenck built the house now owned by the Green Fuel Economizer Co., formerly the Larch house and earlier the Joseph Blossom house. He left no children. His brother, Henry Schenck, married and lived in what is now known as the Teller house, built by Roger Brett in 1709. Henry Schenck bought this house, together with a large tract of land adjacent, from his brother-in-law, Theodorus Brett.

Joseph Blossom came to Matteawan from New York, and married Emerette, daughter of Henry Schenck, and granddaughter of the Henry Schenck above mentioned. Joseph Blossom made a fortune in the lumber trade in the South before the war. Peter H. Schenck was a nephew of Peter A. Schenck, and succeeded his uncle to the ownership and management of the mill. Peter H. Schenck married a Miss Courtney of Philadelphia. Their son, the late John P. Schenck, M.D., built the house now occupied by the Sargent Industrial School. He was a famous physician of southern Dutchess, and his professional record appears in the Medical chapter in this book.

BYRNESVILLE. This district of Fishkill is now better known as Tioronda. From the county records it appears that William Byrnes bought a tract of land comprising 274 acres, from Isaac DePeyster Teller, in June, 1792, and soon after entered into a partnership as millers with Cyrus Newlin, to whom, in September of the same year, he conveyed an undivided half interest. The deed described the property as beginning at "Fishkill Bay, adjoining the land of William Allen" (who then lived on Denning's Point) and running up the Fishkill on each side about half a mile, together with the mills and other water rights. In 1811, the partnership seems to have been dissolved, for in that year the property was partitioned between its two owners, Cyrus Newlin taking the lower mill property with fifty-one acres and

other land adjoining consisting of forty-seven acres more, excepting a small lot of one-half an acre reserved by the Tellers for a burial place. Cyrus Newlin, in the deed, is described as "of the county of Newcastle and State of Delaware." He never lived in Fishkill, though he often came there to visit his son Robert, who was the manager of his interest in the partnership and succeeded him after Cyrus died in 1824.

Both William Byrnes and Cyrus Newlin were of the "Society of Friends," commonly known as Quakers. The house where Cyrus Newlin's sons Robert and Isaac made their home was built by Madam Brett for her sister who married a DePeyster. The Newlins enlarged the house, each brother with his family having separate apartments, and there they lived until Isaac died. Robert Newlin's daughter Anna married the late William S. Verplanck.. The Newlin homestead with the adjoining land passed temporarily into the possession of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, a company which was organized soon after the Civil War. A deep cut was made across the property close to the house, making it undesirable for a residence. This company failed before rails were laid to Denning's Paint, and later was re-organized under the name of the New York & New England Railroad Co. and the terminus changed to Fishkill Landing.

WICCOPEE is an adjoining neighborhood. The name was applied to the district along the creek between Wolcott bridge and Tioronda.

Daniel Annan, a lieutenant in the War of the Revolution, bought a tract of land from the Brett estate. His purchase extended east of the creek from a point opposite the present Tioronda bridge, northeasterly along the creek to a point near the railroad station in Matteawan, thence it extended eastward into the mountains to "Solomon's Bergh" (North Beacon), thence southerly to a point in range with Tioronda—in all a tract of about 750 acres. The Daniel Annan homestead stood on the road leading to Cold Spring, east of the residence of the late Joseph Howland. The house afterwards fell into ruin, and there was built on its site the house known as "Mountain Rest," where the Misses Wagner had a boarding school for girls for a number of years, and which was discontinued about twenty years ago. Daniel Annan was buried in the cemetery of the Presbyterian Church at Brinckerhoffville. Lieutenant Annan's first wife was a Miss Van Wyck. By his second wife, Miss Allen of Quaker Hill in the town of

Pawling, he had a son, Daniel Annan, Jr., who married Margaret, daughter of Theodorus Brett. This Daniel Annan was a surgeon in the War of 1812, and he was buried in what is now St. Luke's cemetery, Matteawan. Their children were: Mrs. James W. Andrews, Mrs. Samson Adolphus Benson, and two sons, William and Alexander, the latter a captain in the Civil War.

The Oil Grounds. The district lying between the villages of Matteawan and Fishkill-on-Hudson known as the Oil Grounds takes its name from the circumstance that about 1865 petroleum oil was found flowing on the surface of the swampy land then quite extensive here. Oil and mining schemes were then rife all over the country, so it was not surprising that the people of Fishkill should become seized with the craze. An examination of the oil proved that it was the genuine article. The land was soon sold and a company organized, and thereupon pumping operations begun. The result was a complete failure. Investigation showed that the genuine petroleum had been surreptitiously brought to the spot in cans and sunk into the ground. The result was such that when prospectors walked about or ran poles down here and there, oil would constantly rise to the surface. The person who actually did this became known as the "Swamp Angel." He confessed in order to secure exemption from prosecution. A few people of prominence were implicated and several reputations suffered, but no one seems to have been sent to prison.

The house now occupied by Mr. Winthrop Sargent, known as Wodenethe, was begun by Robertson Rodgers of New York, who sold the property, before the house was fully completed, to Mr. Henry Elliott of New York. He had married a sister of Samuel Whittemore, mentioned below. In 1840 Mr. Elliott sold the property to the late Henry Winthrop Sargent, who enlarged the house and greatly embellished the grounds, which when he bought the property were a rough, somewhat sterile piece of land partially covered by a poor growth of trees. The opportunities of the place were obvious to a person of Mr. Sargent's discernment. Although an amateur, he may justly be called the originator of landscape architecture in the United States. He was a friend of Andrew J. Downing, who lived at Newburgh, where he wrote several books that made an impression in connection with the development of landscape gardening and horticulture in this country, and where he conducted numerous experiments in horticulture and

floriculture. An ingenious feature of the laying out of Wodenethe is the concealment of the boundary line, thus giving the effect of much larger area. The river, too, although nearly a half mile distant, seems to reach the grounds. Vistas were made through the trees giving superb views of the Highlands and the river.

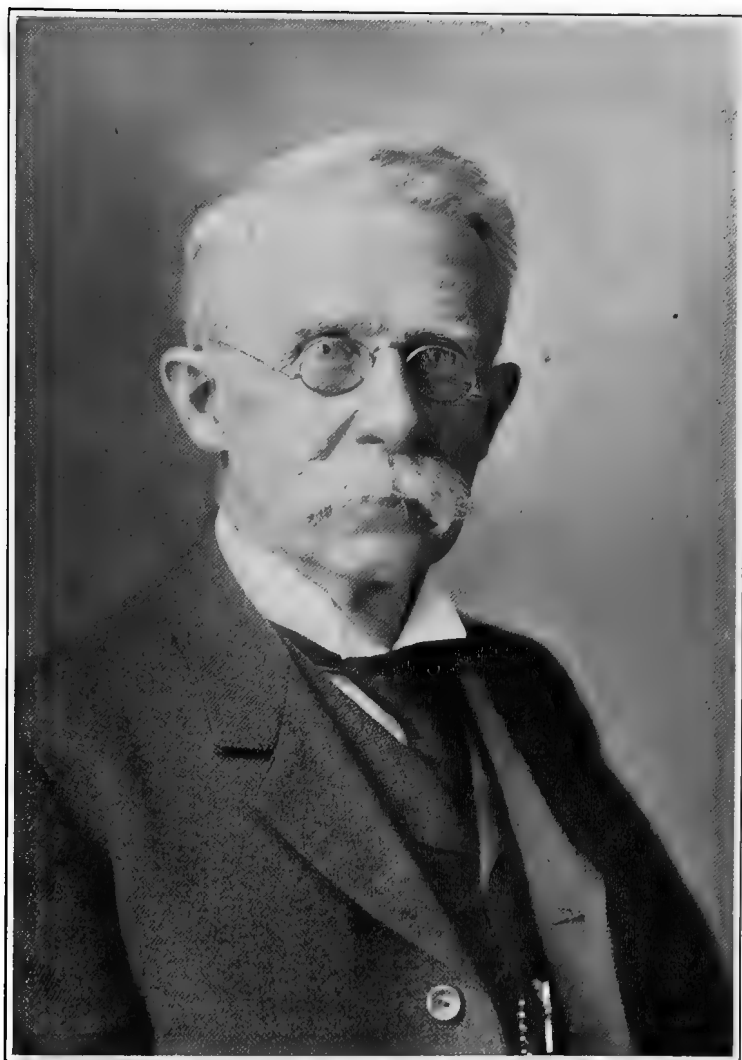
A neighbor of the late Henry Winthrop Sargent, whose place, Roseneath, also has superb views of mountain and river was the late Charles Moseley Wolcott, born 1816. He married first, Mary, daughter of Samuel C. Goodrich, who died without issue. He married second, Catharine, daughter of Henry A. Rankin, a merchant of New York.

Mr. Wolcott had extensive real estate holdings in Fishkill, including farms and village property, as well as interests in manufacturing, in which he was at one time associated with Robert G. Rankin, who also lived at Fishkill some years and built there. Mr. Wolcott, by his second marriage, had three children who lived to maturity. His son, Henry Goodrich, married Julia, daughter of the late Waldo Hutchkins; and his daughter, Katherine, married Samuel Verplanck and they now occupy Roseneath. This house was built by Lieutenant Ward of the United States Navy about seventy-five years ago. His wife was a sister of Samuel Whittemore, who married Louisa, daughter of John Peter DeWint, and lived in the Wren's Nest, a cottage with attractive grounds on the river a short distance south of the Long Dock. The place had two entrances, whence the name.

Nearby were the homes of the brothers, Davies—Henry E. at one time Judge of the Court of Appeals of this State, and Charles, a distinguished professor of mathematics at West Point and afterwards at Columbia College. The houses built by them are both standing, Prof. Davies's house being now occupied by the Wilson School, and Judge Davies's house by Daniel W. Burnham.

The house now occupied by Mrs. Douglass W. Burnham was formerly the home of William Kent, many years Judge of the Supreme Court of this State. Judge Kent was the son of Chancellor Kent. He died in 1861 and is buried near his father in St. Luke's cemetery. Other former residents of Fishkill were the preacher, Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. De LaMontague and Dr. James Sykes Rumsey.

The Denning family occupied the old house on Denning's Point, built by William Allen about a century ago. He had married Maria, the daughter of Gulian Verplanck, who had purchased the property



JOHN T. SMITH.

from the DePeyster family. This property was then known as the "Island in Fishkill Bay," as the records at Poughkeepsie attest. From this it can be inferred that originally the Point had been an island. It is probable that it was the Dennings who built a causeway, thus converting the island into a point, for they gave it the name "Presquile" (almost an island). The Dennings remained at the Point until the death of Miss Jane Denning about fifteen years ago.

Joseph Howland, who married Eliza N. Woolsey, came to Fishkill about 1855. He bought the Freeland property of over a hundred acres lying on the slope of the mountains east of the creek, where he built the house "Tioronda." On the breaking out of the Civil War Mr. Howland went to the front, where he soon attained distinction and rose to the rank of General. He was much interested in the development and improvement of the two neighboring villages, particularly Matteawan, where he established a library which bears his name. He also took an active part in the establishment of the National Bank at Fishkill-on-Hudson, as well as the Savings Bank.

Smith T. Van Buren, a son of the President, lived at Fishkill for many years. Mr. Van Buren had been Secretary of Legation under Washington Irving when he was Minister to Spain.

GLENHAM takes its name from Rocky Glen, a wild and picturesque part of the creek between Matteawan and Fishkill Village, where the water rushes through a gorge. It was here that the factories were built about 1811, and a village sprang up which soon absorbed the little hamlet of Red Rock nearby.

An interesting and well-known character of days past, who lived here, was Joe Tom, a coal black negro, a fish peddler through the week, and on Sunday a preacher. He had a stentorian voice, and possessed a fund of anecdotes, humorous as well as pathetic. Joe was an expert in smoking hams and herrings.

The Allard Anthony house on the east side of the road between Glenham and Fishkill Village, now known as the Knapp house, was built by Heinrich Knapp in 1737. The initials "H. K." could at one time be deciphered on the gable of the house. This house and adjoining farm afterwards came into the possession of the late Frederick Scofield, the uncle of Mrs. Charles Bartow. Miles Scofield, one of three brothers, came from Stamford, Conn., soon after the Revolutionary War, and settled in the Highlands below Fishkill Village.

Another brother, Lebeus, the ancestor of Mrs. Bartow, bought this land near Glenham.

FISHKILL VILLAGE dates from a period long prior to the Revolutionary War, and it sprang up like many of the old villages of New England, from houses being built along a thoroughfare near a cross road. Though picturesque with its old churches and houses of past days, its two broad, slanting streets, shaded by overhanging trees, and uniting near the Dutch Church, it lacks the "Green" of a New England town. But this want is more than offset by its proximity to the mountains, its situation at the north gate of the Highlands, through the narrow defiles of which the old turnpike passes between Albany and New York. This road was laid out two centuries ago and follows the line of the old Indian trail. Along it the stage coaches rumbled in years long past, by the old mile stones, some of which are still standing. To the west is the "Green Fly" (Dutch *Vly*), a large swamp, although it is much reduced in size since the days of the early settlers. In former times the line of the Post Road to Albany, via Wappinger's Falls and Poughkeepsie, was carried over high ground, once known as Osborn's Hill, to avoid the swamp, and it is this hill which shelters the village from the westerly winds,—cold in winter, dry and hot in summer.

Just beyond Trinity Church, the road through the village branches in two, one eastward toward Brinckerhoff and Johnsville, passing several old homesteads, and the other, the Post Road, southward through the Highlands, past the Rapelje homestead, soon to cross the Putnam County line.

The village has always been quiet and secluded, the creek even lending itself to such repose. Rapid and impetuous, above and below, yet so slow and placid is this stream as it passes through the village that it lacks the energy to turn the wheel for a mill. The coming of the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad forty years ago roused the old place from its slumbers and a few factories sprang up, but they soon languished and finally gave up the ghost. In 1876 a great fire ravaged the town, destroying many of the old style wooden buildings, which have since been replaced by brick ones. Fifty years ago Benjamin Aymar, Judge Jackson and other families from the city of New York spent the summer months at the village. Later the Aymar place was occupied by the distinguished engineer, Oliver W. Barnes, until his death.

Other residents of two or three generations back were: J. W. Oppie, counsellor-at-law, and Miss Oppie; Mrs. Chatterton; Hon. J. L. Jackson, whose house was on the corner of the Post Road where it turns west; C. A. Jackson lived further down the road leading to Matteawan and the river; I. E. Cotheal lived in the Rapelje house of his ancestors, now owned by Mr. W. T. Blodgett. There was a boarding school for girls, and another for boys. Dr. Lewis H. White was practicing medicine, and J. E. Van Steenburgh was cashier of the bank, then a prosperous concern. Samuel Hayt was a wool dealer with a large county business, and Charles Burnham was a carriage maker.

BAXTERTOWN is a small hamlet on a by-road two miles to the west of Fishkill Village. It is mostly occupied by negroes, in whom flows blood of the Wappinger Indians. As the settlers came in and occupied the best of the land the Indians were relegated to the poorer land of the interior, for they did not take to agriculture, and intermarrying with the negroes who were originally brought into the country as slaves they merged with them, and thus lost their identity. Many of the Fishkill negroes bear Indian features and some of them Indian traits. The Catskill family of Baxtertown is an illustration of this—old Harry was a well-built and handsome man with straight hair and almost no negro features. Harry would work on the farm for a few days in the "hay and harvest," then the blood of the old Wappinger would begin to stir, and he was off to stream and forest with rod and gun, leaving his wife Maria as the bread winner to do cooking in the kitchens of some of the old families.

About two miles south of Fishkill Village on the old Post Road is a monument, erected October 14, 1897, by the Melzingah Chapter Daughters American Revolution, to mark the spot where were buried the soldiers who died in large numbers, of diseases, while in camp here during the Revolution. The tablet on the monument reads as follows:

1776-1783
IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF THE BRAVE MEN
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR THEIR COUNTRY
DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
AND WHOSE REMAINS REPOSE IN THE ADJOINING FIELD.

Washington expected that the British would force their way northward through the Highlands, so he reinforced himself strongly against them in this neighborhood. A short distance below, on the Post Road,

where the valley is narrow, earth-works were thrown up against the enemy's advance. They, too, have been marked by an appropriate tablet, viz.:

ON THE HILLS BACK OF THIS STONE STOOD THREE
BATTERIES GUARDING THIS PASS

1776-1783

MELZINGAH CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION
1902.

The "Battle of Fishkill" never took place, however, and other places reaped the glory in the achievement of our independence.

West of this road, on the mountains, is the monument on North Beacon to commemorate the burning of signal fires on North and South Beacons during the War of the Revolution, erected by Melzingah Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, July 4th, 1900.

BRINCKERHOFF. About two miles northeast of Fishkill Village is the hamlet of Brinckerhoff, named from the family which had two homesteads in the neighborhood, that of Derrick being near the old Presbyterian Church and the Star Mills, while John Brinckerhoff's was further up the Fishkill near its confluence with the Sprout.

At the gate of the Derrick Brinckerhoff homestead, now owned by his descendant, Mr. Frank Brinckerhoff, formerly stood the Presbyterian Church, built in the eighteenth century. It was here that Chancellor Kent's father used to preach frequently on his way from his home in Putnam County to Poughkeepsie. The church in those days, and until it was destroyed by fire about forty years ago, had a considerable congregation, but with its destruction the congregation scattered among other churches in the neighborhood and no new building was erected. The adjacent graveyard, now known as the Rom-bout cemetery, contains the old graves of early settlers of the neighborhood.

In 1902 Melzingah Chapter, D. A. R., erected a tablet with an inscription as follows:

ON THE KNOLL STOOD THE "MIDDLE CHURCH" (PRESBYTERIAN)
• BUILT 1747—RE-BUILT 1830—BURNED 1866. USED
AS A MILITARY HOSPITAL DURING
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The same chapter of D. A. R., in June, 1905, erected a tablet to preserve the story of the old mills, which reads:

STAR MILLS.
BUILT BY ABRAM BRINCKERHOFF
BURNED ABOUT 1777 AND RE-BUILT BY THE ORDER
OF GENERAL WASHINGTON WHILE THE TROOPS
WERE ENCAMPED AT FISHKILL.

Near the graveyard is a monument erected May 30th, 1898, by the Lafayette Post, N. Y. G. A. R., to commemorate Lafayette's illness and sojourn during the Revolution when he was the guest of Colonel Brinckerhoff. General Daniel Butterfield and Henry Tremain, Esq., made addresses on the occasion of the dedication.

CHURCHES.

THE DUTCH CHURCH, Fishkill Village. According to the late T. Van Wyck Brinckerhoff, the Dutch Church at Poughkeepsie was the first church that was built in Dutchess County. The exact year of building is not so apparent. Probably about 1720. The writer adds that the church at Fishkill was built in 1731. "The petition to his excellency, John Montgomery, Esq., states 'that the members of said congregation have agreed amongst themselves to erect and build a convenient church, to the public worship of God, nigh the said Fishkill Creek.' The glebe land for the first church at Fishkill, which by the way was the first church built on the Rombout Patent, was given by Madam Brett and by Johannis Terboss. For twenty years it was the only church in the Patent. It was attended on alternate Sabbath mornings, by people living far in the interior beyond Hopewell and Hackensack. For, beside Poughkeepsie, there was no other church, at that day on the east side of the Hudson, above the Highlands, unless in the vicinity of Albany. Whenever, therefore, the preacher lifted his voice at Fishkill, it was the only voice, the only open pulpit in all that land. Rev. Cornelius Van Schie was the first pastor of the churches of Fishkill and Poughkeepsie. He was duly installed over this field of labor on the 4th of October, 1731. He removed to Albany in 1738. He was succeeded by the Rev. Benjamin Meinema, the second pastor of the two churches. * * * Mr. Meinema was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Van Nist, in November, 1758. But little is known of Mr. Van Nist. He only lived to retain his charge three years, and

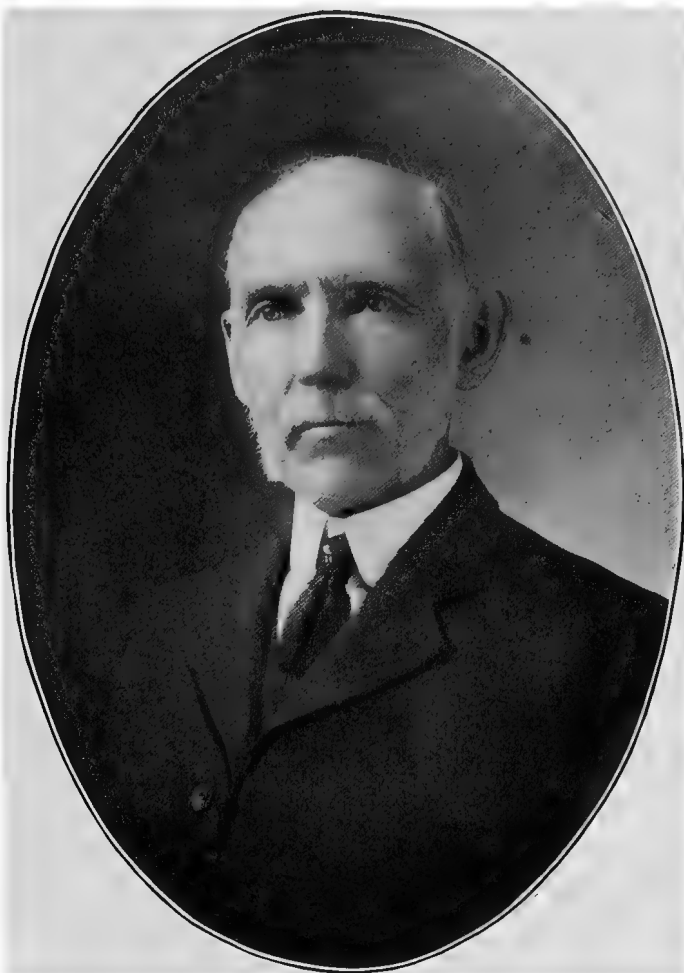
died in early manhood in 1761. He was buried in the ground adjoining the church." Rev. Reginald Duffield is the present pastor.

A dominie of the Dutch Church, Fishkill, of the eighteenth century, who should not be forgotten was Dr. Rysdyck (or Rysdike); he was pastor of the church there from 1772 to 1790. Brinckerhoff says of him:

"About this time Dr. Rysdike discontinued his charge over the Poughkeepsie congregation, devoting his time to Fishkill, Hopewell and New Hackensack. He died in 1790, and was buried under the spire of the church at New Hackensack, the floor being removed for that purpose. He was considered in his day one of the most accomplished preachers and scholars in America. The classics were as familiar to him as his own Holland tongue, and he was, also, a thorough Oriental Hebrew scholar. Educated in the best universities abroad, the accomplishments of the gentleman and the scholar were so blended as to be inseparable. His affability and address are to this day spoken of, and his appearance is said to have been very imposing. In person the Doctor was rather stoutly made, and, as was the custom of that day, rode through his charge on horseback. He always wore a cocked hat and wig, and invariably lifted his hat from his head in passing anyone, and gave them a friendly salutation. Upon Sabbath mornings he would ride to the church door and dismount, handing his horse to the sexton, who stood in readiness waiting his coming."

From the tablet on the Dutch Church, placed on the occasion of the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary, we learn that it was organized in 1716—Building erected in 1731—Provincial Convention met here 1776—Military Prison during the Revolution—Enlarged 1786—Remodeled 1806-'20-'54-'82.

The graveyard of the Dutch Church contains many interesting tombstones. The inscription on the earlier ones are in old Dutch. They mark the graves of the families of Van Voorhis, Brinckerhoff and others. Here, too, lies the bodies of the Rapelje, Swartwout, Verplanck, DuBois and Mesier and other early settlers of the Township. The late Eliás Van Voorhis, in his family history, has written on this graveyard, and later Miss Laura Rosa of Fishkill also published a valuable article on the same subject. Many of the inscriptions on the early Brinckerhoff gravestones, tending to become ruinous were placed on the walls inside the church by the late Abram DuBois, a noted physician of New York. Dr. DuBois was a native of Fishkill and much interested in its history and development. He was a liberal donor in aid of the Rural Cemetery.



McCurtis's

TRINITY CHURCH, Fishkill Village.¹ To find the origin of this parish we must go back to the year 1756, when this State was a province under the sovereignty of Great Britain. At that time the Rev. Samuel Seabury was one of the Missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (a body established in this country by the Church of England). He had settled at Hempstead, Long Island, for more than ten years when he rode on horseback up into Dutchess County to found the church in this region. He had been a student at Yale, but ended by taking his degree at Harvard in 1724, and in August, 1730, he was ordained a priest by the Bishop of London. After staying in England two years he went by appointment to New London, Connecticut, his native place, there he remained ten years before taking up his charge at St. George's Church, Hempstead. Owing to the acrimony which existed on Long Island at that time between the various sects, in which Dr. Seabury took no part whatever, he decided to leave that part of the country and become a missionary.

Dutchess County in 1756 had a population of 14,157 people, and included within its boundaries all of Putnam and a good part of Columbia counties. On Dr. Seabury's arrival he was entertained for several days at the house of Judge Terbos, and afterwards by the courtesy of the Dutch minister and the deacons he held services in their church. As many as three hundred people attended, coming from many miles away, several of whom offered to aid Dr. Seabury in the purchase of a glebe and the erection of a church. An unfortunate dispute arose with the churchmen at Poughkeepsie over the right to use these subscriptions. It was settled, however, in favor of Fishkill, whereupon the building which is now standing was erected. The land on which the church stands was given in September, 1767, and pledges for the erection of a church were not fully completed until 1769.

The tablet placed on Trinity Church on the occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its foundation tells us: Founded by Samuel Seabury in communion with the Church of England, 1756—Building erected about 1760—Rev. John Beardsley, first rector, October 26, 1776. Occupied by New York Provincial Convention which removed from White Plains, September 3, 1776.—Used as a Hospital by the Army of Washington until disbanded, June 2, 1783.

1. Extracts from an historical address by Rev. Joseph Ivie, a former rector.

At a vestry meeting of Trinity Church, Fishkill, held November 2, 1796, the following vestrymen were present: Jeremiah Green, Benjamin Snider, John F. Carman, John Southard, Greenlief Street, Francis Peyer, Daniel C. Verplanck. The present rector is the Rev. Clinton Durant Drumm.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH at Fishkill-on-Hudson, was established in 1813, as an offshoot of the present church at Fishkill Village, which the growth of population on the river warranted. Among the principal donors of land and money was John Peter DeWint, also the Wiltse, Brett, Van Vliet, Verplanck, Cromwell, Bogardus, Crosby, Brinckerhoff, Purdy and other families.

The name of the first pastor does not appear on the records, but the Rev. Cornelius Westbrook was in charge from 1819 to 1823. His successors were Rev. William S. Heyer, 1823-'51; Rev. J. Howard Suydam, 1852-'63; Rev. Joseph Kimball, 1863-'65; Rev. Martin L. Berger, 1865-'70; Rev. Charles W. Fritts, 1871-'99; Rev. Edward A. MacCullum, 1899—.

In 1860 the old church was replaced by the present building, during the pastorate of the Rev. J. H. Suydam, who was very active during the Civil War in arousing the patriotism of the people of this neighborhood, and instrumental in organizing relief societies of various kinds.

Within the past year a tablet has been placed in the church in memory of Dr. Fritts, testifying to his long, useful and honored services both for his church and the community.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES. The following review of the Methodist Episcopal Society in Matteawan and Fishkill Landing was furnished by the Rev. Arthur Thompson, recently pastor at the former place.

In 1819 a surveyor, afterward editor of the *Poughkeepsie Eagle*, found Methodist societies of considerable strength along the eastern border of Fishkill, and in the adjoining towns of Kent and Patterson in Putnam County. Already a large camp-meeting had been established in the vicinity.

For several years prior to 1819, meetings were usually held in the Tilloft and Ketchum neighborhood, a short distance from Matteawan, on the east side of the creek. An old stone house, formerly occupied

by the family of John Tillott, was appropriated to that purpose. Services were held occasionally at the house or barn on the farm of Mr. Ketchum, now owned by Mr. John R. Maddock.

In 1819 the usual meeting place was changed to the school house west of the creek, and located on the old road about midway between Matteawan and the Landing near the old Methodist cemetery.

During the earlier years this field was included in the Dutchess Circuit, which required a six weeks' journey of its pastors in order to cover the field. In 1819 it was changed to a four weeks' appointment. On the opening of the new road or Main street, a site was selected for a church edifice.

On March 29th, 1824, a meeting was held in the school house, and a board of trustees was elected for the Methodist Episcopal Church in Fishkill, consisting of Gerardius De Forest, John Tillott, Henry McDonald, Jacob Cooper, and William Doughty.

The building was erected and dedicated in the fall of 1824. On the day of dedication sermons were preached by Rev. Mr. Washburn of Poughkeepsie; Rev. Mr. Cochran, one of the circuit preachers, and Rev. William S. Hyer, pastor of the Reformed Church. The consistory of this society closed their own church for this occasion.

In the spring of 1825 this appointment was made a station. Services were held in the Main street church until after the division of the society in 1860. The last service was held Sunday, February 3rd, 1861. The building was sold to Horatio N. Swift, and used as a public hall for many years. It was while occupied by the Roman Catholics and known as St. John's Church that it burned, February 12, 1890.

Previous to the division of the church in 1860, the society came to be known as the Matteawan Methodist Church. The Fishkill Landing portion of the divided society purchased a Presbyterian Church which was to be sold at foreclosure, and improved it for their church home. The Matteawan people secured a lot where the Newburgh, Dutchess & Connecticut station now stands. The corner stone was laid October 13, 1860, and the building dedicated January 16, 1862. This was a brick structure seating four hundred persons in the auditorium, having lecture and class rooms below, and cost \$7,000. The new Matteawan society began with a roll of 115 members. In 1869 the building of the N. D. & C. railroad compelled the abandonment of

the church building, which was sold to the company. St. Anna's Episcopal Church building was then purchased and torn down.

The corner stone of the present structure was laid August 3, 1869. The building was completed at a cost of \$37,000 and dedicated May 7, 1870. Toward the cost of the property \$10,000 net proceeds from the sale of the former church was applied. Nearly \$10,000 was pledged on the day of dedication. A substantial reduction was made in the indebtedness during the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Loge (1871-'72). There yet remained a mortgage of \$12,000, when Rev. J. J. Dean began the securing of pledges October 16, 1878. The whole amount was finally secured and the mortgage was paid under the pastorate of Rev. C. R. North, August 18, 1880.

The parsonage is located on North street, and is free of all indebtedness. The church building on Main street is one of the finest specimens of semi-Gothic architecture along the Hudson river. The membership numbers about three hundred and seventy.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Matteawan. In August, 1907, this church celebrated its "Diamond Jubilee." On this occasion a historic address was delivered by the Rev. Paul Stratton, and Mr. Joseph N. Badeau wrote a historic sketch, both of which were published in the *Fishkill Standard* soon afterwards. From these sources the following information is gathered:

Seventy-five years ago the Presbyterian Church began when the "Presbytery of North River" met in the little schoolroom over the Matteawan store. The existence of the society goes back much further than this for it appears, according to the early records, that "a number of the inhabitants of Matteawan and its vicinity met and formed a society by the name of the First Presbyterian Society at Matteawan." On this occasion twenty-four persons signed their names to the roll and these became charter members. They continued to meet in the upper part of the old Matteawan store and were first preached to by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong. These quarters soon proving too small, "the Presbytery of North River" met on the 27th of August, 1833, and organized the first Presbyterian Church in Matteawan, and thereupon, in response to a petition which was subscribed by a great number of people, a building was erected on the same ground on which the present building now stands—a building which stood for thirty-eight years thereafter.

About 1870 it became evident that the old building was no longer large enough to suit the increased size of the congregation and steps were thereupon taken for the erection of another building. Plans were prepared by the celebrated architect, Richard M. Hunt, of New York. The committee to raise the funds consisted of Miss Violet Gordon, Messrs. James M. Taylor, Robert Gordon, William H. Laurens and Mrs. Thomas J. Way. The result was that on the 17th day of July, 1872, the building was completed and dedicated.

Among those who subscribed liberally to the fund were Gen. Joseph Howland, Robert H. Halgin and Willard H. Mase. The last pastor of the old church was the late Dr. F. R. Masters, who, however, to the regret of all was never able to preach in the new church. The first minister who officiated there was the Rev. J. L. Scott. The Rev. Dr. Wickham was the first pastor; Dr. Irenaeus Prime was pastor for one year, being followed by the Rev. Sylvester Eaton. Then came Dr. Van Zandt, who was followed by the Rev. James Harkness, D.D., and later Mr. Davies and Dr. Carver.

Mr. Theodore Van Vliet was a trustee of the church for thirty-four years.

On the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the church the Rev. Thomas Reeves was then pastor, when the occasion was appropriately recognized by services in the church. The Rev. Frank M. Carson succeeded Mr. Reeves, remaining for five years. The Rev. Plato T. Jones succeeded him, remaining for eleven years, and he in turn was succeeded by the Rev. Paul Stratton.

The Rev. Mr. Carr has recently become pastor of the church.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Matteawan. The church of the parish which is now known as St. Luke's was built in June, 1870, under the rectorship of the Rev. Henry E. Duncan. The land consisting of twelve acres was given by Judge Henry E. Davies, in memory of his son, Colonel C. T. Davies, and the ground for the building was broken on the 10th of August, 1868. On the 17th of October of the same year a corner stone was laid by the Rev. Dr. J. J. Robertson, a former rector of the parish, when it was known as St. Anna's, and on the 15th of December of the following year the church bell was first rung.

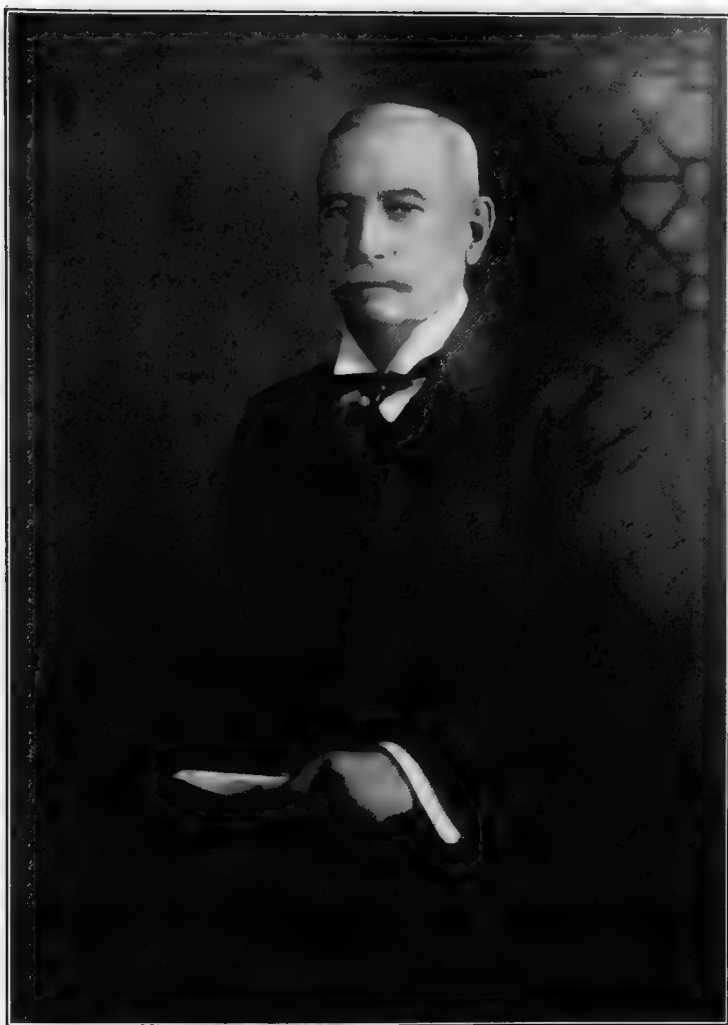
The architecture of the church and the laying out of the grounds were intrusted to the late Henry W. Sargent, to whose good taste and judgment the parishioners readily deferred. The late Frederick C.

Withers, whose first wife was Miss Emily DeWint, was selected as the architect. Owing to the great cost of the church a large debt was carried for several years; but during the rectorship of Dr. Bartlett these incumbrances were discharged so that on the 17th of October, 1879, the church was consecrated by Bishop Potter.

On the completion of the church in 1870 the officers were: Rev. Henry E. Duncan, Rector; James S. Rumsey and John B. Seaman, Wardens; Cornelius Van Tine, John J. Monell, John VanderBurgh, Adrian V. Knevels, Henry Slack, James Wade, Smith T. Van Buren and Winthrop Sargent, Vestrymen. During this year a school house and rectory also were built on the new grounds. In 1887 the new rectory was burned and the rector, Rev. Henry Bedinger, and his family barely escaped with their lives. A great part of the parish records and other property were lost in this fire. It followed immediately after the great affliction which the rector was compelled to suffer in the death of two of his children within a few days of each other.

On the 9th day of June, 1895, the parish appropriately commemorated the twenty-fifth anniversary of completion of the church. As a matter of fact, however, the parish was then nearly sixty-three years old, for St. Luke's is but the successor to, or rather the same as, St. Anna's parish, for when the vestry of the latter church determined to move from the center of the village in Matteawan, owing to the building of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, it seemed wise to give a new name to the parish. When St. Anna's was torn down and St. Luke's was built no other change took place in the parish or among the communicants. St. Anna's stood on the site of the present Methodist Church. It was built of brick and about sixty-five feet long and thirty-six feet wide. It was in the Grecian temple style of architecture, with six white columns on the front, and faced north.

The new parish of St. Anna's was one of the daughters of old Trinity, at Fishkill Village, and the work of establishing this parish was begun before 1832 by Miss Hannah Teller and her sister Margaret, who afterwards married Robert Van Kleeck, the first rector. These good women lived in their ancestral home, the Brett house, and there had a Sunday-school, which afterwards assembled over the Matteawan store. Services were soon held there. Mr. Robert Van Kleeck was the lay reader for the new parish and he continued with them until



OLIVER WELDON BARNES.

October, 1832. During the succeeding winter Professor Hackley, of West Point, took his place. Mr. Van Kleeck was afterwards ordained and became the first rector. The present rector is the Rev. George Herbert Toop.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Fishkill-on-Hudson. "The beginning of the movement which resulted in the establishment of this church," says Rev. Mr. George A. Green, the present rector, "takes one back to the year 1870, when the Rev. Henry E. Duncan, rector of St. Luke's Church, Matteawan, held a service over the First National Bank, on January 6th. May 15th, 1870, saw the formation of a Sunday-school which became incorporated under the name of the 'Teachers' Association of Fishkill Landing.' This organization developed into a self supporting parish. The Sunday-school, under the direction of the late George A. Seaman, was most successful, the books at times containing the names of 170 scholars and 15 teachers. The Sunday-school removed from the bank building in October of 1875, to what became known as the DeWint street chapel. Nineteen years later the property on South avenue between Main and Beacon streets, with a building thereon, was purchased for \$3,500, and the first service held December 2, 1894. During the occupancy of both these buildings the work (of a 'mission' sort) was conducted under the oversight of the rectors of St. Luke's."

"In 1898 definite efforts were made to organize an independent parish, and in the spring of 1899, St. Andrew's Church obtained its charter from the State. July 3rd its first vestry was elected. Church Wardens, James M. DeGarmo, George H. Williams, M.D.; Vestrymen, John P. Rider, Ralph S. Tompkins, John F. VanTine, Charles H. Seaman, Ferris C. Shahan, Andrew Bleakley. Its first rector, Rev. Joseph Cameron, entered upon his duties September 21st of the same year. Almost immediately steps were taken looking to the erection of a church, and May 4th, 1900, the first sod for its foundation was turned. January 6th, 1901, the new church was opened for divine service. Through the kindness of Mr. John P. Rider, a rectory became possible and was built in 1903, adjoining the church. The whole property represents an outlay of \$27,000."

An historical sketch of the Catholic churches will be found in another chapter.

INDUSTRIES OF FISHKILL.

Mention has already been made *passim* of the various enterprises of the town since the days of Madam Brett, who may justly be called the founder of them. It is now proposed to give a brief history of the other and later industries, banks, etc., that have tended to develop the town.

Matteawan and Fishkill Landing are now supplied by water from the mountains, the ponds, dams, pipes and plant generally, having been purchased by the village of Matteawan about five or six years ago, when the private enterprise failed. This was the Fishkill and Matteawan Water Company, which about fifteen years ago began operations in the valley south of the North Beacon, by building reservoirs on the stream which passes into the river over the beautiful cascade and glen known as Melzingah. A few years afterwards, the company acquired land on the mountains on the north slope of the North Beacon and there impounded a considerable body of water on the stream which passes through Matteawan under the name of Dry Brook. When the village of Matteawan took over both these properties, an arrangement was made with the village of Fishkill Landing to take part of the water and purvey it to the inhabitants at cost. On the whole the scheme has worked well, and when the contemplated improvements are made to the entire plant there will be a satisfactory solution of the water question, and a most important one it has become, owing to the system of sewers which the two villages have recently installed. Events of this kind are tending to bring them together, and many years will not elapse before they are consolidated into one municipality.

The gas and electric light works are operated by private capital. Principally through the enterprise and activity of the Hon. John T. Smith an electric railroad was opened about ten years ago, connecting the ferry at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson with Matteawan and Fishkill Village. The power is taken from the creek, supplemented by steam. The electric light plant, which is also largely due to Mr. Smith, has since been consolidated with the electric railway and the combined companies furnish power to several of the industries of the neighborhood.

The historic beacons of the Fishkill mountains have recently been made easily accessible by the building of an inclined railway, such as

has been in successful operation on the Catskill mountains for several years past. The construction of commodious buildings for a summer pleasure resort has brought large numbers of tourists to the mountains and also enabled them to be readily enjoyed by the inhabitants of the town, and the increase in the number of tourists has warranted the opening of a firstclass hotel within the past year. For the inception and successful operation of this enterprise the town is indebted to Mr. Weldon F. Weston, his brother, the late W. H. Weston of Newburgh, and to Mr. Eugene S. Whitney and some others from New Hampshire.

The following historical review of the *industries, banks and transportation* is from the pen of Mr. Theodore Brinckerhoff, president of the Matteawan National Bank.

The first mill was erected by Madam Brett near the mouth of the Fishkill Creek. This mill served not only all the inhabitants of the Rombout Patent, but also a portion of Orange County, grain being brought across the river in boats to be ground at that mill.

The next mill was erected on the Brinckerhoff lands a few miles east of Fishkill Village. Two brothers of that name came from Long Island in 1718, and purchased two thousand acres of land of Madam Brett. During the Revolutionary War this mill was owned and operated by Derick Brinckerhoff, who was very prominent in organizing and supplying the Continental troops with provisions and forage. Washington, in passing to and from the department of the east, made his house his stopping place, and LaFayette was confined to his hospitable mansion by illness for six weeks. The room which he occupied was kept intact when the rest of the house was torn down to make room for a more commodious mansion. This incident has been commemorated by the erection of a monument on the lawn by Lafayette Post, G. A. R., of New York, who dedicated it with appropriate ceremonies on Decoration Day, 1898.

It is said that Colonel Derick became somewhat inquisitive in regard to the movements of the troops, when Washington asked him "if he could keep a secret." On being assured that he could, Washington replied that he also could. This mill was burned during the war and tradition relates it was rebuilt by the soldiers stationed near Fishkill,

for the purpose of supplying flour for the troops. This mill is still in existence, and is owned and occupied by Alexander Dudley.

Colonel Derick Brinckerhoff, like all others of the name in America, was a descendant of Joris Brinckerhoff and Susannah, his wife, who came from Flushing, Holland, and settled at Newton, L. I., in 1638. Five hundred acres of this purchase of the Brinckerhoffs still remain in the family, being owned and occupied by Frank Brinckerhoff. Another of the old Brinckerhoff houses was the homestead of Colonel John Brinckerhoff, now owned and occupied by Myers Brownell. Its date of erection as indicated by large iron letters inserted in a stone in the wall, was 1738.

~ The next mill was the Schenck mill, erected by Abraham H. Schenck in the year 1800.) This mill did a large business grinding grain, and much of its product in early days was shipped to New York. It is still in existence, near the railroad station.

Later, Joseph Byrnes and Robert Newlin erected a mill on the navigable waters of the Fishkill Creek. They dug a canal from the old Madam Brett dam, nearly a quarter of a mile, to convey water to their wheel. This mill burned in the late thirties. Messrs. Byrnes and Newlin dissolved partnership and each built a brick structure, Mr. Newlin continuing in the milling business and Mr. Byrnes' mill being used for the manufacture of white lead.

The presidential campaign of 1840 was carried on with great zeal and earnestness, the principal dividing line being the tariff, the Whigs advocating a high protective tariff and the Democrats one for revenue only. The Whigs had nominated General William Henry Harrison for President, mainly on account of his popularity as an Indian fighter. He had subdued Tecumseh, the ablest Indian of his generation, at the battle of Tippecanoe, and for that reason the admirers of Harrison had given him the name of that battle. The country rang with the plaudits of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," and from the fact that General Harrison was born or supposed to have been born in a log cabin, that was made the emblem of the party. The Whigs of Fishkill had erected their log cabin and had met to dedicate it. Speakers and music (and it was said hard cider too) were provided in abundance, but a little incident occurred that placed a damper on their enthusiasm. Some one, supposed to be of the opposite political party, had procured the bladder of a skunk and placed it in the cabin,

and when it was stepped on, anyone acquainted with the pungency, all pervadingism and persistency of that perfume can imagine the deep disgust and indignation of the partisans in and around that cabin.

The Whigs won that election, and as they had been for twelve long years outside the breastworks, they hastened to carry out their principles.

A high tariff was soon enacted and then came a wild rush to get into manufacturing, largely the spinning and weaving of cotton goods. New mills were erected wherever water power could be procured, as steam had not as yet been used to any extent on land as a source of power. Flouring mills were dismantled and cotton machinery installed. Both the Newlin and Byrnes mills underwent this transformation, George Pine and associates in the one, and John Brown and Epenetus Crosby in the other. They had hardly got in operation when the Democrats came into power in 1844 and with them the reduction of the rates of duty. This fact, together with the overproduction, drove many of these new ventures to the wall and among them the Pine and Brown mills. They were again stripped of their machinery and laid idle for a number of years, when Mr. Sleight fitted them up as flouring mills. He brought his wheat from the west in canal boats and elevated it directly into the mills, as the raising of wheat had been largely discontinued in the Hudson Valley, having followed the Star of Empire, and Rochester was the largest producer of flour in the United States, the magnificent water power of the Genesee River being used for this purpose. Mr. Sleight's enterprise did not prove a success and he was succeeded by Mr. Coleman. During his occupancy, which was not a long one, the mills burned, September 9th, 1862, and have never been rebuilt.

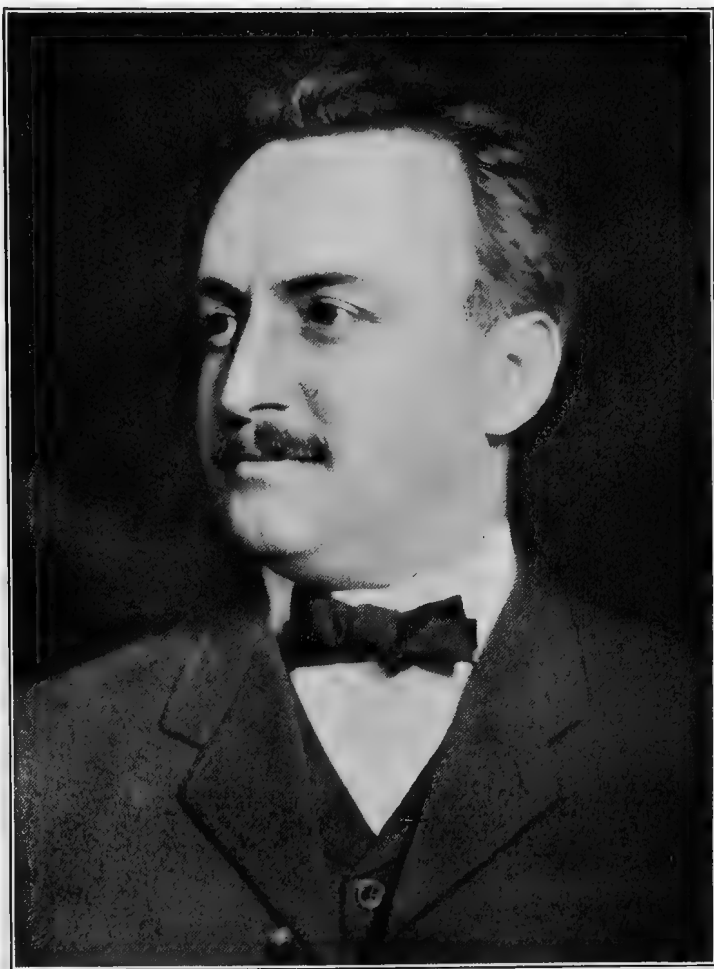
During the cotton craze of 1841 and '42 Robert G. Rankin and Mr. Freeland, his brother-in-law, erected a dam and factory at Wiccopee, about a quarter of a mile south of the Matteawan Works. During the collapse of the cotton spinning business this factory was turned over to Charles M. Wolcott. He sold it in 1858 to the New York Rubber Company. This concern was organized in 1852 for the purpose of making rubber belting and toys, under the Goodyear patents, and removed to this point from Staten Island. It has been excellently managed, has paid good dividends to its stockholders, and been very liberal to its employees. Mr. John P. Rider is president of the company.

The Glenham mill was organized by Peter H. Schenck, John Jacob Astor, Philip Hone, Dr. Bartow White and others in the year 1822.

They built a factory for the manufacture of woolen goods. Mr. Schenck was its first president and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Russell Dart, Sr., and he in turn was succeeded by his son, Russell Dart, Jr. The company operated their factory with varied success until the breaking out of the Civil War, when the demand for indigo blue goods to clothe the army became so great that the company were compelled to enlarge their mill to many times its former capacity. In addition many tenements were built during the inflated period. Between 1862-1873 or soon after the latter date, the company having expended a large share of their profits in brick and mortar and costly machinery, was unable to stand the shock of the financial panic and the general drop of prices in rough material and finished goods and was compelled to make an assignment September 29th, 1873, with liabilities of \$700,000, assets \$300,000 in stock and material. B. Platt Carpenter, a lawyer of Poughkeepsie, was the assignee, but subsequently a commissioner in bankruptcy was appointed, and under his direction the property was sold to A. T. Stewart, the noted New York dry goods man, for \$190,000—only a portion of its cost. This sale included not only the original Glenham factory, about one hundred tenements and a farm on the east side of the creek, but also the site of the former Rocky Glen Cotton Mills which had been acquired from Garner & Co. by the Glenham Company, and also several smaller factories at Groveville. Mr. Stewart kept the mills in operation and also built at Groveville in 1876 large and costly factories for the manufacture of carpets.

These buildings were equipped with the best and most modern machinery that money could buy. They had hardly got in successful operation when by the death of Mr. Stewart the property by some means came into the possession of Judge Hilton & Sons. Soon after the Hilton blight fell on all this property, the original factory at Glenham was allowed to fall into ruins, the machinery sold for junk, and where was once heard the whirl of the looms and the voices of hundreds of operatives earning their daily bread, is now heard nothing but the crash of falling ruins and the roar of the waters of the creek as they pass on unused and unutilized.

The Groveville mills, owing to their newness and strength, have so



JAMES G. MEYER.

far escaped a similar fate. They ceased operations in the fall of 1893 and have never resumed; the machinery for the most part has been sold for junk. How long, O men, how long is this Dog in the Manger policy to be continued? How long are these natural resources of the town to be wasted and the splendid property which A. T. Stewart built up allowed to go to decay and ruin?

The Matteawan Company, organized in 1812 by Peter H. Schenck, J. J. Astor, Philip Hone and others, erected the stone cotton mill in 1814, as attested by the inscription in the wall. The company was reorganized in 1825, and shortly thereafter they built the machine shop and foundry on the east side of the creek, devoted largely to the production of cotton machinery. In 1848 and '49 they built two locomotives for the Hudson River Railroad Company. The company made an assignment to Robert G. Rankin and Robert Carver. The property and assets were sold in the same year by John A. C. Gray, the receiver, to the Matteawan Manufacturing and Machine Co., of which Samuel B. Schenck was president and manager. The property on the east side of the creek was sold under a mortgage held by Charles M. Wolcott, and purchased by him. This sale was set aside by the court in justice to the creditors. At a second sale Mr. Wolcott purchased the stone cotton mill and the property known as the Clay mill farther up the creek, together with several outbuildings. Mr. Wolcott disposed of the property to John Falconer, who operated it under the name of the Seamless Clothing Manufacturing Co., in which he was associated with Mr. William Carroll. The company failed in 1876, and the concern subsequently resumed business under the name of William Carroll & Co. Mr. Carroll was obliged to suspend payment in 1883, but a few years later liquidated all claims at one hundred cents on the dollar, and has since continued successfully in the manufacture of wool and straw hats.

The Rothery File Works was established in 1835 by John Rothery, who came from Yorkshire, England. Mr. Rothery was the first to manufacture *new* files in America. After the business had outgrown several shops, Mr. Rothery, in company with his sons John and William, purchased property in Tioronda avenue, and erected a commodious plant. In 1873 they erected another large building, which was destroyed by fire October 28, 1886. It was rebuilt and leased by the Rotherys to Messrs. Rockwell & Son for a silk factory. The Roth-

erys had no faith in machine-made files, and refused to thus equip their plant. They were eventually compelled to give up the business, as they could not compete in price with the machine-made file.

The Fishkill Landing Machine Co. was incorporated February 17, 1853, to engage in the manufacture of stationary and marine engines, and a general machine business. The original capital was \$25,000. The company was composed of some seventeen individuals, mostly residents of Matteawan, who had been employed by the Matteawan Co. as iron workers.

The Matteawan Manufacturing Co. was organized in 1864, with a capital of \$150,000, for the manufacture of fine wool hats. This industry is one of the largest of its kind in the State, and is fully described in Part II of this work, together with various other industries of the town, including the New York Rubber Co., the Green Fuel Economizer Co., the Fishkill Landing Machine Co., the Dutchess Hat Works, the Dutchess Tool Works, and the A. V. Rockwell Silk Mills.

The Fishkill and Matteawan Water Works was organized in 1885, the late Wm. H. Van Vliet being its promoter, and Taintor & Holt, bankers of New York City, its financial agents. They purchased twenty acres of land of Catherine and Theodore Brinckerhoff, and built a dam across the Melzingah stream nearly four hundred feet above tidewater, laid mains to the villages and two years later constructed another dam farther up the stream. These two reservoirs not being sufficient to meet the growing necessities of the villages, another one was constructed on the east side of Mt. Beacon with an independent outlet. On the morning of the 14th day of July, 1897, about 2 A. M., after several days of rain, a cloudburst struck the upper dam at Melzingah and tore a great hole in it. The imprisoned waters rushed down the gorge, breaking through the lower dam and carrying everything before it—rocks weighing ten tons that had laid in the ravine since the glacial period were hurled like pebbles before the rush of waters to a distance of five hundred feet. Bridges were carried away, and at Timoneyville tenements were wrecked and seven persons drowned. This disaster crippled the company, and after repairing the lower dam they offered it for sale, and it was purchased by a syndicate in the name of Eugene Whitney, and was subsequently turned over to the villages.

BRICK INDUSTRIES.

In the late thirties of the nineteenth century John Gillies and Henry Churchill of Breakneck, Isaac Brinckerhoff of what is now Dutchess Junction, and John Gowdy on the Wiltse property at Fishkill Landing, established brick yards. These men were the pioneers in a business which has since grown to great proportions and has been a source of employment for many and of great profit to the town. They used the circular pit and wheel for mixing the materials and a hand press for moulding the brick. Previous to that time the clay and sand were mixed by driving oxen through it and moulding it by hand—a slow and laborious process. In the early forties Mr. Adams invented a machine, that bore his name, which was used in connection with the circular pit and wheel for many years, and which mixed and moulded the brick in one operation. On the advent of the Hudson River Railroad in 1847 the Gillies, Churchill and Brinckerhoff yards were discontinued, the railroad running through them. Mr. Gowdy continued to operate his yard and on his retirement was succeeded by Mr. Joseph Lomas, who, in connection with Stephen Saunters, rented and afterwards purchased the property from a concern who had acquired it for the purpose of installing a Chambers machine. This machine mixed the materials and ran it through a die in a continuous stream and the brick was cut off the right length by a knife on a large wheel. During the hard times succeeding the panic of 1873 Mr. Lomas became financially involved and the property was acquired by Mr. Weller of Newburgh, who sold it to the New York & New England Railroad Company and the plant was discontinued. In 1852 Thomas Aldridge, a shrewd and successful manufacturer, purchased of John Van Vliet and Isaac Brinckerhoff forty-six acres of clay property and established a small yard thereon. This has been gradually enlarged and now has a daily capacity of four hundred and eighty thousand brick. The property is all operated under leaseholds under control of the Aldridge Brothers Company.

About 1855 Joshua Jones, of the noted insurance family of that name, purchased of Peter C. DuBois forty acres of what was known as Plum Point. Mr. Jones established a yard and at his death it was

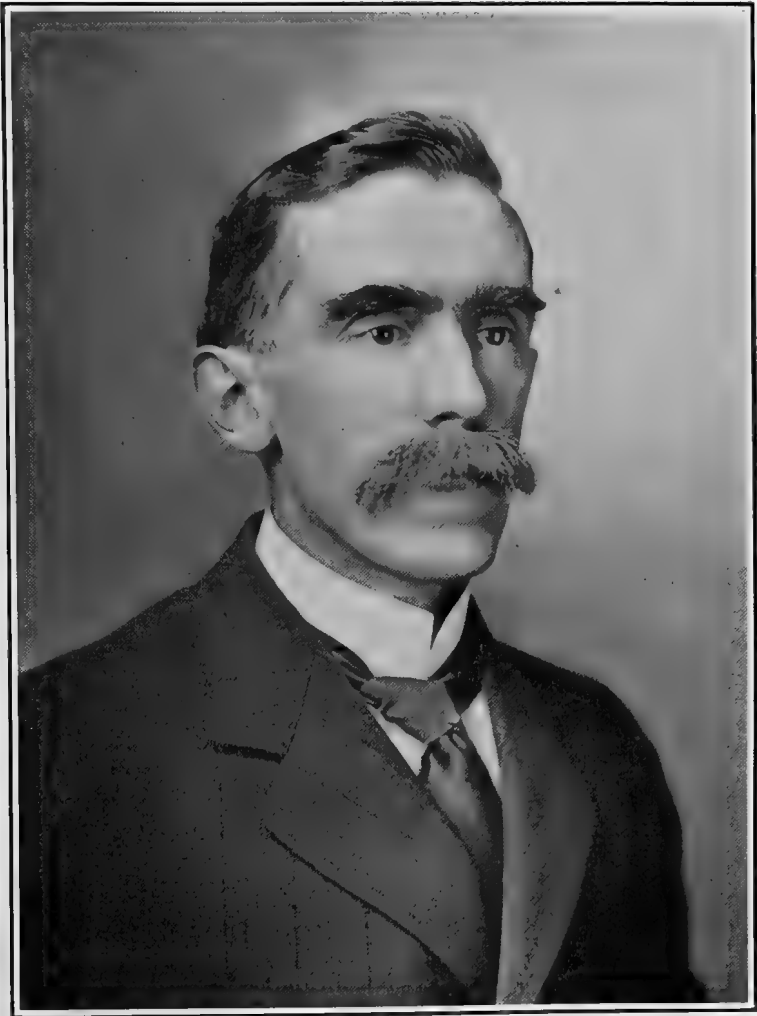
acquired by Daniel R. Weed and was afterwards purchased by George H. Brown for a terminal for the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad. That part of the property not used by the railroad was rented and afterwards purchased by W. D. Budd, and at his death the property descended to his two daughters, who have successfully operated and enlarged it. It has a daily capacity of about one hundred and ten thousand brick. The Misses Budd were the first to introduce electricity as a mode of conveying power from the engine to the machines.

About 1856 Daniel Gurnee and relatives purchased of Isaac Brinkerhoff thirty-six acres of clay adjoining the Aldridge property and built a yard. This plant has been run by different tenants with varied success and is now operated by William K. Hammond, with a daily capacity of ninety-six thousand. This was one of the properties purchased by the American Brick Company and on the failure of that scheme reverted to its original owners to their large profit.

About 1870 George Wade and the Van Amburgh family built a yard on their premises adjoining the Gurnee yard, and after operating a year or two, sold it to a syndicate of New Yorkers who had a contract for furnishing brick for the Fourth Avenue Tunnel. In consequence of the depreciation in the price of brick and by mismanagement the company failed and it was acquired by Samuel R. Platt, of the Buckeye Mowing Machine Company of Poughkeepsie, which had large claims on the company. At his death the property was purchased by Francis Timoney, whose heirs still own it. The daily capacity is about two hundred and twenty thousand.

In the late fifties William H. Van Vliet started a small brick plant in connection with his saw mill on the tide water of the Fishkill Creek. Mr. Van Vliet was one, if not the very first, to attempt drying brick by artificial heat. He used hot air. It was not a success, and owing to the distance from the main channel of the Hudson River and the absence of harbor tugs, the yard was discontinued. Mr. Van Vliet was the first to use wheel trucks for conveying brick from the machines to the drying yard. By this means one man carried from thirty to forty brick, while by the old way one boy or man carried only five.

In the late fifties Benjamin Gardner built a yard on the Rumsey property at Fishkill Landing. This yard was run by different tenants until the New York & New England Railroad was built in front of it, when it was discontinued.



A. H. BLACKBURN.

In the early eighties Alexander McLane built for Mr. Homer Ramsdell a yard on the John Wiltse property near Denning's Point. This property, together with a part of Denning's Point, the Newlin Mills and the Newlin homestead, had been acquired by Mr. Ramsdell by virtue of a mortgage which the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad Company had given him to secure the purchase price of his ferry and some Newburgh property. On the failure of the company, Mr. Ramsdell came into possession of the whole. This yard has been enlarged at different times and now has a capacity of about two hundred and fifty thousand per day.

In the late nineties Messrs. Hammond & Freeman established a yard next south of the Timoney plant, with a daily capacity of about ninety thousand brick.

In the late fifties Mr. Gilbert Collins built a yard on his property near Chelsea, then known as Low Point. At his death it was purchased by Thomas Aldridge, who afterwards sold the property to James V. Mead, who operated it until the clay at a workable distance from the surface was exhausted, when the yard was abandoned.

In the eighties Charles Griggs built a yard on the Hunt property at Chelsea. It has since been run by different tenants. It has a capacity of about seventy thousand.

The Brockway Brick Company, about half way between Chelsea and Fishkill Landing, occupies the site of the seventy-acre property formerly the country seat of the late William Y. Mortimer, from whom Edwin Brockway bought it in 1886. By extensive filling in along the front the yard has become the largest in output on the east bank of Newburgh Bay.

The death of William S. Verplanck in 1885 brought several additional yards into existence which have been operated under leases and are adjacent to the Brockway Brick Company. Among the tenants were O'Brien & Vaughey, William Lahey, Clayton C. Bourne, Thomas Dinan, William H. Aldridge and John Paye. Part of these clay properties were incorporated under the name of the Verplanck Brick Company. All together they have a daily capacity of over 400,000 bricks.

BANKS.

The First National Bank of Fishkill Landing was organized August 10, 1863, with a capital of \$50,000, which was increased in 1864 to

\$100,000, and in 1872 to \$150,000. July 1, 1876, the capital was reduced to \$100,000, at which figure it has since remained. This bank was among the very earliest to organize under the National Bank Act, as evidenced by its charter number, 35. Captain Walter Brett was its first president, and Conrad N. Jordan its first cashier. January 1, 1870, Mr. Brett was succeeded by James Mackin, who continued at the head of this institution until 1886, when the Hon. John T. Smith was chosen president and has held that office to the present time. Mr. Thomas Aldridge, for many years paying teller, has recently become cashier, through the death of Mr. Milton E. Curtiss, who had been cashier for upwards of thirty-five years.

The Mechanics' Savings Bank of Fishkill Landing, of which the Hon. John T. Smith has been president since 1883, was chartered March 5, 1866. Joseph Howland was elected its first president, and was succeeded in 1868 by William S. Verplanck. Silas G. Smith accepted the presidency in 1873, holding the office until his death in 1883.

The Matteawan Savings Bank was chartered March 21, 1871, with twenty-one trustees. It opened for business in April of that year in the office of the National Felt Works. David Davis was its first president and was succeeded by Willard H. Mase. For the past fifteen years the Hon. Samuel K. Phillips has been at the head of this institution.

The Matteawan National Bank was organized in 1893, with capital of \$100,000. It opened its doors for business on the 23d of May of that year. Mr. Theodore Brinckerhoff was chosen president, and Mr. David Graham cashier, both of whom still hold these positions.

The Bank of Fishkill was incorporated June 1, 1850, with a capital of \$120,000. Samuel A. Hayt was its principal promoter, and for several years its president. April 1, 1863, it was converted to a national bank and the capital was increased to \$200,000. In 1877 the bank was obliged to close its doors on account of extravagant loans made to unscrupulous business adventurers. The failure involved the loss of the capital, \$200,000, and an assessment of seventy per cent on each share.

Fishkill Institute for Savings was incorporated February 25, 1857. The first officers were: Alexander Hasbrouck, president; James E. Van Steenbergh, treasurer; Samuel H. Mead, secretary. Mr. Has-

brouck removed to Poughkeepsie in 1861, in which year he resigned from the office of president, and was succeeded by T. V. W. Brinckerhoff. In 1869 James E. Dean was elected president, and held the office twenty-two years, when he resigned and was chosen treasurer, resigning the latter office in 1904. During the period of litigation with the receiver of the National Bank of Fishkill the business of the Savings Institute suffered considerably from loss of confidence, but passed through the crisis triumphantly, and now stands on a firm foundation. Its present officers are: Franklin R. Benjamin, president, and Charles R. Montfort, treasurer.

TRANSPORTATION.

Martin Wiltse & Son succeeded the Frankfort Association at the lower Fishkill landing. They ran a line of sloops to New York, carrying freight and passengers. Sometimes these vessels would make the trip in less than twenty-four hours; at other times with high adverse winds they might be nearly a week on the passage. The passengers furnished their own bedding and provisions. One of these vessels, the "Hope," Captain George Wiltse, being struck with a sudden squall at the mouth of the Highlands, capsized, and some of the passengers were drowned. This accident created a profound sensation in that rural community, who were not yet satiated by the daily press with steamboat, railroad and automobile accidents throughout the civilized world.

The Wiltses, in addition to the New York route, conducted a ferry to Newburgh by means of a row boat and a piragua, a two-masted vessel without a jib. Quam, a negro slave, was the ferry man. The darkey loved his New England rum and was deathly afraid of being kidnapped and sent south, so when he ventured to the village after nightfall in pursuit of his favorite tippie, the practical jokers of that time were sure to bring up the doings of the kidnappers, and, to impress it on his mind, would pursue him in a lonely piece of road between the village and the landing. The tracks that darkey would make made the sprinters of that day turn green with envy.

A few years later, after the Matteawan factory was started, Martin Wiltse, the son of the first Martin, started a freighting establishment at the Upper Landing, and being a brother-in-law of Peter H. Schenck; the principal man in the Matteawan enterprise, he received

all their freight, which had become of considerable importance. Both of these concerns were in operation until John Peter DeWindt had completed the long wharf to the main channel of the Hudson, in 1816. Peter Brett, Epenetus Crosby and John MacKinnon placed the steamboat "Norfolk" on the New York route. This boat was very staunch and very slow, and it was a common joke among the boatmen that with a head wind and tide the Norfolk would race for hours with Pollipel's Island.

Messrs. Brett & Crosby were succeeded by James Rankin, W. H. Van Wagenen and John McKinnon. They made improvements on the Norfolk by placing staterooms on the upper deck, as previously most of the sleeping accommodations were below deck the same as on the sloops. After a year or two Mr. Rankin assumed the whole business and carried it on for a time alone, when the troubles in the Matteawan factory and the competition of the railroad and the consequent loss of freight compelled him to suspend. The Norfolk was sold and went to that graveyard of steamboats, Rondout Creek. He was succeeded by Walter Brett and Joseph Cromwell, under the name of Brett & Cromwell. They ran the barge "Independence," and Mr. Cromwell having died, Captain Brett associated with him Mr. Matthews. They purchased the steamboat "Ansonia," renamed her the William Kent, and soon after, the war having broken out, received a very lucrative charter and afterwards sold her to the government at a greatly increased price. This boat, under another name, is still running to an up-river port.

Mr. Matthews having retired, Captain Brett associated with him Captain C. W. Brundage and John Place, under the firm name of Walter Brett & Co. They purchased the steamboat "Mary Benton" from the government, the war having closed, renamed her the "Walter Brett," enlarged her and placed her on the New York route. This venture was not a success and the boat was sold. Captain Brett having retired, Messrs. Brundage and Place carried on the business by means of a transfer barge by which their freight was carried to Newburgh and placed on the Ramsdell line of barges and steamers. This arrangement continued for several years, when Mr. Place retired and Captain Brundage carried on the business alone. Mr. Ramsdell in the meantime had purchased the Long Dock, and on the death of Captain Brundage his concern assumed the whole control. On the completion

of the Long Wharf, Messrs. Carpenter, Lawrence and DeWindt built a horse boat for the Newburgh ferry from that point. This boat was sixty-two feet long and forty-two feet wide, probably a catamaran, as that was the usual style of ferry boat of the period, that is, two hulls joined together at their decks with a wheel between the hulls. This boat was named the Moses Rogers, in honor of the Captain who took the first steamship—the Savannah—across the Atlantic. The ferry-boat was propelled by eight horses on "sweeps" and was said to have been capable of carrying ten loaded teams and made the distance of one mile in ten or twelve minutes.

It was soon after the advent of the horse boat in 1828, that Thomas Powell, a successful and energetic steamboat man of Newburgh, bought up all the ferry rights of the Witsies and DeWindts and placed a steam ferry boat on the route. The first boat of which the writer has any knowledge was named the Goldhunter. She ran many years and the business becoming so great on account of the Newburgh ferry and the Cohecton Turnpike being the favorite route to the southern tier of counties of New York and Northern Pennsylvania, the Erie Railroad and Delaware & Hudson Canal not yet being constructed, Mr. Powell was compelled to get a larger boat to accommodate the traffic. The Williamsburgh was placed on the route, and after her the Union, which was burned, and the Fishkill-on-Hudson and City of Newburgh. This ferry has always been the most important one between New York and Albany and has been a mint of money to its owners, the Ramsdell family, Mr. Ramsdell, Sr., being a son-in-law of its original proprietor, Thomas Powell.

During the early days vast droves of cattle and sheep were driven down the Cohecton Turnpike and across this ferry to be fattened on the rich pastures of Dutchess and Westchester Counties, and the valleys of the Housatonic and Connecticut rivers.

In the fall of 1849 the Hudson River Railroad was completed. It was considered by most of the inhabitants of the Hudson River towns a wild and chimerical project, and prognostications of its financial failure were abundant. It was thought to be the height of madness to lay rails along the shore of the magnificent Hudson, the only river which penetrated the Appalachian chain of mountains on the whole Atlantic Coast with tide water from the sea.

Previous to the completion of the railroad an effort was made to

keep navigation open during the winter months. The steamer *Utica* was furnished with a false bow, which enabled her to run upon and crush the ice with her weight. This was partially successful, and a year or two later the *Highlander* of Newburgh and Norwich of Rondout were fitted out in a similar manner. They were successful in keeping the river open as far as Newburgh, where they connected with stages on both sides of the river. By this arrangement a passenger could leave New York in the morning and be in Albany the following morning. The *Norwich* at this time gained a reputation as an ice breaker, which she has ever since retained.

The Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, opened for traffic between Pine Plains and Dutchess Junction in 1869, was operated for a time by the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad. On the failure of that company, the Dutchess & Columbia Company used its own rolling stock and operated the road themselves. It placed a ferry boat on the route to Newburgh in 1871, and also car floats to the same place. The Dutchess & Columbia was reorganized in 1877 as the Newburgh, Dutchess & Connecticut Railroad. It was sold to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad July 1, 1905, for one million dollars.

The New York & New England Railroad, the successor of Boston, Hartford & Erie, opened from Waterbury, Conn., to Hopewell Junction December 12, 1881, leased trackage from the Newburgh, Dutchess & Connecticut to Wiccopee and built a spur from that point to Fishkill Landing. It established a car ferry from that point to Newburgh, and carried large quantities of freight from the Erie, Ontario & Western and West Shore Railroads. Later it was absorbed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and the car ferry was discontinued

THE PRESS.

The New York Packet, the initial number of which was issued at Fishkill Village, October 1, 1776, was the first newspaper published in Dutchess County. Samuel Loudon, its editor, came out boldly as an uncompromising patriot. He fled from New York with his press and material when that city came into the possession of the British. While in Fishkill he printed the journals of the Legislature, and also the orders for the army while it lay at Newburgh. In 1777 he was instructed to print three thousand copies of the State Constitution. Shortly after the close of the war he returned to New York.



WELDON F. WESTON.

The first distinctly local newspaper was the *Free Press*, established in 1841 at Fishkill Village by Fred W. Ritter. A year later it was removed to Poughkeepsie. The next paper published at the village was the *Fishkill Journal*, started in 1853 by H. A. Guild, and discontinued in 1855. It was followed in 1857 by the *Dutchess County Times*, of which J. Carpenter Mills was editor. Alfred W. Lomas soon succeeded Mr. Mills, and changed the name of the paper to the *Fishkill Journal*. In 1860 it passed into the hands of Caleb M. Hotelling, and in 1862 into those of Charles S. Wilber, who sold it that year to James E. Dean and Milton A. Fowler. In August, 1865, George W. Owen became its publisher, and continued the paper in the village until 1882, when he removed the plant to Matteawan. In November of the same year the *Fishkill Weekly Times* was established by the Fishkill Printing Association, which was subsequently absorbed by James E. Dean. His son, Herman Dean, has edited the paper since 1888. It is a live, four-page, eight-column sheet, independent in politics.

The Fishkill Standard. This paper was started at Fishkill Landing about the time the *Free Press* was discontinued at Fishkill Village. It is the oldest paper in the town, and although it has frequently changed ownership, its title remains the same. The first number was issued August 2, 1842, by William R. Addington, who published it until 1860. A Vanderwerker & Co. and Reed & Vanderwerker conducted it until 1862, when it passed into the hands of John W. Spaight, who continued it until 1907. It is now published by his son, Charles E. Spaight.

The Matteawan Evening Journal is a live, democratic paper, edited by Morgan H. Hoyt. There have been frequent changes in the press of Matteawan since the time of the *Daily Herald*, which was started in 1869 by Charles G. Coutant. It was soon changed to a weekly, and in 1872 was succeeded by the *Matteawan Enterprise*, published by James H. Woolhiser. The plant was destroyed by fire in 1875. *The Matteawan Observer* was started in the fall of 1876 by Peter H. Vosburgh, who sold it in '77 to George W. Owen. Mr. Owen conducted the plant as a job printing office in connection with the *Journal*, which he published at Fishkill Village. He combined the two establishments at Matteawan in 1882, and in 1885 started the *Daily Journal*.

The Fishkill Daily Herald was established at Fishkill Landing in

1892, by Adams & Still. In less than a year it was sold to Thomas Pendell, who continued the paper until July 1, 1897. It was then bought by George F. Donoghue, the present editor.

Records of the meetings of precinct and town boards were destroyed by fire in 1875. A list of the Supervisors of the South Ward and of Rombout Precinct from 1720 to 1787 will be found in Chapter VI. The following is the succession of town Supervisors from 1848:

1848—'49	Alexander Hasbrook	1875	Lyman Robinson
1850—'52	Henry Mesier	1876—'77	Charles W. Tompkins
1860	John Jaycox	1878—'79	Sylvester H. Mase
1861	John R. Phillips	1880	John F. Gerow
1862	James Mackin	1881	Thomas S. Judson
1863	John R. Phillips	1882—'85	John T. Smith
1864	John Rothery	1886—'87	John P. Rider
1865—'66	Augustus Hughson	1888	William H. Wood
1867—'68	James E. Shurter	1889	Samuel H. Sanford
1869	James Mackin	1890	Samuel B. Rogers
1870—'71	Edward M. Goring	1891	Frank G. Rikert
1872—'73	Lyman Robinson	1892—'01	James E. Munger
1874	Henry H. Hustis	1902—'09	B. Frank Greene



REV. AMOS T. ASHTON, D. D.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE TOWN OF HYDE PARK.

BY REV. AMOS T. ASHTON, D.D.

THE Town of Hyde Park occupies a central position upon the west border of the county. It is bounded on the north by town of Rhinebeck; east, by Clinton and Pleasant Valley; south, by the town of Poughkeepsie, and west by the Hudson river. It has an area of 22,295 acres, principally rolling and hilly upland, the highest point being Lloyd Hill in the northeast part of the town, which has an elevation of 608 feet above tide.

Crum Elbow and Fallkill creeks flow through the town in a south-westerly direction. The former reaches the Hudson near the village of Hyde Park, where it makes a sudden bend between rocky bluffs and in a narrow channel. On this account the Dutch called the stream *Krom Elebogue*,—"crooked elbow."

The town was formed from the western section of Clinton, by an act passed January 26, 1821, which after defining the boundaries, states that it "shall be known and distinguished as a separate town by the name of Hyde Park, and that the first town meeting * * * shall be held at the house of Philip Bogardus on the first Tuesday of April next."

Title to a portion of the soil dates back to a grant made "by certain letters patent bearing date of April 18th, 1705, to Jacob Requier, Peter Fauconier, Benjamin Ask, Bame Cousens and John Persons." Peter Fauconier who was one of the Little Nine Partner patentees, became sole owner of this grant. The names of the others were doubtless added to evade the law prohibiting grants of more than one thousand acres to one person.

Fauconier was a Frenchman who left France on account of religious persecution. He became the private secretary of Sir Edward Hyde, Governor of the Province of New York at the beginning of the eighteenth century. He named his patent "Hyde Park," which was

bounded on the north by the Pauling or Staatsburg patent, the line corresponding with the present north boundary of Mr. F. G. Landon's property; on the east and south by Crum Elbow creek, and west by the Hudson river.

About 1735, Jacob Stoutenburgh, a Hollander and trader from Westchester, became interested in lands now comprised within the bounds of this town. He purchased the ninth "water lot" of the Nine Partners patent, on which the village of Hyde Park is now situated. This land he gave to his son Luke in 1758.

Dr. John Bard,¹ the earliest physician in this locality, bought out the heirs of Fauconier, of whom his wife was a descendant. Crum Elbow creek formed a natural division between the property of the Bards on the north, and the Stoutenburghs on the south. In early times there was much trouble over water privileges, and June 4th, 1789, Dr. Samuel Bard deeded four small parcels of land to Richard de Cantillon and James Stoutenburgh, which may have settled the matter.

At this time the familiar designations of the settlements were the Upper and Lower Corners, of which the latter had more business. The Stoutenburgh store was the pioneer trading place, built on the site now occupied by Hopkins's drug store. Another store stood at the south corner of the road leading east (north of Albert Jones' house) kept by Ambrose Cook a Quaker, who carried on a large business in pork. He was succeeded by Ephriam Stevens and John Caswell. Other early merchants in the south part of the town were Henry Gale and Hiram Nelson. Here were situated the houses of Luke and John Stoutenburgh. On the east side of the post road, on a ledge of rocks, was built a district school house. Nearly opposite was the house of Andrew Phillipe, built early in the century. Of the buildings mentioned there alone remain to-day the one owned by Mr. Dickenson. The old Red Reformed Dutch Church stood just south of the graveyard. Northward were the houses of Henry Bush, wagon-maker, and Samuel Upton, who carried on a carding mill, while a fulling mill was conducted by Henry Dusenbury at the Mill pond. Flax dressing was also carried on here.

On the northwest corner of the post road and the road crossing it

1. Biographical sketches of Dr. John Bard and his son, Samuel Bard, M.D., appear in the chapter devoted to the medical profession of the County.

from the Upper Landing, stood the village inn. Joseph Carpenter was the first landlord. His successor was an Englishman named Miller, who put up a sign which read "Hyde Park Hotel." It was probably the first time the name of Hyde Park was used south of Crum Elbow creek, and it incurred the displeasure of Dr. Bard, who wished the name to be applied to his country seat only. He remonstrated and offered to buy the sign, but Miller was obdurate. When a post-office was established, Miller was the means of having it called Hyde Park. A few years later when the town of Clinton was divided, the name was given, in 1821, to the new town. Philip Bogardus was then the landlord, and the first town election was held in this building, April 24th of that year, which resulted as follows: James Duane Livingston, Supervisor; Reuben Spencer, Town Clerk; Tobias L. Stoutenburgh, Peter A. Schryver, Christopher Hughes, Assessors; Isaac Belding, Collector.

At a meeting of the town officers May 19th, 1821, Charles A. Shaw was appointed "a discreet and proper person" to take the census. He returned the following statistics: Population, 2,300; electors, 431; taxable property, \$547.106.

An extensive freighting business was done at the Lower Landing (near the present freight house of the Hudson River Railroad) about the close of the eighteenth century. Jonathan Owen operated two sloops between this point and New York; one sailed by Captain David Braman, and the other by Captain David Wickes. After 1807 James Wilson succeeded Owen in this business.

Richard de Cantillon gave his name to the Upper Landing. His sloops sailed as far south as the West Indies, to which he shipped great quantities of corn in exchange for sugar and rum. In 1770 he married Mary, daughter of Tobias, the eldest son of the first Jacobus Stoutenburgh.

Peter de Reimer and his son-in-law, Robert Gilbert Livingston, succeeded de Cantillon in business at the Upper Landing. Later William Ellsworth and Miles Fletcher operated the line. The barge "Lexington," made weekly trips to New York, from 1840 until the railroad was built.

The eastern part of the town adjoining Pleasant Valley and Clinton was settled at an early day by Quakers from New England and Long Island. Among them were the Marshalls, Bakers, Briggs,

Hoags, Halsteads, Moshers, Stringhams, Watters, Lamorees, Nelsons and Williams. The Friends' house of worship here was for many years called the "Crom Elbow Meeting House," erected about the year 1774. The early members have long since passed away, leaving their descendants to unite with and to conform to the manners and discipline of other sects.

On the west border of the town, overlooking the Hudson, are several magnificent country seats of families prominent in the social and business world. The most southern of these is the residence of John A. Roosevelt, a descendant of James Roosevelt, who owned Mount Hope, now the property of the Hudson River State Hospital. Near Teller Hill was the house of Moses S. Beach, now owned by Mr. Webendorfer. Further north are the estates of Mrs. James Roosevelt and J. R. Roosevelt, the latter also a descendant of James Roosevelt of Mount Hope.

"Belfield," now the home of Hon. Thomas Newbold, originally belonged to the Crook family, descendants of one of the original Nine Partners. It was subsequently in possession of the Kneelands, Judge Johnston, and his grandson, Dr. F. U. Johnston. North of "Belfield" is an estate which has been in the possession of Mr. Archibald Rogers for the past twenty years. In 1842 it was owned by Elias Butler who gave the place the name of "Crumwold." The houses of Dudley B. Fuller and General James J. Jones now form part of this immense estate. The Miller and Hoffman families also lived on this property.

Adjoining Hyde Park village on the north is the country seat of Mr. F. W. Vanderbilt, who purchased this property in 1895. This is the estate to which the name of "Hyde Park" originally applied, and which was for many years the home of Dr. John Bard and his son Samuel, both of whom erected dwellings on the premises. In 1827 the estate of Hyde Park was purchased by Dr. David Hosack, an eminent New York physician, who greatly improved the property, planting many rare and beautiful trees. He built the "Farm House," long the home of John A. De Graff; also the bridge on the drive from the south entrance to the place. Dr. Hosack died in 1835, and the estate was sold to Walter Langdon, Sr. His wife, Dorothea, was a daughter of John Jacob Astor. Their son Walter inherited and occupied the estate to the time of his death, September 17, 1894. Mr. Vanderbilt, the present owner, removed the Langdon house, and built

a stone mansion, considered the finest example of Italian renaissance in this country.

Nathaniel Pendleton, a native of Virginia, married Susan, daughter of John Bard, and built a residence north of the Bard place, known as "Placentia." Their eldest son, Edward H., inherited the property. He was elected to Congress, and was County Judge. "Placentia" was long the home of James K. Paulding, a name intimately associated with that of Washington Irving. It was also the home of N. Pendleton Rogers. It is now owned by J. S. Huyler.

Cyrus Braman bought lots 2 and 3 of the Hyde Park patent. The estate was known as "Belgrove." This property was subsequently conveyed to William Ellsworth, who married Ruth, daughter of Cyrus Braman. After the death of Mr. Ellsworth, it passed into the hands of Mr. N. P. Rogers.

The Rymph family have been landowners in this section for a longer period than any other except the Bards. November 10th, 1768, John Bard sold to George Rymph lot No. 5 of the Hyde Park patent, containing 215 acres. It is now the property of James Rymph, grandson of George; the latter died in 1791, leaving a wife and ten children.

The Broughtons were the original settlers of the Inwood property. The will of Francis Broughton, dated October 22, 1790, leaves the place to his son Joseph. In 1809 Joseph Broughton sold that part of his farm west of the post road to Rev. John McVickar. The McVickars sold "Inwood" to Alfred L. Pell, who in turn sold it to Robert M. Livingston. The place finally passed into the hands of Alexander H. Wickes. It is now owned by Hon. Francis G. Landon.

STAATSBURGH, a village in the northern part of the town, derives its name from the Staats family, who settled here about 1720. Other early settlers were the Hughes, Mulford and Russell families. Here was the residence of General Morgan Lewis, the second son of Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was born in New York city in 1754, and graduated from Princeton in '73. During the Revolutionary War young Lewis was Major of a company of volunteers which entered the Continental service as the Second New York. He was appointed Quarter-master General of the Northern Department of the Army, and was mentioned in reports for bravery at Bemis Heights. In 1778 and '80 he was with General Clinton. At the close of the war he was admitted to the bar. He repre-

sented New York City in the Assembly, and soon after Dutchess County, to which he had removed. He was next elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1791 was appointed Attorney General of the State. In 1792 he was raised to the Bench of the Supreme Court, and next year became Chief Justice. In 1804 he was elected Governor of the State of New York. During the War of 1812 he was made a Major General and served throughout the campaign on the Canadian frontier.

General Morgan Lewis, in 1779, married Gertrude, daughter of Robert Livingston. He died in 1844 in the ninetieth year of his age. For many years he was one of the wardens of St. James' Church, Hyde Park, and is buried in the churchyard. His estate at Staatsburgh is now owned by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Ogden Mills. Among his descendants still resident at Staatsburgh is the family of the late Lydig M. Hoyt.

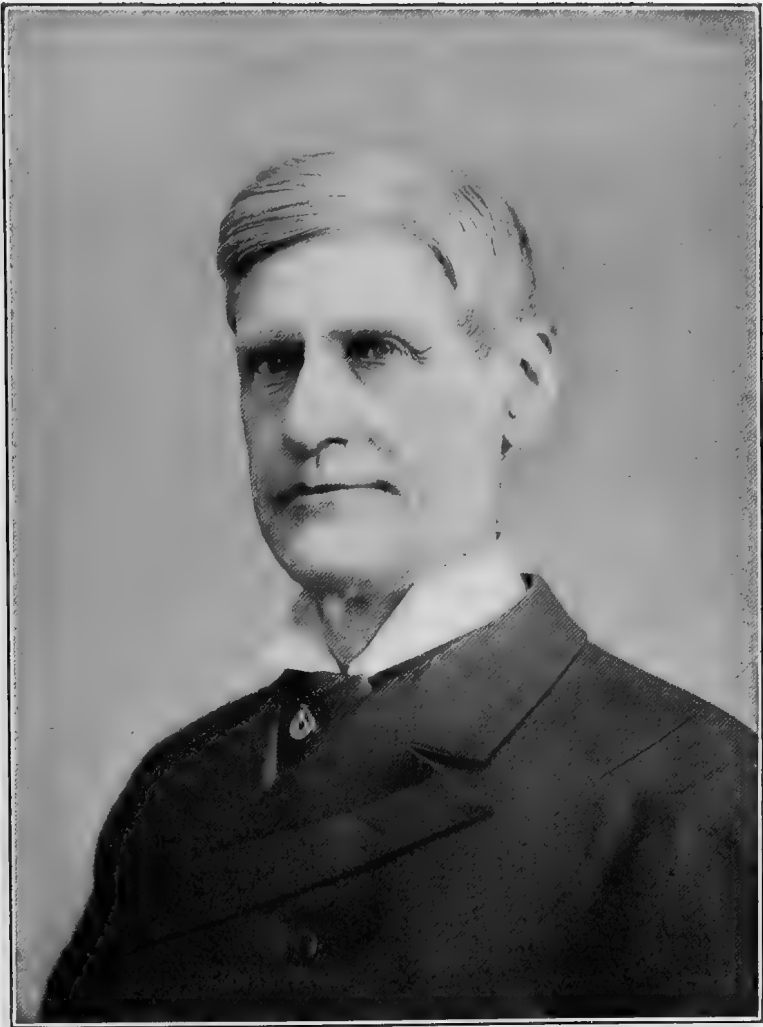
North of this property is "The Locusts," the estate of the late William B. Dinsmore, now owned by his widow and children. Since 1857 this estate has been under the general supervision of Timothy Herrick, who at different times has served the town as Supervisor.

In the village of Staatsburgh is situated St. Margaret's Church. This was formerly a mission, or rather a part of the Parish of St. James, and not until the rectorship of Dr. Cady did it become an independent parish. A Methodist Church and St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church are also situated here.

In 1858 Mr. J. H. Bodenstein established in Staatsburgh a shop for the manufacture of ice cutting implements. The plant has been enlarged at different times, and is now conducted by his son, John G. Bodenstein.

SCHOOLS. In 1806 Captain David Braman taught school in the stone house opposite the gateway of D. S. Miller. The first district school was built soon after this time, nearly opposite the house of Andrew Phillips. The teacher was William Prince Williams. A larger building was erected in 1829 on the corner of Albany and Albertson streets. In 1869 a two-story brick school house was built in front of the old one.

Benjamin Allen, LL.D., was long at the head of a classical school at this place which he opened about 1815. A few years later Miss Aletha Gibbs opened a boarding and day school for girls, which was



RICHARD A. SCHOUTEN.

considered as being one of the best of that day, and with Dr. Allen's nearby, gave Hyde Park an enviable reputation for educational advantages.

Others who had private schools here in later years were Miss Emily Nelson, Joel Nelson, Evan T. Griffiths, Wesley Doughty, Miss Anna Phillips, Miss Ellen Wallace, Miss Catharine A. Cooly.

The Bard Infant School was founded according to the provisions of the will of Miss Susan Mary Bard, dated August 4th, 1831. She left the interest of \$4,000 in trust for its maintenance. The trustees bought a lot from the heirs of Joshua Laurence, and erected a frame building, and the school was conducted successfully for many years, the income being sufficient inducement for a competent teacher. After the school was discontinued the room was used for St. James' Guild. A public reading room and library was established by the Guild and is now supported by the parish.

CHURCHES. In 1780 there was formed in Hyde Park the Stoutsburgh Religious Association. Its members were composed of adherents of the Church of England, and of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. An agreement was made to this effect, that any minister of any orthodox church whose services could be procured should be allowed to preach before the association and friends, and that whenever either Dutch or English felt that they alone could support a minister of their own persuasion, that party was to receive the church building and all other property belonging to the association, and a church should be established and worship continued according to the rites and forms of the prevailing party.

The old Reformed Dutch Church stood south of the graveyard where now stands the chapel of the Reformed Church. It was a frame building painted red, and looked very much like a barn. A great sounding board was over the pulpit. There were no buildings between the church and the East Road. Among Dutchess County deeds is found this record: "Monday, December 21st, 1789, Election at the Church of Stoutsburgh in the County of Dutchess of Trustees for the Society called the Stoutsburgh Religious Society,—Elected: John Stoutenburgh, Sr., Isaac Conklin, Thomas Banker, Joshua Nelson, Jacob Schryver, John A. Lee." The Society continued until the early part of the nineteenth century, when the Dutch organized a church and received, as per agreement, the church edifice and all other

church property. The present building was erected in 1826. The list of pastors is as follows: Cornelius Brower, of Poughkeepsie, supplied the church from 1794-1812, and was in full charge from 1812-1815. Peter S. Wynkoop officiated from 1817-'20, and had charge of Hyde Park, and Pleasant Plains 1820-'22. Ferdinand H. Van Der Veer, 1823-'29. William Cahoon, 1829-'33. Simon D. Westfall, 1834-'37. He was the first one to live in the present parsonage, which was built in 1833. Next came John C. Cruikshank, 1837-'43. Anthony Elmendorf, 1843-'48. William H. Ten Eyck, 1848-'53. Henry Dater, 1853-'77. George R. Garrettson was installed February 19, 1878, and was succeeded by Rev. Cornelius R. Blauvelt, 1880-'83. Rev. Frank E. Kavanagh, September 26, 1883-'84. He was of Irish extraction and was at first intended for the priesthood. He married a niece of Bishop Niles and became a member of the Episcopal Church, then a Presbyterian minister, and then Reformed Dutch. His ministry here, owing to his eccentricities, was very brief. Rev. John F. Shaw was installed November 11, 1885. He resigned February 1st, 1893. Rev. John F. Harris was installed June 27, 1893, and served until 1898. Soon after he died. The Rev. Mr. Hamlin served from 1898 to 1908, and was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. Mr. Ficken.

In 1811 there were some fifty members of the Episcopal Church living in Hyde Park. It was decided to build a house of worship. Dr. Samuel Bard gave the central part of the present churchyard for the purpose. The church was erected in 1811 by subscription. The Bard family were the largest contributors. Other contributors were the following: Gov. Morgan Lewis, who contributed, besides money, a "Pew" in St. Paul's Church, New York; John McVicker, William Bard, John Johnston, Sarah Barton, Magdalen Murisson, T. de Cantillon, Jacob Bush, Jotham Post, Samuel Mead, Hunting Sherrill, Richard de Cantillon, Tobias Stoutenburgh, L. Ring, Timothy Stevenson, Titus Dutton, Reuben Spencer, N. Pendleton, Baron S. Hutchins, Isaac Russell, Cyrus Braman, George Gillespie, James Duane Livingston, Christopher Hughes, David Mulford, Lemuel Hyde and others. The edifice was built of brick and stone. It had a short, square tower at the west end. Inside, the ceiling, walls and woodwork were white. On the wall was a tablet to the memory of Dr. John Bard. Later were added tablets to the memory of Dr. Samuel and Mrs. Mary Bard, and Nathaniel Pendleton.

At a meeting of the congregation held on the 30th day of March, 1812, the rector, Rev. John McVicker, presiding, the following persons were unanimously elected as wardens and vestrymen of the parish: Wardens, Dr. Samuel Bard and Morgan Lewis; vestrymen, John Johnston, Nathaniel Pendleton, William Broome, William Bard, Christopher Hughes, James D. Livingston, Titus Dutton, William Duer. At this meeting it was resolved that St. James' Church at Hyde Park, should be the name by which the church should be known.

About 1843 it was found that the church needed a new roof, and that other repairs were necessary. A committee appointed advised taking down the church and rebuilding it. This plan was adopted and in 1844 a new church, but substantially the old church, was rebuilt on the same site. During the time that changes were made services were held in the rectory, on the north side of the church, which had been built in 1835. The mural tablets were replaced, and two others, to the memory of Morgan Lewis and William Bard, were added. Dr. Daniel Hosack increased the churchyard by giving land on the south end. In 1873 Mr. Walter Langdon gave a large addition on the east.

The rectors of St. James' Church from its organization in 1811, when the parish was received into union with the diocese of New York, have been as follows: Rev. John McVicker, D.D., Rev. David Brown, Rev. Samuel Roosevelt Johnson, Rev. Reuben Sherwood, D.D., Rev. Horace Stringfellow, D.D., Rev. James S. Purdy, D.D., Rev. Philander K. Cady, D.D., Rev. R. H. Gesner, Rev. A. T. Ashton, D.D.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was built in 1833, upon ground given by John Albertson, Sr. The first Board of Trustees was composed of Joseph Williams John Giles, William Armstrong, Alonzo F. Selleck and Henry S. Backus. Mr. A. F. Selleck, a local preacher, held services here in 1829, and continued until 1834. He afterward became a useful member of the New York Conference. In 1835 Rev. Denton Keeler occupied the pulpit of this church. In 1840 John Albertson, Jr., presented the trustees of the church a lot adjoining it, for a parsonage. The building which cost \$2,200 was not erected until 1856, at which time Rev. A. C. Fields was pastor. In 1896, during the pastorate of Rev. E. Miles, the old church was removed and the present edifice built.

A sketch of the Roman Catholic Church, which is in charge of Rev. J. P. Lonergan, will be found in a subsequent chapter.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH was organized at the house of Garret P. Lansing, April 18, 1844, and the church built in 1846. Mrs. Susan Van Wagner was a large contributor. Rev. David Morris was the first pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Charles Van Loon of the First Baptist Church of Poughkeepsie, who officiated as "a supply." Services were held very unfrequently, as many of the active members moved away. Some years ago Mr. John S. Huyler purchased the building and fitted it up as a gymnasium under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

The following is the list of Supervisors elected in the town and the date of serving:

1821—'25	James D. Livingston	1861—'62	John M. Friss
1826—'28	John Johnston	1863	Elias Tompkins
1829	James D. Livingston	1864	John Russell, Jr.
1830—'31	Elkjah Baker	1865—'66	Joel N. De Graff
1832	James D. Livingston	1867	Elias Tompkins
1833	David Barnes	1868	David H. Mulford
1834—'37	Luke S. Stoutenburgh	1869—'70	Albert S. Schryver
1838	William W. Woodworth	1871—'72	James Roosevelt
1839—'40	James Russell	1873—'74	Timothy Herrick
1841	William W. Woodworth	1875—'76	John A. Marshall
1842—'43	Nelson Andrews	1877—'79	Henry K. Wilber
1844	James Russell	1880—'81	Edward H. Marshall
1845	Elias Tompkins	1882	Edgar A. Briggs
1846—'47	David Collins	1883	Henry K. Wilber
1848	Isaac Mosher	1884—'85	Casper Westervelt
1849—'50	Louis T. Mosher	1886—'87	Timothy Herrick
1851	Henry Green	1888—'92	David E. Howatt
1852—'53	Elias Tompkins	1893	Lount Lattin
1854—'55	David H. Mulford	1894—'97	Henry M. Barker
1856	Brooks Hughes	1898—'99	Henry K. Wilber
1857—'58	Morris G. Lloyd	1900—'03	H. Fremont Vandewater
1859	A. V. W. Tompkins	1904—'05	Fred Bodenstein
1860	Morris G. Lloyd	1906—'09	Harry Arnold



Timothy Herrick

S. A. Matthieu Publisher

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE TOWN OF LA GRANGE.

THE territory comprising the town of La Grange was formed from portions of the towns of Fishkill and Beekman, February 9, 1821, under the name of Freedom. A strip of about five thousand acres was taken from it March 1, 1827, to form part of the town of Union Vale.

The town is bounded on the north by Pleasant Valley; east by Union Vale and Beekman; south by Wappinger and East Fishkill, and on the west by the town of Poughkeepsie, from which it is separated by Wappinger Creek. The area thus embraced comprises 25,443 acres, mainly devoted to agriculture. The original description of the bounds reads as follows:

"That part of the town of Fishkill, lying north of a line commencing at the fording place on the Wappingers Creek, nigh the house of the late Samuel Thorne, deceased, from thence running easterly to the division line between Fishkill and Beekman towns, ten chains southerly of the house formerly owned by ——— Palmer and now in part occupied by John Arthur; and all that part of the town of Beekman lying west of a line commencing at the point on the division line between Fishkill and Beekman, where the east and west line aforesaid in Fishkill will intersect said division line of Beekman and Fishkill, running from thence north-easterly to a point two chains distance due east from the northeast corner of the house of Seneca Vail, built by Dr. Soffin (provided it includes the house of Elisha C. Barlow, if not, thence commencing at the point aforesaid, and running from thence to and including the house of Nicholas Tyce; from thence to the point aforesaid, two chains distance, due east from the northeast corner of the house of the said Seneca Vail), from thence on either of the courses last aforesaid, as may be determined by actual survey, to the Washington town line."

The act authorizing the erection of the town, directed that the first town meeting be held at the house of William Wolven, on the first Tuesday in April, 1821, at which the following officers were elected: John Wilkinson, Supervisor; John Clapp, Clerk; Isaac B. Clapp, Silas Pettit, Reuben Tanner, Israel Fowler, and John Van de Belt, Assessors; Leonard Nelson, Collector; John Billings, Mynard B. Velie,

Overseers of the Poor; Baltus Velie, Elias Vale and Henry Dates, Commissioners of Highways; Ezekiel Velie, John D. Brown and John G. Dunkin, Commissioners of Schools; James Congdon, John G. Dunkin, Samuel Petit, Henry D. Sleight, Thomas H. Potter, and Avery L. Herrick, Inspectors of Common Schools; Jacob Culver, Daniel Stillwell, James Coles and Peter Hageman, Constables.

The name of Freedom was given to the town by Enoch Dorland, a Quaker preacher. As this name caused confusion in the delivery of mail, it was changed in 1829, by the Board of Supervisors, to La Grange, after the ancestral estate in France of the Marquis d' La-fayette.

Settlement in the southern part of the town began as early as 1754, and the names of Shear, Clapp, Brundage, Swade, Dean, Weeks, and Townsend are recorded among the pioneers. Arthursburg and "Morey's Corners," now La Grangeville, were early neighborhoods. The families of Ver Valin, De Groff, Sleight, Nelson and Cornell settled in the western part of the town previous to the Revolution.

The following is the inscription on a field stone in La Grange Rural Cemetery, near Manchester: "I. V. Died Dbr. 12, 1762." This is the earliest known grave in this cemetery, and is supposed to mark the burial place of Isaack Ver Valin, as other members of the family are buried nearby. A mile north of the cemetery stands the Sleight homestead, built in 1798 by James Sleight, son of Abram and Ariantj (Elmendorf) Sleight, and now occupied by their descendants. James Sleight was a soldier in the Revolution, served through three campaigns, and took part in several of the battles of that struggle. Reuben Nelson, Jr., was an innkeeper at Manchester. His hotel was located on the property now owned by the Van Wyck family, descendants of Theodorus Van Wyck, of Fishkill, an active patriot in the Revolution, and prominent in the official affairs of the county at that period.

Grist mills and fulling mills were in operation within the present town limits before the close of the eighteenth century. Moses De Groff owned the mill at Manchester; Stephen Moore operated one at Moore's Mills, and John and Daniel Hosier built another at Morey's Corners. Jacob Morey, from whom the hamlet received its name, was a blacksmith by trade; he also conducted a tavern for several years. Upon the meadow just south of Morey's Corners, during the Revolution,

was an encampment of a Tory band, which took part in the raid upon Washington Hollow in the summer of 1777. This field has since been known as the "Camp lot."

In the latter part of the eighteenth century, Jonah Coshire and his squaw, Lydia, two pure blooded Schaghticoke Indians, a branch of the once powerful Pequod tribe, settled on a ridge in the north part of the town. This couple and their children, Steve and Hannah, became known as "the Jonahs," and their few acres of rough land was termed "Jonah's Manor."



HANNAH COSHIRE OR "JONAH,"
Last of the Schaghticoke Indians in Dutchess County.

Steve lived here until his death, after which Hannah lived many years, having a home with one of the families of the neighborhood, her services being much in demand as a nurse in sickness throughout the surrounding country. The Jonahs possessed, or claimed to possess, knowledge of an herb that was a certain antidote to the poison from the fangs of the copperhead and rattlesnake, but nothing could ever induce them to divulge the secret, which was carried to the grave about thirty years ago, with the remains of Hannah Jonah, the last of the Schaghticokes of Dutchess County.

We are indebted to Mrs. Sarah Chatterton, of Newburgh, N. Y., for the accompanying portrait of Hannah Jonah. Mrs. Chatterton had knowledge of Hannah for many years, and can vouch for the photograph as being authentic.

The oldest religious organization in the town is that of the Society of Friends of Arthursburg. At this place was built a Friends meeting house, and Oswego monthly meetings were held here as early as 1761. Samuel Dorland and wife, Allen Moore and wife and Andrew Moore are recorded as being present at this meeting. Several Quaker families resided in this vicinity. Following the division in the Society in 1828 the Hicksites built a meeting house at Moore's Mills, where meetings are regularly held.

The Methodists were next in the field in missionary work, but the Presbyterians were first in organizing a church, which they did at Freedom Plains in 1828.

The records of the Presbyterian Church of Freedom Plains state that "On the 26th of July, 1827, sundry persons of Freedom did meet at the house of Mary Nelson and chose the following trustees: Benjamin H. Conklin, Baltus Overacker, Eleazer Taylor, Baltus Velie, Rickertson Collins, John D. Brown, Abram S. Storm, Isaac B. Clapp and John Clapp."

The church was regularly organized on the 14th of May, 1828, by the following committee, appointed by the Presbytery of the North River, viz.: Messrs. John Clark, James P. Ostrom and Alonzo Welton. The organization took place in the barn of Baltus Overacker, with thirty-nine members. Benjamin H. Conklin, Baltus Overacker, Abram S. Storm and Samuel Thurston were elected elders, and Eleazer Taylor and Henry Disbrow, deacons. Services were held in the barn during the most of that year, and the church edifice was completed in the

latter part of 1828, and dedicated on New Year's Day, 1829, the original cost of which was \$2,169.38. In 1831, twelve acres of land were purchased from Baltus Velie, for \$650, and a parsonage erected thereon.

The church has been the recipient of several bequests including \$500.00 from Mrs. Celia Taylor in 1842, and \$200.00 from Adrian Montfort in 1871.

The first pastor was the Rev. Milton Buttolph. He was succeeded in 1838 by the Rev. Sumner Mandeville, who continued in his pastoral office twenty-three years. At present there is no settled pastor, services being conducted by a supply.

The organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church of La Grange was effected July 14, 1849. Previous to this date meetings were held occasionally in different neighborhoods by "circuit riders," and the inhabitants of the Morey vicinity attended chiefly at Potter's Hollow, where the first church edifice was built, and from which it was removed to Morey's in 1866, and called the "Trinity Church of La Grange." The minutes of the society contain no records of the early pastors, except for the year 1851, when Rev. Loren Clarke officiated.

Union Chapel at Manchester Bridge was originally situated at Titusville, and moved to its present location in 1884. Services are conducted regularly by ministers of various denominations.

At the outbreak of the Civil War several meetings were held in the town to stimulate interest in enlistments. Addresses were made by Albert Emans and Gilbert Dean. The town furnished seventy-seven men for the army, and thirty-five men enlisted in the navy. Most of the volunteers joined the 128th Regiment of Infantry, and did service in Louisiana.

The following has been the succession of Supervisors since the organization of the town:

1821—'22	John Wilkinson	1834—'35	William Storm
1823	John Clapp	1836—'37	Treadwell Townsend
1824—'25	Jonathan Lockwood	1838—'39	E. T. Van Benschoten
1826	John Wilkinson	1840—'42	Gideon Van Valin
1827	John Clapp	1843	Tunis Brinckerhoff
1828—'29	Jonathan Lockwood	1844—'45	Joseph Wicks
1830	E. T. Van Benschoten	1846—'47	Silas Sweet
1831	Jonathan Lockwood	1848—'49	Treadwell Townsend
1832—'33	E. T. Van Benschoten	1850—'51	Albert Emans

1852—'53	John G. Pells	1877—'78	John W. Storm
1854	James Howard	1879—'80	Stephen H. Moore
1855—'56	Jacob Velie	1881	John D. Howard
1857—'58	Abraham W. Storm	1882	Charles Cole
1859	James Howard	1883—'84	Alexander W. Sleight
1860	Henry Van Benschoten	1885	Henry R. Hoyt
1861	John S. Brown	1886—'87	Albert Emans
1862—'63	Albert Emans	1888—'90	William H. Austin
1864—'67	John W. Storm	1891—'93	Townsend Cole
1868	George Ayrault	1894—'95	Alexander W. Sleight
1869—'70	Alexander W. Sleight	1896—'97	Joseph Van Wyck
1871—'72	James A. Stringham	1898—'03	John E. Townsend
1873—'74	John D. Howard	1904—'05	Alexander W. Sleight
1875—'76	Alexander W. Sleight	1906—'09	Clark Barmore



JOHN E. TOWNSEND.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE TOWN OF MILAN.

MILAN was formed from the town of Northeast, March 6, 1818. Stissing Mountain was a barrier to any communication east by highways, and it was reasonable and right that Milan should be set off from the parent town. The division seems to have been anticipated for two years or more, and highway work meanwhile came to a comparative standstill.

The town lies on the northern border of Dutchess County, and comprises the western portion of that tract of land originally embraced in the Little Nine Partner' patent. It is bounded northerly by Columbia County; east by Pine Plains; south by Clinton and Stanford; and west by Red Hook and Rhinebeck. It covers an area of 22,452 acres, with an assessed valuation of real and personal property placed by the Board of Supervisors in 1907 at \$369,324. Lafayetteville, Milan and Rock City are hamlets.

In the year 1760, Johannes Rowe, a German by birth, located in this town north of what is now Lafayetteville, on nine hundred and eleven acres of land which he purchased of Chancellor Robert R. Livingston. For this land he paid £750, on which, in 1766, he built a stone homestead. Much of the land is still in possession of the Rowe family. Johannes Rowe died in 1771, and was buried in the family ground across the road from the church which bears the family name. He had four sons—John, Sebastian, Philip and Mark, who settled around on the land of their father's purchase, and to each of whom he gave a farm. The sons built the Methodist Church there, and were generous supporters of local enterprises. Philip had a son, William P. Rowe, who served as a soldier in the war of 1812.

Other early settlers at Lafayetteville were Maltiah and Macy Bowman (Bowerman) who came from Connecticut to Dover in 1780, and to Milan in 1790. Maltiah is the ancestor of the Milan families of that name. He had three sons—Joseph, Otis E., and Sands. Otis

E. was a surveyor, and for twenty years a lawyer of some note. The Wilburs, Briggs, Whites, Pells, Hicks, Martins and Motts settled near the east part, while the Links, Holsopples, Rhyfenburghs, Killmans, Fultons, Stalls, Fellers, Hopemans, Philips, Teats and Fraziers took up land in the north part of the town. A description of the town and some statistics published in Spaffords Gazetteer of 1824, six years after the division from Northeast, says in part:

"It is a good Township of land, though considerably uneven, but with rich arable swells, hills and ridges, and some flats. The soil is principally a warm productive loam. The inhabitants are principally farmers, and there are no villages, as yet, to demand the application of a microscope, or tire a topographer's patience. Its streams are some small head branches of Wappingers creek, and a short distance of Ancram creek, with a branch that puts into it, but the town is well supplied with mills. There are plenty of roads. The centre, always meant, when I speak of distances in this way, is about 8 miles E. of the Hudson, at Red Hook. Population, 1797: 358 farmers, 77 mechanics, 3 traders, 49 free blacks, 18 slaves; taxable property, \$370,794; 11 schools; 15,392 acres of improved land; 1834 cattle, 679 horses, 3618 sheep, 17,866 yards of cloth made in the household way; 7 grist mills, 4 saw mills; 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine; 1 trip hammer, and one distillery."

The oldest mill in the town was built by Robert Thorne some two miles west of Lafayetteville. This hamlet was on the post road from Northeast to Rhinebeck, and before the birth of railroads in northern Dutchess was a place of some business importance. William Waltermier conceived the idea of building a hotel here for the accommodation of the travelling public. He conducted it successfully for ten years, when he disposed of the property to Jacob Knickerbacker.

The hamlet of Milan, also on the old post route near the center of the town, was originally called "West Northeast." In the *Dutchess Observer* of September 2, 1818, this notice appears: "The name of the postoffice heretofore called 'West Northeast' in this county, of which Stephen Thorne, Esq., is Post Master, has been changed to Milan. Persons directing that office will notice alterations for the future."

The first town meeting for Milan was held at the house of Stephen Thorne on the first Tuesday in April, 1818. Apart from the election of the following officers, the proceedings of this meeting relate to the raising of money for the support of the poor, and for building and repairing bridges.

Supervisor, Stephen Thorne; Town Clerk, John F. Bartlett; Assessors, Jonas Wildey, John Fulton, Jr., John Stall; Commissioners of Highways, Everet N. Van Trogner, Daniel Morehouse, James Turner; Commissioners of Schools, Henry Peck, John Thorne, Jr., Jephtha Wilbur; Overseers of Poor, Jacob Shook, James I. Stewart; Inspectors of Common Schools, Joshua Colleres, John Darling, James Adams, John R. Heermance, Peter Snyder; Constable and Collector, Philip Rider; Constable, Henry Witherwax; Fence Viewers, Tobias Green, in the southern neighborhood, Obediah Quimby in the northeast, and Jacob Bachman in the northwest.

The poor was the principal matter in common to the two towns to be settled. Northeast took ten persons, Milan twelve, and three were left to be supported by both towns jointly in proportion to the tax list, Northeast to pay at the ratio of seven to five. The next year a general settlement was made.

In the summer of 1818 new bridges were built over a stream at Mount Ross and at Hoffman's Mill, which cost \$195 and \$185 respectively.

In the War of the Rebellion the town of Milan not only responded generously to the call for volunteers, but kept a complete and interesting record of its proceedings, relating to enlistments, in a manner greatly above the average towns.

At the first meeting to raise a war fund held at the house of Nelson Motts, November 29, 1862, it was

"Resolved, That the sum of \$2,265.66 be levied on the town, and the same be assumed as a debt upon the town and the taxable property therein.

"Resolved, That the sum of \$900.00 be levied on said town, to be paid to the volunteers who enlisted previous to the 26th of August, 1862, the said \$900.00 to be paid to John Ferris, Alonzo Carroll and Philo Sherwood, to be kept by them for the benefit of the volunteers who enlisted previous as above stated."

August 9, 1864, a special town meeting was held at the house of Ambrose L. Smith at which it was

"Resolved, That the Supervisor of the town shall have the power to borrow money on the credit of the said town sufficient to pay volunteers to fill the quota of the town under the call of the President for 500,000 men.

"Resolved, That to every man who shall volunteer and be mustered into the United States service for the term of three years shall be paid as a town bounty the sum of \$500.00, and to every man that is drafted under the present call shall be paid, as a bounty from this town, the sum of \$400.00."

A further resolution appointed Supervisor Lewis M. Smith and H. B. Sherwood to procure volunteers, for which they were allowed three dollars per day and expenses.

The town voted a bounty of \$600.00 for one-year men, \$700.00 for two-years' men, and \$800.00 for those who entered the service for three years, following the call of the President December 19, 1864, for 300,000 men.

In the record of enlistments seventeen men served in the 128th Regiment; twelve in the 150th; seven in the 20th; five in the 91st; three in the 159th; three in the 47th; two each in the 32nd and 87th Regiments, with a scattering of seven others.

The Methodist Society here was organized mainly through the efforts of the Rowes, who built the first house of worship on their farm near Lafayetteville about the year 1800. This was succeeded in 1838 by a substantial structure near the site of the old building, and was erected chiefly through the generosity of John Rowe, who also built the parsonage. His home had been the stopping place of all the itinerant Methodist preachers.

The "Christian Denomination" originated from three of the more popular sects, the Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists, about the beginning of the nineteenth century. Among the first to break this denominational ground in the town were Levi Hathaway and Daniel Call, who organized the First Christian Church in Milan in the autumn of 1820. Elder John L. Peavey of New England was called to the oversight of the church. His circuit of labor embraced this and three other congregations, located in Stanford, Union Vale and Beekman. His friends assisted him in purchasing a home near Rock City, and Elder Peavey divided his time between pastoral work and itinerant labors. He was not only a talented man, but a kind and successful pastor. Other early pastors of the Christian Church were Dr. Abner Jones, Rev. Joseph Marsh and Rev. John N. Spoor.

The following has been the succession of Supervisors since the organization of the town:

1818—'20	Stephen Thorne	1829	Stephen Thorne
1821—'23	Jacob Shook	1830	Ephraim Fulton
1824—'25	Richard Thorne	1831	Stephen Thorne
1826—'27	Stephen Thorne	1832—'34	Ephraim Herrick, Jr.
1828	Henry Fulton	1835—'36	Leonard Rowe

1837—'38	John Thorne	1871	Horatio Rowe
1839—'40	John P. Teats	1872	Albert Bowman
1841—'42	George White	1873	Nicholas Phillips
1843—'44	Stephen Thorne	1874	Ezra L. Morehouse
1845—'46	Clinton W. Conger	1875	William E. Shoemaker
1847	Otis E. Bowman	1876	James Herrick
1848	Leonard Rowe	1877—'78	Uriah Teator
1849	John Ferris	1879—'80	Horatio Rowe
1850—'51	Rensselaer Case	1881—'82	John W. Stickle
1852—'53	Benjamin S. Thorne	1883	Adelbert Husted
1854—'55	William Ferris	1884—'85	James Herrick
1856—'57	John Teats, Jr.	1886—'87	Adelbert Husted
1858	Rensselaer Case	1888—'89	John W. Stickle
1859—'60	Alexander Best	1890	Cyrus F. Morehouse
1861—'62	Herrick Thorne	1891	Irving B. Crouse
1863	Peter Rissebbrack	1892—'93	Cyrus F. Morehouse
1864	Lewis M. Smith	1894	Irving B. Crouse
1865	John W. Stickle	1895	Uriah Teator
1866	Alexander Best	1896—'97	Cyrus F. Morehouse
1867	Herrick Thorne	1898—'01	George A. Boice
1868	Henry A. Fellers	1902—'07	Cyrus F. Morehouse
1869—'70	Harmon B. Sherwood	1908—'09	Charles B. Simmons

CHAPTER XXV.

TOWN OF NORTHEAST.

BY PHILIP H. SMITH.

THE Little Nine Partner Patent granted in 1706, the Northeast Precinct, constituted in 1746, and Northeast Town, erected in 1788, and the present towns of Northeast, Pine Plains and Milan, taken collectively, comprised approximately the same territorial limits. Huntting says that this section of the county, originally embraced in a single town, was by creation separated into three geographical divisions before a surveyor was thought of or needed. The Winchell Mountain is a barrier between the Harlem Valley and Stissing Basin, while Stissing Mountain divides the latter from the valley of Milan. Thus are situate the three towns side by side, each occupying a natural basin, with mountain ridges for boundaries.

In 1818 Milan was set off by itself. Until 1823 letters addressed to Northeast were received at what is now Pine Plains. Some of the pioneers who settled in Salisbury, Conn., died in the State of New York on the same farms they cleared. A man from Westchester bought a farm in the town of Northeast. His brother some years later visited him on this identical farm in the town of Milan.

These paradoxical statements are made possible by reason of the changes in the town and state boundaries. The Harlem Railroad, when first built, ran through a corner of Massachusetts. Now the trains pass a half mile west of the state line—Massachusetts having receded that distance—but this will be told of more fully elsewhere.

In 1823, Northeast was shorn of Pine Plains, but had annexed a liberal slice of Amenia to its southern border at the same time, thus preserving its equilibrium among its sister towns by this compensation in wealth and population.

Before the town of Northeast was divided, all Northeast and Milan, as towns now stand, went to the Stissing House in Pine Plains to vote.

The town records of the present Northeast previous to 1823 were kept in the Town Clerk's office at Pine Plains. Under these circumstances it is not always easy to make historical statements clear to the reader.

Northeast received its name from its geographical position in the county. A tongue of land approximately two miles in width, extends along the Connecticut border into the town of Ancram, Columbia County, about four miles beyond the remaining portion of the town. Northeast is bounded on the north by Columbia County, east by Litchfield County in Connecticut, south by Amenia and west by Stanford and Pine Plains.

A lofty range of the Taconic Mountains extends along the eastern border, with the Winchell Mountain on the west. Rudd Pond and Indian Pond are the principal bodies of water,*the latter lying for the most part, in the State of Connecticut. The "Ten Mile" River, some eighteen miles in length, runs south through the eastern part of the town, through Amenia and into Dover, where it forms a confluence with the Housatonic. The Shekomoko runs in a northerly direction through its western portion.

The first town meeting in Northeast as at present constituted was held at Northeast Center. The following is the earliest record: Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed March 26, 1823, for dividing the towns of Amenia and Northeast in the County of Dutchess, and erecting a new town therefrom by the name of Northeast, and directing the first town meeting to be held at the house of Alexander Neeley in said town.

A town meeting was held at the house of the aforesaid Alexander Neeley, on the first day of April, 1823; the above act was read; Enos Hopkins was chosen Moderator, Charles Perry and Alanson Pulver, Clerks. Among the regulations, or town laws, passed for the town of Northeast at this meeting are these: Voted, that a fence, to be considered lawful, shall be four feet and a half high; that the materials shall be laid no more than five inches apart for two feet above the ground. Voted, that no hogs shall be suffered to roam in the highways after three months old without a ring in their nose. Voted, that proper persons shall be employed to run the line between the towns of Amenia and Northeast.

At the annual town meeting of Northeast on the 6th of April, 1824,

John H. Wilson, Alexander Colver and Eli Mills were elected Commissioners of Common Schools; Charles Perry, Peter Mills and John Buttolph, Inspectors of Schools. Each town, by this system, was the supreme judge of the requisite qualities of the teachers, and the sole arbiter of the curriculum of the schools.

At the annual town meeting in 1824, Voted, that the town raise the sum of six hundred dollars for the support of the poor. In connection with the preceding, the following entry explains itself: "We, Joel Benton, Supervisor and Solomon Cook and Joel Brown, Overseers of the Poor of the town of Amenia, and Philo M. Winchell, Supervisor, and Eben Wheeler and Enos Howkins, Overseers of the town of Northeast, being convened for the purpose of dividing the poor and money of the town of Amenia."

It will be recollected that Northeast had just annexed a part of Amenia, and the territory annexed carried with it its quota of the poor of the entire town. Those early legislatures could not agree as to what would be a proper division, and public feeling was aroused to such an extent that the matter was taken to the Court of General Sessions at Poughkeepsie for adjudication. By direction of the court eighteen persons (named in the record) were by these town officials, assigned to Amenia and twelve others allotted to Northeast.

At this time each town was required to take care of its own poor, and the officials sometimes were not proof against the temptation to be rid of objectionable citizens at the expense of other towns. The question was a continual source of bitter jealousy and wrangling until the state passed a law which mitigated the condition. The following is among the entries: "We have set to the town of Pine Plains (naming fifteen persons), and set to the town of Northeast (naming six persons), and there are still six persons that are not divided, and are a subject of future arrangement."

There were other sources of friction, owing to the changes in town lines, such as the division of school and highway moneys, and the settlement of quit rents, the latter having reluctantly been permitted to survive until about 1823, when this vestige of English manorial customs was banished from American soil.

The earliest settlements in Northeast were made in the Oblong tract. One reason for this was that better titles could be given to the property, which were guaranteed by the state; and, being contiguous to

New England where most of the early settlers came from, these probably located at the first desirable place they came to; the iron mines were another and perhaps stronger attraction.

Spencers Corners or "Clearing" was among the oldest settled parts of the Oblong. The history of the Baptist Church built here in 1777, during the Revolutionary War, is given on other pages. Their church edifice in Northeast stood near the present cemetery, opposite the brick house now occupied by Walter Wilcoxson. The well used by those early Baptist worshipers still supplies the sweetest and purest water for miles, and is located in the Wilcoxson yard. This well was originally partially enclosed in a "well house," and was provided with seats around the sides. The farmers came from distance, on Sunday mornings, with their families in wagons drawn by oxen, remaining all day and listening to the sermons, and adjourning to the "well house" for their noonday repast.

North of Spencers Corners a short mile, stands the old-fashioned, rambling, small-windowed, many-roomed dwelling house of the Dakins. Orville Dakin, the ancestor of the Dakins, and owner of the mine and furnace adjacent, built this house when the country was a wilderness. There was a line of ore beds from here to Boston Corners and beyond, of which the Dakins were either sole or part owners. To the west of this line, at Irondale, are the buildings of the Millerton Iron Company, now sadly fallen to ruin. This was once a busy hamlet, having a mill employing over one hundred hands, with grist mill, store and postoffice. Now nothing but a school and a few families remain.

In fact the digging and smelting of ore constituted the leading industry of this part of Northeast for the better part of a century. During this early period other lines of business occupied their neighbors over the mountain, in the southwest part of the town. The following advertisement shows the nature of the business referred to, and tells of its decadence:

"MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his mills, situate in Amenia (now Northeast), four miles north from the Federal Store. The neighborhood consists of wealthy farmers, and the surrounding country very productive of wheat. The machinery of the grist mill and fulling mills are in tolerable good order, and the stream which supplies them very durable. There is adjoining fourteen acres of good wheat land, and a comfortable dwelling house, garden, &c. The terms of payment will be made easy. A good title and possession given immediately by applying to the subscriber living near the premises.

May 4, 1807.

MATTHIAS ROW."

At one time the "Federal Store" referred to was a busy place. Some years previously a stock company had made this point a nucleus for general exchange and merchandising in this vicinity, their shipping point being Poughkeepsie. This Association was called the Federal Company, and the store the Federal Store. There was also a grist mill, a carding machine and fulling mill; also a factory for the manufacture of farm implements. The store ceased as a place of business before 1850.

The invasion of the Harlem Railroad into the vicinity about 1852 wrought a great change in the town. Carding machines, fulling mills and family looms are things of the past, and the shipping of milk to the New York markets has become the great industry of Northeast.

In the early years of our local history the system of carrying the mails was very inadequate and unsatisfactory. Oftentimes letters would be trusted to a friend, who happened to be traveling to the vicinity of the letter's destination. Important messages usually were sent by special carrier. In old documents the person who is deputed to be the bearer of the communication is frequently mentioned by name. Some fifteen or twenty years after the close of the Revolution, private parties undertook the carrying of letters and papers on their own account, the sender or receiver of the letter paying the carrier therefor. In 1796 Alexander Neeley, of Northeast Center, started a post route in the upper part of the county, and it is said that for several years after the war of 1812 with England, he carried the government mails from Pine Plains to Sharon. At first the postman took for his own all the income of the business; later, after the route was established, the government assumed its control, reimbursing the carrier for his interest. Spencers Corners was early a postoffice; another was Northeast Center, where, in 1823, Alexander Neeley was both postmaster and merchant.

At the outbreak of the Revolution there was a great demand for lead for bullets. An Indian used to bring quantities of lead to Ezra Clark at about this time; he said he got it on Indian Mountain, but would not tell where. No one was ever able to find the place. The requirements of the new governments also called for sulphur and flint. Near the present hamlet of Shekomeko, in the southwestern part of the town, one John McDonald, a miner from Scotland, under instructions from the Provincial Congress, began to excavate where a mine

had been worked some quarter of a century before by some Hollanders. McDonald was directed to open the pits or shafts which Van Hook and Tiebout formerly worked, doing the labor with only four assistants, and await further orders from Congress, at whose expense the mining was to be done. In the first pit a small quantity of lead was discovered in three places, but not in a continued vein. The second pit contained lead in several places, but not in an unbroken vein. The bottom was void of the appearance of ore. He next cleared a pit about fifty feet in depth. These pits were on the hill or knoll near the present railroad depot.

Ezra Thompson, who then resided at the "Federal Square," was superintendent, and furnished the necessary tools to McDonald, and also advanced money to prospect the mining operations. Not meeting with ore deposits in paying quantities they abandoned working in pits and commenced at the northeast end of the hill near the highway bridge, where they dug a trench "eighteen foot length and about three foot deep." Making further excavations, during which they "opened thirty feet in length and in some place digged three feet deep, and in other places have sunk six foot, in there discovered a vein about two or three inches in breadth, and raised about fifteen hundred weight of ore."

October 16, 1776, McDonald entered into a further contract with the Committee of the Provincial Congress to sink the lead mine which he had lately opened, "twelve feet in depth from its present state, and extend the same thirty feet in length in such direction as he shall think best, and deliver the ore to the order of this convention." He was to furnish everything, and was to receive ten pounds for every six feet in depth, six feet in length and three feet in breadth, which he should sink in said mine. At the final settlement it was found that McDonald had dug six hundred and ninety cubic feet, which at the rate of ten pounds for every one hundred and eight, amounted to sixty-three pounds, seven shillings and nine pence, which the Provincial Congress paid, and discontinued the mining operations.

That the McDonalds were a wealthy and important family is evident, as there is a spacious burial ground north of Shekomeko, opposite the schoolhouse, where many of that name are buried. The grounds have been walled in at considerable expense, the stones composing the fence having been hauled from the vicinity of The Square.

The McDonalds were slave owners, but would not consent to their slaves being buried inside the enclosure where there was ample room, but were content to have them placed in graves contiguous to the tombs of their masters, so long as they were outside the walls.

For a period of nearly three-fourths of a century the lead mines at Shekomeko were unmolested, but in 1853 attention was again drawn in their direction. On the 29th of August of that year W. H. Hughes of New York secured a mineral lease of the mine hill, and mining was again resumed. The lease was given by Ward W. Bryan (grandfather of the present owner of the farm), and was to remain in force for a period of twelve years with the privilege of renewal. It read in part: "If no mineral or fossil substance be mined within the period of eight months from the present, or any time afterwards in eight months, then these presents and everything contained therein shall cease and be free."

Hughes for a time worked the mines under this lease and then suddenly left. The reason of his action was subsequently explained. Hughes had been operating as agent for a company, and he struck a vein of ore of uncommon richness. The lease terminated by its own conditions, for eight months elapsed during which no mineral was raised. At the expiration of that time Hughes put in an appearance and made application for a new lease from Bryan in his own name; but he died suddenly before the business was consummated. The rich "find" was not disclosed until after his death, and its location, if such there was, is not now known. Experts claim that indications point to a rich vein of ore somewhere in this range of mountains.

In 1862 the Bryan farm was again leased, this time to Gust. A. Sacchi, who represented a mining company in New York with a capital of \$500,000. Heretofore the work had been done by hand labor, drainage of the pits being affected by drifts or tunnels from the location. But this new company did the work of pumping and hoisting by steam. The company bought a farm nearby, on which was wood for fuel and a building for a boarding house. At one place a shaft was sunk seventy-five feet with lateral tunnels at the bottom. After some \$300,000 of stock was sold work was stopped and the farm reverted back to the owners, Calvin C. and Elihu W. Bryan, father and uncle of the present owner.

Ezra Bryan emigrated to Shekomeko from the Connecticut or New

Haven Colony. The family came from the same branch as did Hon. William Jennings Bryan, to whom the early Shekomeko emigrants bear a family resemblance, it is said. The Bryans for three-fourths of a century furnished Dutchess County and adjacent territory with fanning mills; a part of their factory is still in existence, and is now a wagon house in the hamlet of Shekomeko.

The history of the Baptist Church of Northeast dates back to the first day of May, 1773, when the first covenant meeting in this Precinct was held at Brother Dakin's house near Spencers Clearing; and in 1777, on land in the vicinity of the old graveyard at Spencers Corners, their house of worship was erected.

A dissension having arisen in relation to some matters of church government, a council was called, composed of Elders Waldo, Drake, Gano, Moss, Kellogg and Ferris, who advised the release of the dissenting members. Then successively follow the names of Eastman, Hopkins, Allerton, Winchell, Buttolph, Thompson, La Grange and others, beloved and consecrated elders of the church, serving well and faithfully their pastorships while the church grew and prospered.

In 1829 a new and commodious house of worship was dedicated. It was of brick, and cost about \$5,000, of which James Winchell contributed \$1,700. Rev. Thomas Winter preached the dedicatory sermon, Dr. Rufus Babcock assisting at the services.

About the close of the Civil War the society voted to sell the old brick church at Spencers Corners, purchase a new site in the growing village of Millerton, and build another house of worship nearer the business center of the town. In pursuance of this decision, on the 4th of November, 1867, the church met to lay the cornerstone of its new house of worship.

The edifice is situated at the head of the main village street, and the church is prospering under the pastoral care of Rev. George C. Kiernan.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NORTHEAST. The first meeting to consider the question of building a Congregational House of Worship in the town of Northeast was held at the house of Nicholas Holbrook at Northeast Center, October 17, 1827. A resolution was adopted in favor of building such a house, and a committee of five was appointed to solicit subscriptions. December 2nd, a building committee was named to proceed with the work. During the summer of 1828 the

house was built, and on December 23rd was formally delivered to the society by the committee. The cost of the building in money, aside from the labor contributed and the site given by Mr. Holbrook, was \$2100.

January 15th, 1829, the house was dedicated and the church constituted. There were nine members, as follows: Elihu Payne, Ezra L. Barrett, Rhode Barrett, Philip J. Jenks, Julia Ann Jenks, John I. Douglass, Elizabeth Clark, Mary Hotchkiss and Myra Coleman. The society was incorporated in June, 1829.

The first pastor to minister to this church was Rev. Thomas Fletcher, who was installed January 14, 1830. At the end of his pastorate three years later, the church had on its rolls about one hundred members.

In 1873 this church was affiliated with the Presbyterian denomination.

In 1866, \$4000 was subscribed to tear down the church building at Northeast Center and rebuild at Millerton. The second house of worship was dedicated February 17th, 1867. The entire cost of this building was \$10,473.79.

November 8, 1904, a meeting was held to consider the remodelling of the church or the building of a new one. After repeated sessions, the trustees in September, 1905, voted to build a new church, awarding the contract to the local builders, Beers and Trafford, for the sum of \$7,800, not including the leaded glass windows, seats, light, heat, or any of the furniture. An offer of \$500 for the old church building was accepted, and a subscription list of about \$7,200 reported.

The cornerstone of this, the third house of worship of the society, was laid on Thanksgiving Day, November 30, 1905, the pastors of sister churches, Revs. H. Y. Murkland and E. F. Charles, participating in the service.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF NORTHEAST. The Methodists were the first to hold religious services here after the departure of the Moravian Missionaries, but records of the church are very meagre. The first record of which anything is known bears date of 1842, in part as follows: "The subscribers, being appointed judges by a majority of the members present do find that Daniel Lee, John I. Hull and Nathaniel Gridley were elected by a plurality of voice to

serve as trustees of the Northeast Center Methodist Church in the town of Northeast, Dutchess County, N. Y., in witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this seventh day of February, 1842.

DANIEL LEE, JR., (L. S.)

LORENZO GILBERT, (L. S.)

The second quarterly meeting for the conference year 1847, for Salisbury and Northeast, was held at the church at Northeast Center, February 23. Presiding Elder, Denton Keeler; Preacher in Charge, D. C. Benjamin; Clerk, J. S. Caulkins. At a quarterly meeting in 1850, Rev. Phineas Rice, Presiding Elder, a committee having been appointed to estimate the table expenses of the preacher for Northeast, Rev. J. L. Dickerson, they allowed him \$100 and his fuel. At a quarterly conference held at the M. E. Church, Northeast Center, Rev. J. Z. Nichols, Presiding Elder, the subject of a district association was proposed. In 1855 Rev. P. C. Oakley is mentioned as Presiding Elder, and Rev. A. H. Ferguson as Preacher in Charge.

An important change in the society was made about this time. At a meeting of the male members of the Methodist Church and society of Northeast, held at the hall at Millerton, that being the regular place of worship of said society, March 2nd, 1857, for the purpose of electing sworn trustees for the incorporating of said society, the meeting was called to order by Rev. W. G. Browning, when the following trustees were elected: Nathaniel Gridley, Alexander W. Trowbridge, Nicholas D. Eggleston, John S. Caulkins, Horace S. Kelsey, Douglass Clark, Jr., and Perry Vroman. A certificate was duly signed and recorded in the County Clerk's office, and thus a second Methodist Society was constituted and located at the growing village of Millerton. The preacher in charge at the later place also held services at the Center for a time, but these were finally discontinued.

Under date of April 2nd, 1859, is found the following: "The trustees of Millerton beg leave to report that they have purchased a lot on which they have erected a church edifice which costs, with the said lot, the sum of \$4,500. That they have paid \$3,700. That there is now in subscriptions \$450."

March 23rd, 1861, conference was held at Northeast Center, and again in July of that year at Millerton, indicating that both communities were enjoying church privileges.

The society is now meeting in a commodious house of worship, of

an attractive and modern design, and are enjoying the ministrations of Rev. Angelo Ostrander.

The village of Millerton¹ was incorporated June 30, 1875, with N. C. Beach, President; O. Wakeman, H. B. Eggleston, W. B. Grey, Trustees; J. M. Benedict, Treasurer.

At a public meeting held at the Nickel Plate Rink, January 19, 1891, it was voted to raise money to procure a water supply for the village of Millerton, authorizing the bonding of the village for a sum not to exceed \$15,000. Previous to this the Village Board had met and organized a Board of Water Commissioners as follows: E. H. Thompson, President; J. W. Pulver, P. N. Paine and Nicholas Best, Trustees. In the following year the village was bonded for \$18,000, and a fire department was organized, with spacious quarters and adequate apparatus.

The *Millerton Telegraph*, a weekly publication, was started November 1, 1876, by Cooley James, who sold it to Van Scriver and Deacon after conducting it about three months; subsequently Colvin Card purchased Van Scriver's interest, later assuming the sole proprietorship, continuing its publication until his death. Its present proprietor is W. L. Loupe.

The Millerton National Bank was organized in 1882. G. S. Frink was its first President, and W. M. Dales its first Cashier. The present bank building was erected in 1903, and is equipped with modern vault and safe deposit boxes. The Bank has a capital stock of \$50,000, with individual deposits according to the statement of February 14, 1908, of over \$299,000. Its present officers are Frank A. Hotchkiss, President, and W. C. Denny, Vice President and Cashier.

There is a natural phenomenon connected with the lofty range of the Taconic Mountains, forming the border line between Northeast and the State of Connecticut, that has aroused the wonder of scientific minds, and the inhabitants who spend their lives in the valley at its foot are by this strange happening often put to their wits end.

High up among the crags, says Landon, is the hatching place of great winds. With this high mountain range lying along the east side for miles, the valley would seem to be the best protected region

1. This village derived its name from Sidney G. Miller, one of the contractors and builders of the extension of the New York & Harlem Railroad from Dover Plains to Chatham.

from easterly gales that could be imagined. There are more east winds of typhoon power right here than in any other place this side the Rocky Mountains—and that is what puzzles those who are ever trying to explain the weather.

Hours before the gales reach the valley their roar is heard on the mountain top, not unlike the moan of the ocean heard at a distance. Gradually they work down the mountain side, their voice becoming more menacing as they gather momentum in their descent; then the beholder notes the forest trees bending and swaying before an unseen force upon the mountain side, while at its foot the leaves hang motionless. And when the winds at the moment of their greatest fury reach the mountain's base, and rush howling and screaming across the narrow valley, it behooves man and beast to seek shelter. Instances have been recorded of passenger trains, with their load of human freight, being lifted from the rails.

When the survey of the Massachusetts State boundaries were made, a corner of that commonwealth extended over the Taconic range to the west. This corner comprised about four hundred acres of arable land, and some fifteen hundred of mountain land, and was completely isolated from the rest of the state by a practicably impassable mountain. By traversing a roundabout way some twelve to fifteen miles in another state one might get from this fragment of nowhere into Massachusetts.

Here for years lived and prospered a little community, a virtual Republic. They paid no taxes to the State, went to no polling place to vote, but governed themselves, supported a school, kept up religious services, and had they been left to themselves, there had been no blot on their escutcheon.

One day an enterprising Yankee came and opened an inn. Then a stranger came and took lodgings, and soon went away. Soon others appeared, were entertained, and presently departed, without making their business known. Then the people of Boston Corners began to open their eyes. These transient guests were refugees from the constables of the three commonwealths, whose territory joined near this point, who were wanted for chicken stealing, or some other local offenses.

Also the eyes of law-breakers from the outside world were drawn to this haven of criminals. In 1811 John Armstrong fought a duel

here, where he was immune from the enforcement of the laws of either state against dueling. While a Massachusetts constable might have made an arrest, the moment he stepped into New York or Connecticut with his prisoner he would lose jurisdiction, and there was neither judge nor jail at Boston Corners.

For half a century things went on, when an event occurred which led to concerted action being taken by New York, Massachusetts, and the National Government.

October 12, 1852, a heavily loaded train from New York City discharged its load at Boston Corners, a station on the newly completed railroad. Other train loads from Albany and Troy were dumped off at the same point, as rough a set of rowdies as ever set foot on any soil. People from the country came in wagons, until the crowd was immense.

Two men seemed to be the center of attraction. One was forty-one years of age, and looked old enough to be the father of the other who was twenty-two, but was three inches taller, looking like a giant beside the older man. The latter was Yankee Sullivan, long the champion prize-fighter of America, while the giant was John Morrissey, just then on the threshold of his world-wide notoriety. Morrissey's seconds were Tom O'Donnell and "Awful" Gardiner; Sullivan was escorted by Billy Wilson and another friend. The purse was \$2,000 a side.

Forcibly pre-empting the first convenient dwelling house, the principals were quickly dressed for the battle. In an adjacent field was an abandoned brickyard. In a large level plot, that had been carefully prepared for the drying of the bricks years before, the grounds were selected, and the ropes of the arena drawn, while hundreds of spectators looked on from points of vantage.

Thirty-seven bloody rounds were fought with bare fists. Sullivan seemed to have the better of his opponent all through the fight until the last round, when he was thrown violently against the ropes, and failed to recover before time was called. Morrissey, who had never left his place, was proclaimed victor. But the point of interest for the people of Northeast, and one reason for the introduction of the event in this chapter, is the raid of the hungry hordes on Millerton after the battle was over. This was then a mere hamlet, and was tight-shut when the invasion came. But locks were nothing; the pri-

vacy of pantries was not respected; nothing was respected that came between the invaders and anything that could be eaten. Hogs were killed and roasted in the highway. Millerton never forgot that prize fight at Boston Corners.

This event broke the independent spirit of the Boston Corners "Republic." The people clamored to be annexed to some civil authority able to cope with the powers of evil, to the end that never should such scenes be repeated. Massachusetts, in May of the year following the fight, ceded the triangle to New York; the concession was accepted by New York July 21, 1853; the transfer was confirmed by Act of Congress January 3d, 1855. The soil of Boston Corners has been respected ever since.

The following has been the succession of Supervisors from 1775 to 1908:

1775—'76	Israel Thompson	1829—'31	Douglass Clark
1777—'78	Hugh Rea	1832	Alanson Colver
1779—'81	Lewis Graham	1833—'34	Eli Mills
1782	Hugh Rea	1835—'36	David Seldon
1783	Uriah Lawrence	1837—'38	John H. Conklin
1784	Lewis Graham	1839—'40	Moses Clark
1785—'87	John White	1841—'42	Eben Wheeler
1788—'92	Josiah Holly	1843	Jeduthan Roe
1793	Ebenezer Dibblee	1844—'45	Hiram Wheeler
1794—'96	Josiah Holly	1846	Abraham Bockee
1797—'98	Ebenezer Dibblee	1847	James Hammond
1799—'00	Peter Husted	1848	Abner Brown
1801	(No record of this year.)	1849	George Douglass
1802—'03	Isaac Sherwood	1850	Geo. R. Winchell
1804—'05	Martin E. Winchell	1851	Gerard Pitcher
1806	Jonathan Deuel	1852	John Winchell
1807	Benj. R. Bostwick	1853	Edgar Clark
1808—'09	Jonathan Deuel	1854	Jeremiah W. Paine
1810—'11	Enos Hopkins	1855	Platt A. Paine
1812—'13	Isaac Sherwood	1856	Hiram Rogers
1814—'15	Uri Judd	1857	Edw'd W. Simmons
1816—'17	Martin Lawrence	1858	John F. Wheeler
1818—'19	Fyler Dibblee	1859	Phoenix Bockee
1820—'21	Philo M. Winchell	1860	George Clark
1822	Israel Harris	1861	David Bryan
1823	Philo M. Winchell	1862	John Campbell
1824—'25	David Seldon	1863	George F. More
1826	Amos Bryan	1864—'67	Edw'd W. Simmons
1827—'28	Abraham Bocker	1868	William H. Barton

1869	William L. Pratt	1885	Wm. Angevine
1870	James Collins	1886—'87	John Scutt
1871—'72	James Collins	1888—'89	John W. Pulver
1873	George Dakin	1890	John Scutt
1874—'75	Daniel McElwell	1891	Hoffman Sweet
1876	Michael Rowe	1892	Edward H. Thompson
1877	Jeremiah W. Paine	1893	Daniel B. McElwee
1878	Hiram Rogers	1894—'97	Charles A. Cline
1879	James M. Winchell	1898—'99	Frank A. Hotchkiss
1880	George E. Crane	1900—'01	Charles A. Cline
1881—'82	Wheeler Rowe	1902—'07	Lorin J. Eggleston
1883—'84	George Williams	1908—'09	Gideon M. Slee

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE TOWN OF PAWLING.

BY PHILIP H. SMITH.

THE Town of Pawling is universally described as the southeast corner town in Dutchess County. A range of high hills, which range is locally known as Quaker Hill, extends along the east border. Another range known as the West Mountain occupies the west part. A broad and fertile valley runs through the central portion. Swamp and Croton Rivers take their rise here, the former flowing north into the Housatonic, the latter south into the Hudson.

Pawling is bounded north by Dover, east by the town of Sherman in Connecticut, south by Patterson in Putnam County, and west by the town of Beekman. Pawling Precinct was taken from Beekman Precinct by an act passed December 31, 1768, and erected into a town in 1788, when the State government was subjected to general revision in many of its details; the town limits were then greater than at present, as Dover was taken off and made into a separate township in 1807. The ancient Pawling town records, which covered a period previous to the division of the town, were destroyed by the fire of 1859.

There are four considerable natural bodies of water in the town, the dimensions of most of them having been considerably increased by artificial means. These are known as Whaley Pond, Lake Norton, Green Mountain Lake and Lake Hammersley. All these lakes afford excellent fishing, having been stocked from various hatcheries, and provided with boats and fishing appliances. In summer the islands and shores of these picturesque inland water basins are dotted with the tents of city campers.

Many authorities have described the limits of the town as being included in the patent granted to Henry Beekman June 25, 1703. This is only partly true, as the south line of the Beekman Patent was

approximately that which was afterwards known as the Willis Line, or the line advocated by some for the division line when Putnam County was taken off in 1812. This line was run through what is now the incorporated limits of the village of Pawling, and is thus described: "Beginning on the Oblong line at a large heap of stones set up which bears north 25 degrees, west 38 links from a large rock on which are cut the letters H. B., B. R., and P. P.; a new house built by Adam Chase bears the same course that the rock does. From thence due west, the line runs about 12 feet south of William Hunt's spring, where Col. Henry Beekman made the letters H. B. on the rock out of which the water of the spring runs. Said line also crosses a pretty large pond in the mountains a little south of the middle. On the east shore a monument is set up about two chains south of one Baker's house situated in a hollow." Now as to the location of these monuments. The large rock, with the letters cut in, may be seen in the meadow north of Martin Leach's residence as described in the colonial records, with the exception that the initials "B. R." have been torn away by a blast set off by some workmen who did not know the rock was a monument of the ancient patent line divisions. The house built by Adam Chase referred to was the one destroyed by fire one winter's night many years ago, and occupied the present site of Martin Leach's dwelling. William Hunt owned land on which Pawling village stands, and "Hunt's Spring" is the one in rear of H. S. Wanger's residence.

The large pond in the mountains is Whaley Pond. This line can be traced by the remains of an old wall leading over the south end of Purgatory, and also by the stone and rail fence extending along the southern declivity of Mount Tom.

This rock at Martin Leach's was the southeast corner of the Beekman Patent, and this monument until 1731 was in the boundary line between Connecticut and New York, at which time the Oblong strip was taken off, and the New York State line established nearly two miles further to the eastward.

The territory comprised in Putnam County was by some styled Philipsburgh Manor from the fact that its proprietor, Adolph Philipse, was granted certain manorial rights and privileges. It bounds the town of Pawling on the south.

Thus we have a wedge-shaped piece of land extending from the

Beekman Patent line to the Patterson line, the head of the wedge, nearly three miles across, abutting against the Connecticut line, with the point marked by a clump of bushes on the Hudson, known as "Plum Point." This wedge comprised a mere bagatell of territory, say fifteen thousand acres, more or less, that had been overlooked in the allotment of lands to the original patentees. Starting from the same point on the Hudson, the lines were run, without chain or compass, "four hours' going into the woods," diverging more and more the further the lines were extended.

The Beekman and the Philipse heirs both laid claim to territory within this "gore," which lay outside their lines; and its division was the subject of bitter controversy for many years. The dispute was finally settled in 1771, and two ancient deeds of land in this town bear that date, given by the Philipse heirs, one to Reed Ferris and one to William Prendergast—the Dodge-Arnold farm and the Arnold homestead.

Fredericksburgh was at the time of the Revolution a village, afterwards called "The City," located near the present residence of Dr. Banks in Patterson. The appellation of this village gave the name to a large extent of territory, the residence of John Kane being within it. Among the old documents, Pawling is referred to by the name of Kingston.

The road leading south from Pawling village, now called the State Road, was originally laid out in 1745, and is described as running from Beekman's Patent into Westchester. The road running diagonally up the hill toward Mr. Conger's was first built as a turnpike, and known as the Philipstown turnpike. The road from Patterson through Reynoldsville was called the Fishkill turnpike.

Spafford's Gazateer, published in 1813, gave the number of looms for the weaving of cloth in private families in Pawling as one hundred and two. In fact, at a much later date, nearly everything used by the farmers was made in town. Abram Thomas made the nails that went into the construction of the Hicksite Meeting House. Hiram Sherman made coffins and wagons. John Hays was a tailor. Isaac Ingersoll carried on the tannery business. Jephtha Sabin was a saddler and harness maker; and that the most essential needs of the ladies should have due recognition, Peter Field, the silversmith, opened a shop. John Toffey and Joseph Seely were hatters, while Amos

Osborn made jugs. Stephen Briggs was a shoemaker, and there is the tradition of a forge on the glen stream on Quaker Hill. Miss Alicia H. Taber, in "Glimpses of the Past," from which some of the foregoing are quotations, says revolving hay rakes were first made in this town. There were two carding machines, one at Cole's Mills and the other at the Cyrus Tweedy mill. The Lattimer Iron Foundry was built later, but was washed away in a freshet. It stood on the stream north of Cole's Mill.

The population of the town in 1810 was 1756. Outside of the villages it must have been more thickly inhabited than now. About 20,000 yards of cloth were produced from the family looms in the town that year. Patterson had a fulling mill, two carding machines and a distillery of grain and fruit spirits.

The fattening of cattle, says Miss Taber, constituted the chief business of most farmers in this vicinity. Live cattle were the only produce that did not have to go to the river to reach the market. The road through Pawling was the main thoroughfare from points as far north as Vermont. Monday was the market day in the city, and all started in time to reach their destination by Saturday. The cattle were started from Pawling on Thursday, taking the better part of three days to reach the city. It used to be remarked by cattle dealers that they could tell what the Monday's market would be by taking note of the droves that passed through Pawling on Thursday. The cattle were purchased by drovers, and by them disposed of in the city. The drover was something of a personage in those days. Inns or taverns were kept, located every few miles along the route, for the cattle required feeding every few miles. There was John Preston's, near Dover plains; the Morehouse tavern at South Dover; there was a stopping place at Hurds Corners; next the hostelry at Gideon Slocum's in Pawling; next an inn at Akins Corners, and another at Benjamin V. Haviland's, and so on to the city. The books of the latter tavern show that in one year there had been kept 27,784 cattle, 30,000 sheep and 700 mules; and it is said there would at times be as many as 2,000 head between this and the tavern at John Preston's.

It is many years since public whippings were practiced in this vicinity, although in one instance the post itself remains. This particular post is the Sycamore tree near the residence of Charles Roberts, on the John Kane place. This was the one used by Washington

for military punishments, and was probably used for the civil as well. It was the army custom to administer one-half the number of blows ordered, say fifty or so, then wait two or three days until the wounds had festered, and then deliver the remainder. Some economic writers aver that public whipping was the best antidote for petty thieving of any invention of man; but public sentiment could no longer brook the cruelty of the practice, even if chicken roosts were the oftener looted.

Another custom, the "Putting out of the Poor," is happily discontinued. This was no less than selling the unfortunate indigent into slavery, at times as abject as ever fell to the lot of the negro on a southern plantation. The poor people would be delivered into the custody of the lowest bidder, and he in turn would compensate himself by getting the most work out of his subjects with the least outlay of food and clothing. It is intimated that the officials of the different towns were not above ridding themselves of their own poor at the expense of their neighbor. At any rate a state law was passed forbidding the renting of a house to any person from another town without the consent of the Overseers of the Poor.

The first attempt to provide public transportation was the surveying of a route for a canal through the Harlem Valley; it is said the project was abandoned because some of its professed friends misappropriated the funds. The section of the Harlem railroad from Croton Falls to Dover Plains was opened December 31, 1849, teams being used to haul the train over a short stretch of road to its destination in order to meet the requirements of the charter.

Wilson, in his "Quaker Hill," has given some curious items culled from the ledger of the John Toffey store. The principal goods kept in stock in those primitive times were cloth, indigo, thread, cambric, penknives, "nittenneedles," plaster, fine salt, rum, molasses, tea, apple trees, nutmegs and shad. There was hardly an entry of goods sold without the item of "rum" was included. During the years 1814-'16, owing to war prices, molasses sold for \$2 a gallon; "tobago" at \$2.75 the pound; flour \$18, boots \$9, and tea at \$2.75 per pound. Ten years later molasses sold at 35 cents a gallon, and tobacco at 63 cents the pound.

Pawling has suffered from many conflagrations. Two church edifices have been burned, and the corner now occupied by the Ferris

Block has twice been devastated. The first fire on the corner occurred in 1859, when E. I. Hurd kept a general store there; the next took place in October of 1892, when the feed store of Elmore Ferris, the Pawling Journal printing office, and six other buildings were destroyed.

The principal industry of Pawling now is that of the milk business. There are three milk factories, so-called,—the Sheffield Farms, Woodycrest and the Mutual,—at each of which the milk is received from the farmers, bottled for shipment or sent in cans to the metropolis. The normal output of the three institutions is about five hundred cans daily. Pawling lays claim to being the largest milk receiving station in the county. As the commodity is brought into the town in the early morning, the streets present a busy appearance with the multitude of loaded wagons from the country and the groups of happy children going to school.

Pawling village, incorporated in 1893, has about 800 inhabitants. Quaker Hill, Reynoldsville or Holmes, and West Pawling are hamlets.

The high elevations of Quaker Hill and the West Mountain were probably settled long before the lands in the valley between were occupied. The "Swamp fevers" were greatly feared by the pioneer settlers, and they avoided settling on the low grounds. Three brothers named Moshier emigrated to America long before the Revolution; one died soon after; another ran a mill in the town of Stanford, while a third settled somewhere on the West Mountain. That the west part of the town was at one time thickly inhabited is evident from the numbers of old cellars that one meets with here, during a day's ramble, each with tumble-down chimney, its old well, remains of garden walls and beds of "tansy" to fortify against the Swamp fever. Not unfrequently one comes unexpectedly upon neglected burial places in the forest, and there is not a tradition of the people buried there. On the other hand it is said there was no house on the post road between Alfred Wing's and the Taber homestead; thus Pawling and Hurds Corners were not even in embryo. Among the settlers on the east side we find the names of Sherman, Merrit, Birdsall, Irish, Akin, Craft, Chase and Osborn. Of the valley there occur Shaw, Cary, Hunt, Sabin, Salmon, Pearce and Slocum. On the west there once dwelt the ancestors of the families by the name of Worden, Moshier, Dentory, Dibble, Davis and Turner. It is said there was quite an

influx into the town about 1740. As those who immigrated here were not of the "Standing Order," religiously speaking, that is to say, they were Baptists and Methodists, and came from the east, it may be presumed they were attracted here by the promise of freedom of church worship. This however, hardly accords with tradition which says these early settlers were addicted to drinking, gaming, horse racing, cockfighting and wrestling.

As the military history of the town is embodied in the general history of the county, more than a few local incidents of that time would be out of place here.

The official Headquarters of General Washington during his sojourn with his army in Pawling in 1778, were at the house of John Kane, now the site of the Roberts residence. In September, 1905, a copper tablet with an historical inscription was affixed to a large sycamore tree near by the house, and was unveiled with interesting and appropriate ceremonies. Mr. L. S. Patrick, of Marinette, Wis., delivered the historical address. The tablet was draped in the folds of a Union Jack intermingled with the Stars and Stripes, and Mrs. Laura Sherwood, 97 years of age, officiated at the ceremony of unveiling. Mrs. Van Rensseleer Schuyler, of Sharon, Conn., a descendant of John Kane, was present by invitation to represent the former owner of the soil. Mr. Wilson followed Mr. Patrick's address in some remarks on the life and character of John Kane. This gentleman was a man owning considerable landed property in this vicinity. His sympathies were decidedly in favor of the patriots; but, having little faith in the ultimate success of their cause, was moved by considerations of self interest to side with the loyalists. He, however, took occasion to speak favorably of the Whigs on all public occasions, which greatly incensed the friends of the King. So when his estate was confiscated by the patriot authorities, he petitioned the King to reimburse him for his loss, but was met with the charge, "You talked too well of the King's rebellious subjects to receive favors at his hands." Disowned by both sides he was dispossessed of all his property,—the officers even stripping the pillows and blankets from a cradle in which his youngest child lay critically ill with pneumonia, and was drummed out of town. The shock and exposure proved fatal to the sick child, while the family suffered all the indignities that could be inflicted on the bitterest Tory. The good words he had spoken

for them had been forgotten by the patriots, so inflamed they were by passion. The Arctic explorer of that name was a descendant of this same John Kane. The following is the inscription on the tablet:

THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN KANE
ON THIS SITE
WAS HEADQUARTERS OF WASHINGTON
FROM SEPTEMBER TWELFTH
TO NOVEMBER TWENTY-SEVENTH, 1778,
WHILE THE SECOND LINE
OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY
WAS ENCAMPED ON QUAKER HILL
AND IN THE VALLEY NEAR.

The residence of a Quaker by the name of Birch in the south end of Quaker Hill was robbed during the Autumn of 1778, by some soldiers. On his promise not to follow them that night, they offered him no bodily harm. This promise, though made under duress, he kept on the honor of a Quaker, but at the hour the time limit expired he was on their track with a posse. He traced them to the army lines, where he recognized the villains, and identified his property on the person of one of them. The evidence was so conclusive, that the culprit was convicted before court-martial, and hung despite the protests of Birch, who had no desire to push the matter to that extremity.

Nathan Pearce, Jun., who lived in the house standing, at the time of the Revolution, but since razed, on the bank nearly opposite the residence of O. A. Dykeman, was collector of military fines,—an office that was as distasteful to the public as could well be imagined. One night some robbers broke into the house, struck him with the butt of a musket, beat and kicked him into insensibility, and finally suspended him, lacerated and bleeding, by his thumbs to the chamber floor. Then after rummaging the house, they left him to be rescued by the family. He never saw a well moment thereafter, and survived the ordeal but six weeks. Some nights subsequent to this, his brother, Capt. William Pearce, with some followers, surprised this robber gang at their rendezvous in a cave on Quaker Hill. The robber chief, Vaughn by name, had on his person the clothes taken from his brother Nathan, and William had the satisfaction of running a sword through the body of his enemy in revenge for the murder of his brother.

Benjamin Sherman came from Massachusetts to Pawling in 1764,

and probably lived in the tenant house on the Dodge-Arnold farm at the foot of Quaker Hill. The Shermans were proverbially wagon makers and drovers as well as farmers. The "Sherman wagon, the box of which was rounded up at both ends, with paneled side boards, and half as high again in rear as in front," as I well remember, was built by Benjamin. This tenant house has somehow escaped the notice of local antiquarians, which is the more singular as it has a "room with six doors and one window," lacking only a single door to be on a par with its illustrious rival at Newburgh. In this house some of Sherman's children were born. No taint of Toryism, or even neutrality, ever attached to Sherman or his sons, three of whom were in the Continental service. I am inclined to the opinion that Benjamin Sherman was Magistrate Sherman of whom Dr. Fallon speaks of so highly in his letter to Governor Clinton. It is a tradition that Vaughn and his night riders on one occasion, under cover of darkness, paid this family a visit, but found the old gentleman and his sons so well prepared to receive them that they were glad to depart after exchanging a few shots. The Shermans had a keg of gunpowder arranged with a train, in readiness to be fired in case they were overpowered, with the view to launch friend and foe alike into eternity, preferring death to falling into the hands of these "minions of the moon."

The money then in circulation was mostly gold sovereigns. As a place of security Sherman bored holes in the bottom of his bedposts, into which the sovereigns were dropped until the holes were nearly full, then a plug would be nicely fitted into each hole, and the bedstead returned to its place.

The family afterwards removed to the farm at present owned by Mr. George Ketchum. On a rising knoll to the north of the house is a monument marking the last resting place of Benjamin Sherman and Deborah his wife, erected to their memory by their appreciative grandson, David H. Sherman.

PAWLING BAPTIST CHURCH. There is a tradition of a log church once standing near the Camp Meeting woods. There are evidences of a burial place on the west side of the road at the point, and a marble slab with the name, "Sarah, wife of Nathan Cary," may yet be seen on the farm. This confirms the supposition that Elder Henry Cary preached in this log structure, and that the dead of this community were buried in the graveyard contiguous to it. From the record of a

marriage ceremony solemnized by Elder Cary in 1766, it is presumable this was the period of his residence in this vicinity.

Elder John Lawrence began preaching here in 1770, and was pastor of a church organized before the Revolution. In 1775 he was succeeded by Elder Phineas Clark. One of Elder Lawrence's converts was Nehemiah Johnson; the latter was ordained and commenced preaching when Elder Clark left, and served the Pawling church as its minister fifty-three consecutive years. The pastorate of Elder Johnson is not more remarkable for its length than for the peace and harmony that prevailed over the entire period. The writer of this chapter remembers the deep veneration with which the people of this vicinity regarded this sainted man. He had never enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, and his language might not have been always grammatical, as measured by modern rules, but "he could remember nothing he said after announcing his text, and at the close of the sermon his audience was frequently found in tears." During the period of his ministry he labored with his own hands for his temporal support while administering to the spiritual needs of his people.

The earliest meeting house of this society was at the top of the West Mountain, where the Dug Way road intersects the Penny road that follows the crest of the mountain into the town of Dover. This was always known as the Johnson Meeting House, and is still remembered by some of our oldest citizens. Large congregations were accustomed to gather there, and "they found it easy breathing in prayer on that high ground where they worshiped." The church at this time had a membership of ninety. Azariah Crandell was chosen deacon at its formation, holding the office until his death in 1808. In 1842 Benjamin Burr and Elijah Booth were deacons. In August, 1841, Elders Johnson and Kirby were required to revise the church records up to that date, and ascertain how many of those whose names were on the church books ought to be considered under the care of the church. Unfortunately those records cannot now be found.

At this period the society were holding meetings half the time in the Union Meeting House (the church "over the swamp" as spoken of in the Methodist records), that edifice having been completed about the year 1839. July 10th, 1841, at a service in this building, Elder Johnson gave a summary of his ministerial labors and asked the society to relieve him and appoint Elder Seth Higby as his successor.

The minutes of this church record that meetings were held in two

neighborhoods in the spring of 1842 "with evident token of Divine Approbation." The first in the Reynolds school house in March; the next a month later "near Elder Higby's." The Elder at this time lived on the Daniel Dodge "home farm," in the big yellow house afterward torn down. The meetings were held in the upper part of a wagon house on the premises. I well remember the seats of rough planks supported on pieces of logs sawed to the right length, and stood on end. A large accession to the church was made during these meetings, the baptisms taking place in the mill-pond near Willet Ferris, who, together with his wife and daughter, were among those baptized.

In the Spring of 1852 Elder J. W. Jones began to preach in the Temperance Hall (now the residence of Mrs. Spaulding) over the store of Robert Wetts, a hotel being conducted in the other end of the building. That same year a second church in Pawling was organized, to be known as the Central Baptist Church of Pawling. Elder Jones agreed to preach for the term of one year on the stipulated guarantee of Richard Haynes of \$50, with use of house as a parsonage. That same year Daniel Dodge, Alex Allen, Jr., and Orwin Theall were appointed a building committee to build a house of worship. In the following year the church edifice was dedicated.

Jones served as pastor two years in the new church; he was succeeded by Reverends A. W. Valentine, S. L. Holman, G. W. Barnes, and D. T. Hill; Elder Hill began his pastorate in 1870. In the following year the second son, David J. Hill (now U. S. Minister to Berlin), was licensed to preach the gospel. In 1876 the church edifice was removed to a central location within the village, and rededicated. In 1879 this meeting house was destroyed by fire, and in 1880 the present beautiful edifice was completed on the site of the former church. At the present time the society is prosperous and enjoying the ministry of Rev. W. W. Barker, formerly of New York.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. The first entry on the minutes is of a Quarterly Conference on Pawlingville Circuit held at the church in New Fairfield, July 7, 1838. Here the names of Sanford and Reynolds first appear. Pawlingville Circuit had recently been taken off the Courtlandt Circuit, which included Carmel, and other "classes" below. That there was a constant change in boundaries and jurisdictions is evident from the fact that Archibald Campbell was at one time chosen to attend a District Steward's Meeting at Johnsville;

later Jesse Scudder was appointed to represent the Pawlingville Circuit at a similar meeting in Poughkeepsie; and again James Holmes and D. C. Green were sent for a like purpose to Pleasantville. Note, too, the change in the names of localities and stations. Pawlingville was then the hamlet now known as Hurds Corners. That quaint little square structure, standing on a hill, without a gable, the four sides of the roof coming to a point in the center, filled the double office of a place of secular and of religious instruction for the community, and was known far and wide as the "Bellcona." In it the Quarterly Conference Meetings dated at Pawlingville were held, and it was sacred to the memory of a Rice, a Reynolds, a Martindale and a host of pioneer Methodists. What is now Pawling was called Centerville, and later Pawling Center. Then there was the church "Over the Swamp," later known as the Union Church, now used as a barn; there was also the old Methodist Church standing on the corner below the village, its erection having been begun about 1813, but never completed. The station at Reynoldsville was designated as Fishkill Turnpike. There were meetings held at private houses, making in all quite a number of stations, at which the "preacher in charge" was expected to hold religious services.

The following were the official members on Pawling's Circuit, July 27, 1844. Ministers: William Jewett, Presiding Elder; George C. Bancroft, Preacher in Charge; Uriah Mead, Local Preacher; Archibald Campbell, 3d, recommended to travel. Jesse Scudder, Abraham Brown and Henry Ward, Stewards; Theodorus B. Sheldon, John Nickerson, Isaac Scudder, Talmon Meade, B. S. Trowbridge, Nelson Porter and John Jewett, Exhorters; Warren Cary, Stephen P. Sherwood, John Adams, Montgomery S. Platt, William St. John, Hezekiel Wildman, Amos R. Stevens and Enoch Wheeler, Class Leaders. About this time the question of repairing the old Methodist Church was brought up, and a plan voted on, but the project fell through. The next we learn of a committee, composed of Cushing Green and Stephen P. Sherwood, being appointed to sell the building. I am informed that the committee were put to a deal of trouble in giving title, but it was finally disposed of to parties in Patterson. Since 1839 the Methodists had ceased to make use of the old Meeting House, and their services were held in the church Over the Swamp, which is designated in their minutes as the "New Church," and indicates the time of its erection. About the year 1853 the society built a church at



OBLONG MEETING HOUSE. QUAKER HILL, TOWN OF PAWLING, N. Y.



MEMORIAL STONE AND TABLET.

“Pawling Center,” as the minutes termed the village about the depot. At a Quarterly held March 25, 1865, the Trustees at Pawling report that they have sold the old church, receiving \$1,175 net therefor, and have applied the proceeds toward building a new church at a cost of \$6,809. The last entry in this book is a record of a Quarterly Conference held June 26, 1869, at South Dover, Presiding Elder A. M. Osborn in chair, Revs. Culver J. Burch and M. R. Lent, Preachers in Charge.

These old records show the interest taken by the early Methodist denomination in the education of the young. At every Conference Meeting the question was brought up: Has the rule concerning the instruction of children been faithfully attended to? and this duty must have formed no small part of work of those upon whom it devolved. After the year 1855 the minutes are silent on this subject; which seems to indicate that the present public school system had become so perfected as to provide for the secular instruction of the young. At a Conference in March, 1856, Brothers Henry Ward's and Archibald Campbell's claims for house rent were taken up; Ward's for \$19, Campbell's for \$50. Each gave up his claim, and exonerated the Circuit. February 28, 1862, Benjamin H. Burch, age 24, not in debt; Phineas R. Hawxhurst, age 24, not in debt, were examined and recommended to travel. The present pastor is Rev. Robert L. Ross. The church has recently renovated and decorated the interior of their house of worship, and installed a new church organ.

The unveiling of the copper tablet commemorating the events which have served to render the Oblong Meeting House notable took place on the grounds in front of the edifice in September, 1904. A huge boulder of gneiss had been removed to the church grounds from a farm in Connecticut, and fixed to this stone was the memorial tablet containing these words:

OBLONG MEETING HOUSE
Of The Society Of Friends
Erected in 1742 South of This Road.
Present Meeting House Erected in 1760.
First Effective Action Against Slavery Taken Here in 1767.
Occupied As Hospital in 1778
By Revolutionary Soldiers
Many of Whom Are Buried South of This Road.
Meeting Divided in 1828.
Meetings Discontinued in This House 1885.

The address was delivered by Mrs. Phebe T. Wanzer, herself a member of the society who last held meetings in the old meeting house. A large concourse of people were present on the occasion, the ceremony having in it an especial interest.

Akin Hall Association, founded by Albert John Akin,¹ was constituted under the laws of the State of New York, the Certificate of Incorporation being filed August 10th, 1882. The objects of the society are the "promotion of benevolence, charity, literature, science and mutual improvement in religion and all kindred cultivation and knowledge and the providing and maintaining of a place or places of education, moral training and worship." The number of trustees shall be sixteen, its place of business and principal office at Quaker Hill, with power to fill vacancies. August 15th, 1892, a reorganization was effected, adopting all the aforesaid features of the Association, except that the number of trustees to manage the business affairs of the organization be limited to five members. It was further provided that when sufficient means shall have come into their hands, the trustees were authorized to construct, in addition to the Hall, a free library and provide for its maintenance. This library is now completed, and a librarian is present stated days of the week. The Association holds real estates as follows: Akin Hall and Manse, the Library Building, Mizzen Top Hotel and cottages adjacent. A liberal endowment has been provided for the maintenance of the various objects of the Association. The official board is now composed as follows: Albro Akin, President; George W. Chase, Treasurer; William H. Osborn, Secretary.

The Bank of Pawling was constituted under the laws of New York State in 1849. Its chief originator was Albert J. Akin, who for forty-four consecutive years held the office of President. In 1865 it was changed from a State to a National Bank, with the name National Bank of Pawling. The present officers are: John B. Dutcher, President; Theron M. Green, Vice President; J. Gerow Dutcher, Second Vice President; George W. Chase, Cashier; Joseph F. Haight, Assistant Cashier.

The Pawling Savings Bank was incorporated in 1870, receiving its first deposit in 1871. The first President was David R. Gould, who was conspicuous in its organization, and was indefatigable in his

1. See Part II of this work for biographical sketch of Mr. Akin.

endeavors for its advancement. William J. Merwin was the first Treasurer, who was succeeded by H. A. Holmes. Its present officers are: William H. Taber, President; George A. Daniels, Treasurer; Benjamin F. Burr, Secretary.

Pawling has a fine water system, the construction of which was begun in 1895. The reservoir is some two miles distant, located on a hill about 220 feet above the village level, and gives a pressure of 120 pounds to the square inch. The village was bonded for its construction to the amount of \$45,000, to be paid in yearly installments, all to be liquidated in 1927. Not only is water furnished for household purposes, but the fine pressure is made serviceable in the driving of water motors and for other mechanical uses, and also for supplying the locomotives of the New York Central Railroad. Eight of the bonds have now (1908) been paid off. The annual income to the village from the system is about \$2,200, of which the New York Central pays \$1,000. A fire company is maintained, with a hose house well equipped for the fighting of fire.

Publication of the Pawling Pioneer was begun in 1870 by Philip H. Smith, and by him sold to George W. Tice in 1882. Subsequently it was purchased by William Downing, then by Horace Sague, Jr., afterward coming into the possession of Dr. F. M. Robinson, when the name was changed to the Pawling Journal. It was destroyed in the fire which burned the block on which the Ferris Building now stands. In 1891 publication of the Harlem Valley Chronicle was commenced by Philip H. Smith, sold to William T. Chapman in 1894, who conducted it one year, changing the name to the Pawling Chronicle, and sold the business to Charles Walsh, who is still its proprietor.

The public school districts of the town, originally ten in number, have been reduced to eight; one having been discontinued, the school house sold, and the territory divided among districts contiguous to it; and another having been merged into that of the High School at Pawling. Two outlying districts—Hurds Corners and Quaker Hill—have modern buildings; the others have school houses more or less partaking of the architecture of the past.

The books in the office of the town clerk contain no records of yearly elections previous to 1854. Many valuable records relating to the early days of the town and precinct were destroyed by fire on the

night of May 4th, 1859. The succession of Supervisors from 1854 to 1909 has been as follows:

1854	Sherman Howard	1877—'78	William J. Mervin
1855	James Craft	1879—'83	Albert W. Corbin
1856	Sherman Howard	1884	Edwin B. Dodge
1857	William H. Taber	1885	James S. Pearce
1858	Theron M. Green	1886	Edwin B. Dodge
1859	James Craft	1887—'88	Jeremiah S. Pearce
1860	Asa B. Corbin	1889	Albert W. Corbin
1861—'62	Samuel A. Barnum	1890	George F. Lee
1863—'65	David R. Gould	1891—'93	Jeremiah Mead
1866	J. Wesley Stark	1894—'95	Morton Haynes
1867—'68	John J. Vanderburgh	1896—'98	William R. Lee
1869—'70	J. Wesley Stark	1899—'04	Henry A. Holmes
1871—'72	John B. Dutcher	1905—'06	William Downing
1873—'74	William B. Ross	1907—'09	Charles C. Stark
1875—'76	Jedediah I. Wanzer		

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE TOWN OF PINE PLAINS.

BY PHILIP H. SMITH.

THE town of Pine Plains is one of the northern tier of towns in Dutchess, bordering the county of Columbia. It is bounded on the east by Northeast; on the west by Milan; on the south by Stanford and Northeast. Extensive plains originally covered by pine forests gave the town its name.

The territory was included in the Little Nine Partners' Patent; together with Milan and a portion of present Northeast it was in 1788 erected into a town, the three being known as Northeast. Milan was taken off in 1818, and Pine Plains was erected into a separate township in 1823. Before these townships were divided the seat of government was at the present village of Pine Plains; here the town records were kept; hither the voters from Spencer's Corners and Northeast Center had to come over the "West Mountain, which is a high ridge of fertile country, well inhabited, stretching from north to south, steep in ascent and descent, and is about three miles over;" in short, the people of the vicinity of Millerton had to traverse about fifteen miles to reach the place of their annual town meetings, with the result that this duty was almost wholly neglected. The farmers of Milan, on their part, were obliged to pass over Stissing Mountain to and from the polls, and to transact other necessary business; hence the division of the towns was resolved upon as a matter of general convenience.

The "house of Israel Reynolds" (Stissing House) was designated in the early records as the place where town business was transacted, and where the first town meeting for Pine Plains was held.

In the western part is Stissing Mountain, rising to the height of nearly a thousand feet above the adjacent valleys. At its foot on the east are Thompson's, Stissing and Halcyon Lakes; the principal streams are the Wappingers, flowing south, and the Shekomeko, flow-

ing north. Roeliff Jansen's Kill crosses the extreme northwest corner of the town.

As indicated by the nomenclature of its mountains and streams, the territory was occupied by remnants of Indian tribes when the first white people settled here. By reason of inability to secure a good title to lands, the settlement of Pine Plains was retarded for years; when, therefore, in 1744, or thereabouts, the territory of the Little Nine Partners was surveyed, and divided among the several proprietors, so that titles could be legally conveyed, the rights of the Red man to the soil were scarcely recognized. In fact, there is no record in the early deeds of lands in Pine Plains of Indian titles having been first extinguished as a preliminary to the conveyance of property—a specification so frequently met with in the deeds of other parts of the county. In short, the vices and greed of the white man had conspired to obliterate all traces of the rightful owners of the soil.

Among the early settlers are the names familiar at the present time—Winans, Smith, Harris, Reynolds, Hoffman, Pulver, Deuel, Dibblee, Husted, Stevenson, Rau (Rowe), Seldon and others. The eastern portion of Pine Plains was settled by the Palatines, remnants of a colony of German religious refugees, who had sought the protection of England, and by that power had been given over into the tender hands of land monopolists, who transported them to the vicinity of Rhinebeck and the Catskills, and there set them to work to make tar, pitch, turpentine and resin from the pitchless, dwarfed white pines on Livingston's land grants. Of course the poor Palatines could not create what did not exist, and left to themselves to provide for themselves, they scattered to various points, some seeking homes in Pine Plains.

About 1760 a settler moved into this town and built a cabin on the north side of Little Stissing, near a spring still known as "Hubbell Spring." This was on the road to Mount Ross. When the Tories from the west of Stissing Mountain raided Pine Plains through this pass, Hubbell's cabin was a rallying point for beating them off. His was said to have been an important frontier post, and he had many an exciting chase after the Tories.

When Hubbell came he brought with him, on a sled, a cannon which he used with effect against the armed Tory lads, and which for half a century was on every Fourth of July utilized in all patriotic cele-

brations. It was finally taken to the Hotchkiss foundry at Sharon Valley and exchanged for a smaller one, which has long since gone.

It was not until the close of the Revolution that immigration to Pine Plains set in to any great extent, when settlers began to flock in from the Oblong, Dover, Amenia, Pawling, and from other points. There were Lutherans and Dutch Reformed from the vicinity of the Hudson; there were Baptists and Methodists from the Oblong; there were Episcopalians and Congregationalists from the Connecticut Colonies; then the society of Quakers was established and a house of worship erected; and later the denomination of Christians organized a church and held stated worship; in a word, nearly every Protestant organization is now, or has been, represented in the religious history of the town.

At first one house of worship might suffice for more than one denomination, where the congregations would be composed of members of distinct societies, who would listen in turn to the exponents of diverse creeds. This did not always tend to unity of heart and belief, and as soon as was practicable, each sect worshiped in its own church with a stated pastor.

The prosperity of Pine Plains has been retarded by an adherence to that relic of England's custom of land tenures, that is to say, life lease-holds. The stranger on his first stop at the village of Pine Plains is sure to be impressed with the sight of a prosperous village built on one side of the principal street. On account of lease-hold tenure the land on the other side was not available for building lots. Happily that condition of things is no more, and the abnormal growth of the town to one side will in time be remedied.

At the first town election of Pine Plains, Tuesday, April 1, 1823, Israel Harris was elected Supervisor, Reuben W. Bostwick, Town Clerk; Samuel Russell and Isaac Sherwood, Overseers of the Poor.

The company business of the town of Pine Plains and Northeast was settled as far as could be before the spring elections. The Legislative act authorizing their separation provided for the disposition of the highway money, leaving the school money and the division of the town paupers and the poor fund to be determined by the towns interested. Those constituting the board for the settlement of the latter question were: for Pine Plains, Israel Harris, Supervisor; Samuel Russell and Isaac Sherwood, Overseers; for Northeast, Philo M.

Winchell, Supervisor; Eben Wheeler and Enos Hopkins, Overseers. The settlement was based upon the tax list of the territory before the division.

The early settlers of Pine Plains, such as were of the Lutheran and German Reformed creed, were perforce required to attend service at points on the Hudson, whither they went in primitive fashion, twenty miles and more, on horseback, with a child in front and one or more seated behind. Once a settler from Carman's Mill, in fording the Shekomeko, met with a mishap, and a child intended for baptism at the distant church, fell into the stream and was drowned. Under such difficulties were church relations kept up until about the year 1746, when the "Old Round Top," so named from the shape of its roof, was built at what is now "Bethel." This was at one time a business center; here is located the oldest cemetery in the town, where the forefathers of the hamlet sleep. Here stood the "bark church," built by the Moravians, and where those early self-sacrificing preachers ministered to the Indians—when permitted to do so by the Sheriff of the County. To this mission people often came from Rhinebeck to hear these missionaries, and the audiences often numbered two hundred.

The deed for the land on which the "Old Round Top" was erected, granted in 1769, twenty-three years after the edifice was built, states that the building was designed "for the worship of Almighty God as practiced by the Lutheran Evangelical Churches." At the dedication in 1840 of the Union Bethel Church, which stands near the site of the old building, the Rev. A. Wackerhagen, a Lutheran, was present, and said: "We are on interesting ground; a hundred years ago a church was erected to Almighty God on this spot, and to-day, after the passing of a century, we have dedicated another to His Most Holy Name."

The road now runs through the land described by this deed, and makes two cemeteries; that west of the road being used for a general burying ground. The old church site was in the cemetery on the east side, where the present monument to William A. Rowe—a descendant of one of the grantees in the deed—is erected.

In 1753, Abraham Reinke, a Moravian, was sent to preach to the white people at Sharon, at their urgent request. He preached at Salisbury, at Oblong (Amenia Union), in the Round Top at Nine Partners (Bethel), and at Livingston Manor.

In its day Round Top was widely known. It is now ascertained that Dr. Quitman of Rhinebeck preached here in the years previous to 1815, at which time the Presbyterian church at Pine Plains was completed; then he preached in the latter church, the Lutherans having one-fourth interest in the building. This drew away the interest in Round Top as a special center. The old second church was never completed inside; benches were used for seats; after a time repairs were needed, and money for that purpose was subscribed, but the repairs were never made. The next year the clapboards were torn off and the frame sold at auction. The business of the town had drifted to Pine Plains, where was afterward to be the religious center as well.

The old Red Church at Pulvers is of interest in this connection. As has been stated, the Lutheran and German, Reformed elements came into Pine Plains with the Palatine settlers. At first both used the Round Top church. In 1772 the Reformed church built a meeting house on the present Herman Pulver farm, which was painted red, and was known far and wide as the Red Church. Rev. G. D. Koch was the first preacher in this building, hence it was called "Koch's Meeting House." Like Round Top, it was never finished inside; beside, it was also distant from the religious and commercial center of the town; which contributed towards hastening the end of the old Red Church. This building ceased to be about the year 1823.

The chief mover in the establishment of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, as they were more commonly called, was Charles Hoag, who settled on a farm near Bethel, on which a Quaker church was afterwards built. Quite a number of associate Quakers living within go-to-meeting distance of each other were "allowed" to hold meeting twice a week at the house of Charles Hoag. The parent society that exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction over "The Northeast Society of Friends,"—as the meeting at Charles Hoag's was officially termed—was located at Stanfordville. A committee had been appointed by the "Quarterly Meeting" at Nine Partners to attend the meeting "allowed" at Hoag's, which committee reported to the ecclesiastical head that they felt "freedom to propose a continuance of the same, under the care of a suitable committee." They were therefore allowed to hold meetings on the "first" and "fourth" days of the week, except monthly preparation and quarterly meeting weeks.

In due time they set about building a meeting house. On the "19th of the fourth month," 1806, a building committee advised that a house be built "30 by 20 feet, and 10 feet posts," which was completed by the 20th of June following. Ezra Bryan, one of the early members of the Society, was its builder—a plain building with long steep roof and high gables. There were two doors for entrance, the right for "mankind," the left for "womankind." There were long seats with comfortable back rails, the distinguishing feature being the high wood partition running through the center to "hide the women from the men and the girls from the boys." A small raised platform was at the rear and with seats facing the audience; these were for the officials and preachers. It was about this time that Elias Hicks appeared on the arena; but the doctrine he advanced, which rent the society in twain finally, did not do its full work until some years later.

Thomas Ellison was a prominent Quaker preacher here. There was a pleasing melody in his voice, and this together with that peculiar "chaunt" in the Quaker preacher's custom of speaking in meeting, made him popular with the public. This manner of speaking is described as a kind of singing oratory, so natural to some people, and hence pleasant to listen to.

In 1812 Charles Hoag opened a boarding school for boys and girls at his own dwelling. Jacob Willett and his wife, Deborah Rogers, were employed by him as teachers. These instructors afterward became prominent in the county as leaders in education; the Nine Partners School is still spoken of with the highest esteem; Willett's Arithmetic had a high place in the curriculum of the schools of that day.

As has been said, there were not, among the various adherents of the several religious denominations, in early Pine Plains, enough of any one sect to build and support a church; hence, "Articles of Association for the building of the Union Meeting House on Pine Plains" were entered into. A lot was purchased at the price of one hundred and fifty dollars on which to build it. Silas Harris and William Woodin were chosen to go to Catskills to purchase lumber and material, for which purpose they were on February 13, 1815, paid \$222. Great was the enthusiasm over the building of the church; it was the special enterprise of that year.

The building was begun in April. Ten steps were required to get



JACOB S. HINSDALE.

into the high pulpit. A window was in the rear of this to facilitate the reading of the scripture and the written sermon. This window was removed, as it was unpleasant for the pew-sitters to gaze at the preacher in its glare. As was then the custom, there was a gallery on three sides, and the heating was by stoves. The pews were offered at public sale February 14, 1816, and the proceeds amounted to over \$4,000. In March of that year a meeting was called, at which the following was passed:

Resolved, That the ministers hereafter to be employed to preach in this meeting house shall be selected either from the Presbyterian Society, from the Dutch Reformed Church, from the German Lutheran Church, or from the Episcopal Church, and no other.

This exclusiveness was subsequently relaxed, inasmuch as a minister of any denomination was allowed to preach in this house, but the "preached to" must pay the preacher.

In 1836 the first church bell in Pine Plains was hung in the square belfry of this church. It was rung on all occasions of celebration, and tolled the age of each citizen at his death, in addition to the call for church services. Previous to 1840 a church organ was purchased at \$400; this organ is still doing service after the lapse of over half a century.

The church underwent extensive repairs in 1879. Hunting says there were mingled feelings of regret and joy, at the last service in the old edifice. Its antique internal architecture, hallowed by associations of more than a generation, was to be marred by vandal hands; something "modern" in structure and convenience was to take its place. Dr. Bevan of New York preached the sermon at its rededication. The drift of his discourse was to the effect that the building was no longer a union meeting house; that it was to be thereafter strictly a Presbyterian Church.

In June, 1833, William N. Sayre and Sarah A. Marshall were married. Shortly after he was ordained to preach by the North River Presbytery. On the way to fill an appointment he stopped at the Stissing House, where he learned there was no stated preaching in this church. He made an appointment for Pine Plains, with the result that in September of 1833 he preached the first sermon of an unbroken pastorate of fifty years.

When Mr. Sayre first came the building was used by four denomi-

nations, so he occupied the pulpit but one Sunday in each month, unless a vacancy occurred. In 1847 the resolution was passed "that Rev. W. N. Sayre occupy the pulpit of the Pine Plains church steadily every Sabbath." June 24th, 1883, Mr. Sayre preached his fiftieth annual sermon, when he resigned.

In this, his semi-centennial sermon, he said that during his ministry he had united in wedlock 700 persons, and conducted service at 800 funerals. In three houses on adjoining farms in Ancram he had attended 21 funerals. Three-fourths of the village had been built since he began to preach. The greater part of his congregations of the first years of his ministry have died or removed. Two heads of families only survive who were here in 1833. The church now enjoys the ministrations of Rev. C. E. Doane.

It was through the influence of Freeborn Garretson that Methodism received its first impetus in Pine Plains and adjoining towns. Meetings in these early years were held in farm houses and in groves, in the old Round Top Church, and wherever opportunity offered. Their prayers were none the less pleasing to their Maker because they had no church home. They had no privileges in the Union Meeting House. "So they took to the school houses and work shops in winter, and to the groves in summer, where they could have camp-meetings, free air, a free gospel, free grace and a free shout."

In 1835, with thirteen members, the building of a Methodist church in Pine Plains was commenced. The house was dedicated in 1837. In 1891 the building was repaired and enlarged, and an excellent pipe organ placed in the choir gallery. The present pastor is Rev. W. C. Oliver.

The meeting for constituting the Baptist Society of Pine Plains was held in a log building, then the home of Alfred Brush, May 4th, 1836. Some early Baptists who had been identified with the church at Spencers Corners (near present Millerton), having removed to Pine Plains in the earlier years of that century, united with some others in establishing a society of Baptists. These brethren contributed to the erection of the "Union Meeting House,"—now Presbyterian—with the understanding that they were to occupy it one-fourth of the time. Elder John Buttolph, of Spencers Corners, served the church some two years, Rev. R. G. Armstrong, of the Presbyterian Society, also preaching from the same pulpit one-fourth of the

time. In those days the diverse church doctrines were plied with vigor, and the advocacy of immersion and sprinkling from the same pulpit is probably one of the causes which led to the withdrawal of the Baptists. Elder Luman Burtch succeeded Buttolph, and came up from Bangall once in four weeks.

At this time the Baptists set about building a house of worship. A lot was purchased for six hundred dollars, the frame of the edifice was put up and enclosed, the roof and belfry nearly completed, when late one Saturday afternoon in June a cyclone passed through Pine Plains leaving destruction in its wake. The new church edifice was directly in its path, and when the storm had passed those early worshipers beheld the work of their hands leveled with the ground.

This was disheartening to the struggling society. In this extremity Elder Burtch came to their assistance. Through his influence the churches of the county contributed liberally of their means towards rebuilding.

The Baptist churches at Bangall, Spencers Corners, Amenia, Dover, Stanford, Fishkill and Pleasant Valley each sent substantial tokens of their good will, and after persistent effort the building was completed, and in May of 1838 was formally dedicated.

Next year Elder Nathan D. Benedict, of Connecticut, accepted a call from the church, and became its first settled pastor. His salary was three hundred and fifty dollars a year and house rent.

Up to this period the society had been considered as a sort of branch of the Stanford church. But in May of this year the neighboring Baptist organizations were convened in ecclesiastical council and the Baptist church of Pine Plains was organized with twenty-six constituent members. Since that time the church has supported a number of able and self-sacrificing ministers, and maintained during the succeeding years religious services that have led to the saving of souls.

The primitive Episcopal Society of Pine Plains is closely identified with the Dibblee (Dibble) family, who were among the staunch pioneer settlers. The Episcopalians at first affiliated with the church in Sharon, Conn., whither they went twenty miles to enjoy religious services in accordance with their belief. They, too, held a part interest in the "Union Meeting House" so frequently referred to in the preceding pages, and they maintained service there. Their number hav-

ing suffered depletion by the death of some and the removal of others, Episcopal services in the town nearly ceased for a considerable time. Mainly through the efforts of Theron Wilber, who moved into the town about 1850, the dormant society was revived. In this work he was assisted by Rev. Sheldon Davis, a missionary of the county. Rev. Homer Wheaton, of Lithgow, held services for a time in the Union Bethel Church, followed by Rev. Frederick Sill, of Red Hook. On the evening of July 9, 1858, Dr. Potter visited this place, when three persons received the rite of confirmation—the first solemnization of this rite in the town of Pine Plains. Owing, doubtless, to jealousy, the "Union" church doors then were closed to them; but the seed was kept alive, and a Parish was organized according to statute in November of 1859, the title to be the Church of the Regeneration.

In May, 1860, subscriptions were first solicited for a church building, and the edifice was completed in the spring of the following year. At the laying of the corner stone a paper was deposited, bearing among other interesting matters the following chronological facts: "At the time of the laying of this corner stone James Buchanan is President of the United States, and Edwin D. Morgan is Governor of New York. The Right Rev. Thomas Church Brownell, D.D., LL.D., is the presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America; the Right Rev. Benjamin Tredwell Onderdonk, D.D., is Bishop of the Diocese of New York, and the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., LL.D., is provisional Bishop of the same." Rev. Henry L. Ziegenfuss was among the Rectors who have been in authority over this church. The present incumbent is Rev. Thomas Burrows.

The Bethel Church was built on the old Round Top property, less than ten miles below the village of Pine Plains, a few years after the old meeting house was removed. It was in 1838 that the first tangible effort was made towards the erection of the new. In March, 1840, the church was ready for dedication. Although undenominational in its avowed purposes, it was deemed altogether appropriate that a Lutheran should dedicate it, because of the associations with old Round Top, whose rightful successor it was. Rev. J. Berger, of Mellenville, Columbia County, accepted an invitation to conduct the services. Religious affairs moved smoothly for some twenty years when the disadvantages of a "Union Church" were made unpleasantly manifest. Friends and families were estranged over questions un-

worthy of notice, and the church, instead of constituting itself a mental and moral "uplift" to the community, may have been rather a vehicle of harm.

As previously stated the present village of Pine Plains was the seat of government of the original town of Northeast. It had an official name as a postoffice a few years prior to its organization as a town, Dr. Israel Reynolds receiving the appointment of postmaster in 1818. Dr. Reynolds was instrumental in establishing a post route, in 1796, from Rhinebeck to Sharon, passing through the hamlets of Pine Plains and North Amenia. In 1830 a direct stage route twice a week was established from Poughkeepsie to Pine Plains, by way of Pleasant Valley. Since the construction of the Newburgh, Dutchess & Connecticut railroad, in 1869, the mail has been carried by steam.

One of the institutions in which Pine Plains takes a pardonable pride is the Seymour Smith Academy. This school was established in 1877, and a building erected capable of accommodating forty boarding pupils. Rev. Abraham Mattice, A.M., was the first and only principal, and conducted the school successfully seventeen years. The higher standards attained by our Union Free Schools have placed the old time Academy in the background, and the Seymour Smith Academy, as such, was forced to close its doors. The trustees have placed the building under charge of the State Board of Regents, and a Union Free School with an academic department is now conducted in it, with Mr. Emery Ricart as principal.

The Seymour Smith Academy was erected through the generosity of Seymour Smith, a former resident of the town, who left his entire estate to the town of Pine Plains for that purpose. A special act of Legislature was necessary to make the bequest available. Mr. Smith was a bachelor. He raised a company in the War of 1812, and was stationed at Staten Island. His subsequent life was spent as a farmer. He died November 26, 1863, and was buried in Evergreen cemetery.

As stated in the chapter on Northeast the family of Bryans were the original makers of fanning mills, and supplied the demand for them within a radius of many miles. In like manner the Harris family were the originators of the famous Harris scythe. Strange to say, the factories of these two pioneer industries were located at the same place at the same time, at, or near, Shekomeko station. John Harris,

the founder of the scythe industry, commenced making scythes here by hand on an anvil. He learned the art from a mulatto slave belonging to his uncle.

John afterward married and removed to the vicinity of Fort Ann, N. Y. In constant fear of Indians, some special alarm caused him to place what household goods he could collect on an ox sled and start for Dutchess County. He was not out of sight of his house when he saw the savages had already applied the torch to his doomed dwelling. He had taken the precaution to send away his wife and two daughters a day or two before.

On his return John Harris resumed the business of scythe making, taking others into partnership with him. The iron which finally became the component factor of his scythes was carted in pigs from Livingston's Ancram Furnace to the Steel Works at Wassaic, and the refined steel conveyed from thence to Hammertown, near Pine Plains village, where the business was carried on for many years.

In 1814 the business was left to Seth Harris and his two sons, John and Silas. Two years later a stove shop was built and a second finishing trip hammer added to the plant. The works had an annual output of about five hundred dozen. The Harris Scythe Works long since went into decay. Stones from the crumbling walls do duty in adjacent foundations.

Pine Plains has a public library of nearly 3,000 volumes. A meeting for its establishment was held at the Stissing House December 14, 1797. Subscription papers were drawn up and circulated. The shares were estimated at two dollars and a half. Forty-seven shares were taken, the library was incorporated under the laws of the State, trustees were chosen, by-laws passed, and the institution fully established. This was in the eighteenth century. Now, in the twentieth century, the library continues on its mission of enlightenment, spreading its benefits among all who come within its influence.

The first meeting for the organization of the Pine Plains Bank was held at the Stissing House February 15, 1839. Aaron E. Winchell was Chairman, and F. I. Curtis, Secretary. Seventeen directors were named. In March articles of association were adopted. Reuben W. Bostwick was the first President; William Eno, Vice President; F. W. Davis, Cashier, at one thousand dollars salary and house rent. It began with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. This bank

closed business in 1857, voluntarily, but maintained its good name to the last.

May 29th of the following year the Stissing Bank was organized, capital stock to be one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, Justus Boothe, President, and Reuben Bostwick, Cashier. In 1865 it was changed to the National Bank and the stock reduced to eighty thousand dollars. Reuben Bostwick was cashier until his death in 1870, when his son Frederick was chosen as his successor. The bank at present has a capital stock of \$45,000, and individual deposits of more than \$115,000. The present officers are: President, Wm. Bostwick; Vice President, Edward Bryan; Cashier, J. H. Bostwick.

MOUNT ROSS received its appellation from a resident of that name. The splendid water power afforded by the Roeliff Jansen at this place made it a point much sought after by those desiring to locate mills. Saw mills, grist mills, carding machines, and cloth-weaving and fulling mills were established there at different times. Hunting mentions a weaver there named Matthew Winter who sued a delinquent customer for weaving forty-four yards of cloth at eight pence a yard. This was in 1788. Early in 1800 Stephen Carroll was a blacksmith here, and Isaac Parsons hooped barrels and casks.

The following has been the succession of Supervisors since the organization of the town:

1823	Israel Harris	1853—'54	Anthony Pulver
1824—'25	Reuben W. Bostwick	1855	Walter Herrick
1826—'27	Israel Harris	1856	John Righter
1828	Ely Hamblin	1857	John H. Mosher
1829	Samuel Russell	1858	Harman W. Pulver
1830—'32	Reuben W. Bostwick	1859—'60	Eli Knapp
1833	Daniel Sherwood	1861	John Thompson
1834	Edward Hunting	1862—'63	Cornelius Pitcher
1835	William H. Bostwick	1864	Walter W. Husted
1836	Daniel Sherwood	1865	Cornelius Pitcher
1837	William H. Bostwick	1866—'67	A. D. Miller
1838—'39	Abraham Dibble	1868—'70	Caleb H. Reynolds.
1840	Backus Culver	1871	John A. Herrick
1841—'42	Henry R. Hammond	1872	Phoenix N. Deuel
1843	Frederick T. Ham	1873	John A. Herrick
1844—'46	William Eno	1874	Henry H. Ham
1847—'49	John H. Mosher	1875—'77	William Toms
1850—'52	Edward Hunting	1878—'80	William B. Jordan

1881—'83	James T. Germain	1892	Jacob S. Bowman
1884	Isaac P. Carman	1893	Jacob S. Hinsdale
1885—'87	John A. Herrick	1894—'96	Isaac P. Carman
1888	Albert Bowman	1897—'02	William B. Jordan
1889—'90	John A. Herrick	1903—'09	Jacob S. Hinsdale
1891	Albert Bowman		

In 1897 Isaac Huntting published a compilation and revision of sketches that had been printed on different occasions in the *Amenia Times*, the *Dutchess Farmer*, the *Poughkeepsie Telegram* and the *Pine Plains Register*.

He states in his preface that "A little preserved is better than all lost," and he did some excellent work in preserving and publishing various documentary evidence and maps, as well as many traditions of the neighborhood of Northeast and Pine Plains.

His book is entitled "History of Little Nine Partners of North East Precinct and Pine Plains, New York, Dutchess County. By Isaac Huntting, Pine Plains, N. Y. Vol. I. *Amenia*. Chas. Walsh & Co., Printers, 1897."

It can be found in the public library of Poughkeepsie in the *Adriance Memorial Library Building*.—(EDITOR.)

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE TOWN OF PLEASANT VALLEY.

THE town of Pleasant Valley, as a separate municipality, dates from 1821, when the Legislature took territory from Clinton and formed the new town. The town of Clinton being large, and political objects and interests becoming weightier, it was considered advisable by the citizens of the villages of Pleasant Valley and Hyde Park, in union with those in the vicinity of each, to petition for the division of the town. Accordingly upon the 26th day of January, 1821, a bill was passed by the State Legislature creating the towns of Hyde Park and Pleasant Valley, which, after defining the boundaries of the former town, reads:

"And be it further enacted that the remaining part of the said town of Clinton shall be divided into two separate towns by the following division line to, wit:

Beginning on the west line of the town of Washington in the corner made by lots number five and six in the great division of the Nine Partners Patent and running westerly along said lot line until it intersects the east line of the aforesaid town of Hyde Park, and that the north of the two last mentioned towns shall be known by the name of Clinton, * * * and that the south of the two last mentioned towns shall be known by the name of Pleasant Valley, and that the first town meeting in said town last mentioned shall be held at the house of Cyrus Berry, on the first Tuesday of April next."

The surface of the town is a rolling and hilly upland, covering 20,255 acres. This territory is almost equally divided by Wappinger's Creek, which flows in a southwesterly direction. The town is bounded on the north by Clinton; east by Washington; south by La-Grange; west by Hyde Park, and for a short distance on the south-west by the town of Poughkeepsie.

The village of Pleasant Valley, with a population of about seven hundred, is the commercial center of the town. Salt Point and Washington Hollow are hamlets.

The settlement of Pleasant Valley took place during the time it was a part of Crom Elbow precinct—1737-1762. Among the pioneers

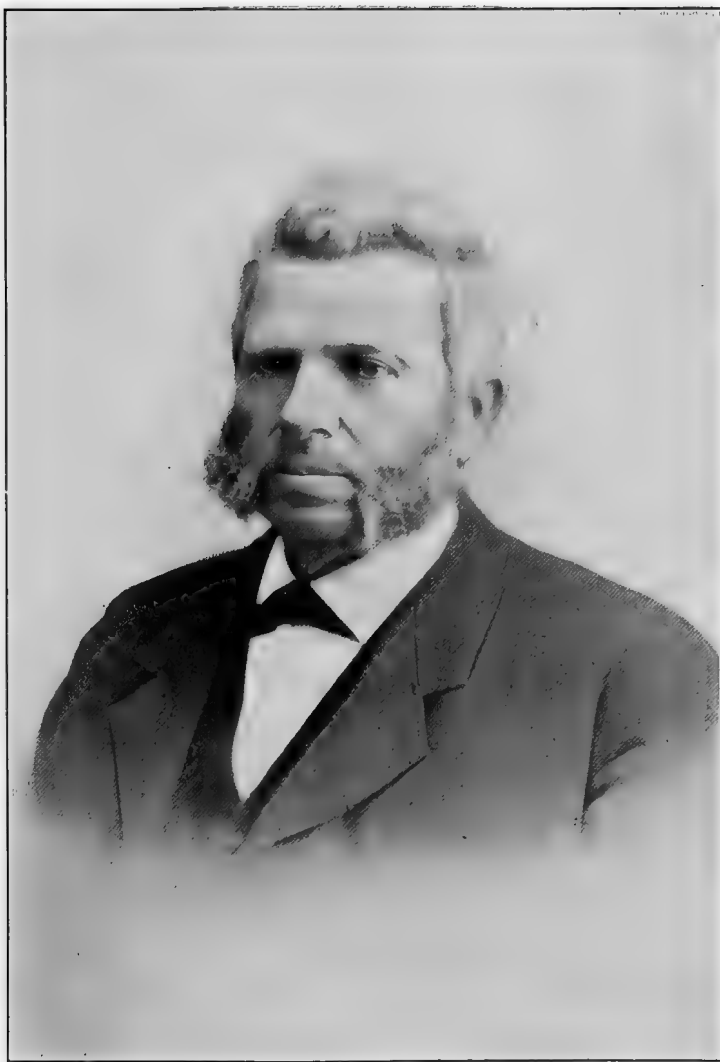
who located in the vicinity of Washington Hollow were the Newcombs, Filkins, Humphreys, Halls and Jacksons. These families were Presbyterians, and in 1747 erected a substantial meeting house at the Hollow, which during the Revolution became the headquarters of numerous bands of Tories.

The next settlement of importance within the town was near the village of Pleasant Valley, about the year 1740, by both Presbyterians and Quakers. Among the earliest names recorded were the Allens, Flaglers, Formans, Marshalls, Beadles, Deans, Sellecks and Abbotts, who began to make use, in a primitive way, of the mill privileges afforded by the Wappinger creek. The families of Van Voorhees, Harris and Frost settled in the north part of the town in 1765.

A fulling mill east of the village of Pleasant Valley was built by John Kenyon in 1808. It was later operated by William Buckley. The carding mill of Thomas Carpenter and the woolen mill of George Evarson were erected in 1809. The same year Robert Abbott established a cotton factory near the bridge. He erected two buildings, one a grist and cotton mill, the other for mechanical shops. Both buildings were destroyed by fire in 1815. They were immediately rebuilt by Delavergne & Thwing, who, either as owners of the property, or building contractors, failed. The property was purchased in 1820 by Gibbons & Evarson, and from that time to the purchase by Garner & Company it oscillated from individual to stock control. The cloth manufactured here compared favorably with other American products of the kind. It was printed at Wappingers Falls. For several years the plant has been in idleness, which somewhat retarded the growth of the village. In the spring of 1909 it was reopened, and the 3,500 spindles again set in motion.

The village becoming quite a manufacturing center, and increasing in population, the inhabitants in 1813 petitioned the government for a postoffice, which was granted. Another petition went to the Legislature for an act of incorporation. By this act the following village trustees were appointed: John Robert Abbott, John Beadle, Israel Dean, Hubby Adee and Joshua Ward, to serve until the second Tuesday of May, 1815.

Apparently little attention was given to the official affairs of the village following its incorporation, as there is no record of elections until May 9, 1843, when William Thorne, Franklin Dudley, Zachariah



GEORGE LAMOREE.

S. Flagler, Gilbert Noxon and Joel Terrill were elected trustees. A meeting of the freeholders was called in 1844 for the election of village officers. The attendance was so small that the election was postponed.

When the excise law was passed in 1862, it required that "special proceedings should be taken in incorporated villages." Zachariah Flagler was then the only member left of the 1843 board. He called a meeting, and the following were duly elected: David L. Jackson, William Patton, Joel O. Holmes, John C. Velie and George W. Forman. The next election was held May 13, 1863, when the excise law was acted upon. John B. Duncan was chosen village president and Albert Devine, clerk.

The village was re-incorporated March 21, 1903.* Charles L. Cole was elected president, and Wright Devine and Edward C. Drake trustees. Isaac J. Noxon is now village president.

A free library was organized July 1, 1903, as a voluntary association. A site for a new building at the corner of Main street and the South road has been donated, and the village has voted the removal of the old No. 4 school building to this location for the purpose of a library hall.

A number of farms in the neighborhood of the village, containing limestone from which cement can be made, have recently been purchased by the American Cement Company. A force of one hundred men will be required to quarry the rock, which will be shipped to Poughkeepsie to be ground.

CHURCHES.

Among the ancient religious associations in the county was the "Pittsburgh Church" at Washington Hollow. This edifice was erected in 1747, pursuant to the following resolution:

"Crom Elbow Precinct in Dutchess County, September 19th, 1746, we the subscribers do Covenant and Promise for ourselves Heirs and Assigns to pay towards Building and Erecting of a Presbyterian meeting house the sum or sums annexed to each of our names Under Written and it is to be understood that said meeting house is to stand about twenty or thirty rods to the south east from Henry Filkins Sheriff and said money is to be paid to Mr. Jacob Hall, Capt. Samuel Jackson, Joseph Barber, Esqr. Henry Lott and Thomas New Court who being a committee chosen to Receive said money and it to be understood that any of the Subscribers Under Written have liberty to pay what they subscribe in work accord-

ing to the acceptance of the said committy and Said Committy are Obligated to Render a true account of their disbursements of the money to a committy which shall be hereafter chosen."

No record can be found of the early pastors, but there is evidence that one Deliverance Smith ministered to this congregation previous to 1763, in which year Joseph Hoff was chosen "Clark to Keep the Records of the Society's Proceedings." At a meeting of the trustees held August 30, 1769, it was agreed that John Platt, John Carpenter and Melancthon Smith "be chosen to carry on, seat and repair said meeting house, and that after said work be accomplished the seats be sold at Public Vendue to the highest bidder." Among those who purchased pews at the sale held in December following were Simon Flagler, £5, 10s; Frederick Ham, £5; Israel Platt and Wilmott Oakley, £4, 10s; William Beedle, £4; William Allen, £4; Eliphalet Platt and Jacob Everson, £4, and Samuel and Melancthon Smith, £3, 15s. The building was again repaired in 1805, and with that year the records close. Shortly thereafter the society united with the Presbyterian Church at Pleasant Valley. The old building stood until the year 1858, when it was taken down, and the Methodist Society purchased the property.

It was in this church building that a band of Tories, in the summer of 1777, assembled. They numbered about four hundred, and came principally from the southern part of the county. Parties were sent to the bordering settlements to intimidate the patriots, and obtain supplies for the British army. While the Tories were thus showing authority, they were surprised by a company of American soldiers from Sharon, Connecticut. Upon their attempt to escape, the Yankees gave them a broadside and killed several. About thirty in number were captured and marched to Sharon, from whence they were taken to New Hampshire and held until the close of the war.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF PLEASANT VALLEY. This organization dates from 1765, and is an outgrowth of the "Pittsburgh Church" at Washington Hollow, and the one that absorbed it, through the village becoming the business center. Their edifice, which was a wooden structure, was not erected until 1770. The church site and ground for burial purposes was deeded to the society, April 10, 1770, in consideration of ten shillings, by Jacob Everson and his wife, neither of whom appear to have been members of this congregation at the time.

The society was incorporated under the name of the "Presbyterian Congregation of Pleasant Valley," January 28, 1785, and Cornelius Humphrey, Eliphalet Platt, Lemuel Conklin, John M. Thurston, John Everson and Joshua Ward were chosen trustees. In 1812 the first house of worship was enlarged and improved at a cost of \$2,500. The present brick edifice was erected in 1848. The congregation secured a parsonage with about twenty acres of land attached, in 1801, and in 1840, a new parsonage was built on the site of the old one. This farm was sold in 1870, and in the same year the present parsonage near the church was erected at a cost of \$4,500.

Upon the organization of the society in 1765, the Rev. Wheeler Case was installed as pastor. His labors with this congregation extended over a period of twenty-six years, until his death, which occurred August 31, 1791.

Succeeding pastors were: Reverends Methusaleh Baldwin, 1792-'99; John Clark, 1800-'29; Benjamin F. Wile, 1829-'67; Henry J. Acker, 1868-'73; William Whittaker, 1873-'79; Augustus B. Pritchard, 1800-'87; Edgar Beckwith, 1887-'01; George T. Galbraith, stated supply, 1901-'04; Frank W. Townsend, 1904-'08; Rev. R. H. Stearns, 1908.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH. The settlers in the vicinity of Salt Point were principally of the Baptist faith, and organized a society previous to the Revolution. It was not until 1790 that their first house of worship was built, on a half acre of ground given by John Van Voorhees. The records begin with the year 1793, and Elder John Dodge became the first pastor. He continued until 1813, and was followed by Elder Roberts, who officiated seven years at different periods. The membership has dwindled and with the exception of a few years the pulpit has been filled by "supplies."

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. It is not known when Methodism was introduced in Pleasant Valley, but probably about 1788, the year the Dutchess circuit was formed. Meetings were held for several years in a school house on the hill one mile east of the village. In 1825 the society bought of James Odell for \$150.00, one acre of land situated on the "Dutchess Turnpike" and proceeded at once to build a church. In 1845 the edifice was removed from the hill to the village, during the pastorate of Rev. Jeremiah Ham. This church

and the Methodist Church at Washington Hollow are now supplied by the Rev. Mr. Hawley, of Poughkeepsie.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Pleasant Valley. This society was organized through the efforts of Rev. F. W. Hatch, Mr. Homer Wheaton and Bishop Onderdonk in 1837. A lot was obtained from James Odell and John Newcomb in 1842, and a church edifice erected, which was consecrated January 25, 1843. Up to this time the Rev. Mr. Hatch was in charge of the parish. He was succeeded in 1842 by the Rev. Sheldon Davis, who remained until 1862. He held services in various parts of the county, and left to this parish a rectory and \$600 in trust. The church has been repaired and improved under the rectorship of the Rev. Dr. Richard Russell Upjohn, who has been in charge since 1903.

THE WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH at Salt Point was organized December 20, 1860, by seventeen members of the Presbyterian Church at Pleasant Valley, who had requested their dismissal from the parent society for that purpose.

A church site was donated by Mr. Charles Brown, and the edifice erected in 1862. Rev. A. C. Frissell was installed the first pastor. The church is now prospering under the care of the Rev. J. A. MacGowan.

According to the Friends' records which occupy a chapter in this work, the Quaker meeting house at Pleasant Valley was erected in 1802. Among the early members were the Deans, Flaglers, Drakes, Stringhams, Hicks and Farringtons. Regular meetings were discontinued in 1855.

The following have been the successive Supervisors of the town since 1824:

1824—'25	Samuel M. Thurston	1847—'48	George Holmes
1826—'27	Peter K. Du Bois	1849—'50	Franklin Dudley
1828—'32	Anthony Badgley	1851—'52	Isaac F. Smith
1833—'34	Robert Laurence	1853—'54	Isaac Van Wagner
1835	Charles Brown	1855	Isaac P. Marshall
1836	Thomas Welling	1856—'58	(Records lost)
1837—'39	Charles Brown	1859	William Herrick
1840—'41	John H. Newcomb	1860	George Lamoree
1842—'43	Isaac Van Wagner	1861—'62	John W. Lattin
1844—'45	Oliver Devine	1863—'64	V. M. Townsend
1846 *	Daniel O. Ward	1865	Thomas Alley

1866	V. M. Townsend	1888—'89	John W. Edwards
1867	Dewitt Webb	1890—'91	E. Wright Vail
1868—'70	Isaac P. Marshall	1892	Edward C. Drake
1871—'72	George E. Brower	1893	Calvin Coon
1873	Anthony Briggs	1894	Anthony Briggs
1874—'78	John M. Bowman	1895	Samuel Lynch
1879—'80	Abram Devine	1896—'97	William H. Bower
1881—'82	Frank L. Akerley	1898—'99	Benjamin Van Wagner
1883—'84	Theron H. Marshall	1900—'03	Joseph Doty
1885—'86	Edward C. Drake	1904—'05	William G. Lary
1887	Theron Marshall	1906—'09	Charles L. Cole

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE TOWN OF RED HOOK.¹

THE town of Red Hook was formed from Rhinebeck, June 2, 1812, and its early history is more or less blended in that of the latter town.

It lies in the extreme northwest corner of Dutchess, bordering Columbia County, which forms its northern boundary. It is bounded on the east by Milan; on the south by Rhinebeck; while along the western border flows the matchless Hudson.

The surface of the town is a rolling upland, and the soil chiefly a gravelly loam, except in the broad and fertile valleys of the Sawkill and Stony creek, where it is clayey. Spring Lake, in the eastern part, formerly called Long Pond, is the largest body of water in the town, and forms the source of the Sawkill.

Overlooking the Hudson are several beautiful country seats of historic interest; while the interior of the town is devoted principally to agriculture and the cultivation of fruits.

The town has changed but little since the publication of the last history of Dutchess County. The villages of Red Hook and Tivoli-Madalin continue to be the chief centers of population, and Barrytown maintains its importance as a railroad depot for the surrounding country.

Tradition relates, and has been supported by some evidence, that about the year 1700 an aboriginal battle was fought on Magdalen, now Cruger's Island, between fifty chosen warriors of each of the tribes composing the "Six Nations," namely, the Oneidas, Onondagas, Mowhawks, Cayugas, Senecas and the Tuscaroras. It was arranged that but one man from each tribe should enter the conflict at a time.

1. We are indebted to Mr. John N. Lewis, of Annandale, for the greater portion of the material embodied in this chapter.

At its close there were only a few of the Mohawks and Tuscaroras left, with the advantage in favor of the latter. The Mohawks fled in their canoes to the island about a mile north, then called Slipsteen, now Goat Island. There they lighted their camp fires and spread their blankets over sticks of wood and stones, expecting the visitors to fall upon them during the night. As they imagined, the victorious Tuscaroras came and proceeded to attack, as they supposed, their sleeping enemies. But they sprang from their hiding places behind the rocks, and in turn vanquished the Tuscaroras. The Mohawks thus went home victorious, and held the supremacy of the Six Nations, over which the dispute had arisen.

The last accounts of Indians located in this vicinity were of those in the Northwest portion of the town facing the North Cove. There they remained long after it was settled by the white people. In some of the deeds of the early settlers the lands are described as bounded on the north and west by the Red Man's Corners, and from this, it is presumed, originated the name of Red Hook. The land they occupied being hook shaped, and in possession of the red men, the Dutch settlers called it Roed Hoek.

In 1688 Col. Peter Schuyler obtained from Governor Dongan a patent to lands in this neighborhood, the boundaries of which are defined in Chapter IV. The following year Schuyler disposed of a portion of his patent to Harme Gansevoort, who in turn sold it to the Knickerbacker family in 1704. Other divisions of the patent Col. Schuyler sold to Tierk De Witt of Ulster County, Joachem Staats of the manor of Rensselaerswick, and Barent Van Benthuyssen of Dutchess County, in 1719.

The reservation of mill sites on the Sawkill, which was found to have three falls of water, and the right to cut and haul timber therefor over any of the adjoining lands, all of which is clearly set forth in the deeds, would indicate that there were no mills in this vicinity in 1720, nor highways, except the Post Road.

Magdalen Island (now Cruger's), which was included in the Schuyler grant, was sold to the Van Benthuyssens. When Hudson sailed up the river, in the *Half Moon*, he anchored off the north end of the island and passed the night there. Dr. John Masten, of Kingston, purchased the island from the Van Benthuyssens. He built a house at the south end and gave himself up to a life of ease and luxury on

this island until 1835, when he removed to Buffalo, where his sons were engaged in the practice of law.

Mr. John C. Cruger then purchased the island, but did not spend much of his time there for the first few years, though his father, Mr. Peter Cruger, was there most of the time. The Crugers were a noted New York family. In 1739 John Cruger was Mayor of New York City, and his son subsequently was also Mayor. Another son was a colleague of the celebrated Edmund Burke, a representative in Parliament for the city of Bristol, England. Mr. John C. Cruger died in New York, November 16, 1879, a few days after his return with his family from Europe, beloved and lamented by everyone. His wife, the daughter of Stephen Van Rensselaer of Albany, died April 27, 1888, and was buried beside her husband, beneath Trinity Church, New York.

The mills that were built subsequent to 1725 on the Sawkill and the White Clay Kill (now Stony creek) were a prominent feature of the earlier times. On the former stream at one time stood Judge Livingston's mill at the river; General Armstrong's mill at Cedar Hill; Van Benthuyssen's mill, and a woolen factory in the same place; the Chancellor's mill, in the interior, and Robert G. Livingston's mill on the Rock City branch.

At the mouth of Stony creek was the mill of Jannetje Bradt, Park's mill at Myersville (Madalin), Cook's factory, and Zachariah Hoffman's mill. Several of the above mentioned mills and adjoining buildings were burned by a detachment of British troops immediately after the destruction of Kingston in 1777. The only dwelling spared was the home of Gilbert Robert Livingston, who remained loyal to the crown during the Revolutionary War.

A large portion of the land about what is now known as Tivoli was owned by the Hoffmans, who built the Hoffman mills northeast of Tivoli, nearly a century and a half ago. They were freighters, storekeepers, and millers before and after the Revolution.

Nicholas Bonesteel and Anna Margretha Kuhn, his wife, with some of their children, were among the early settlers. A portion of the village of Red Hook is now on the easterly part of their farm. Of their descendants, Philip N. Bonesteel was a merchant, magistrate and postmaster in Red Hook for many years. His son, Virgil D., was Surrogate of Dutchess County in 1844.

Peter Contine and his wife Eleanor, daughter of Jacob Heermance of Kingston, lived at Upper Red Hook previous to the Revolution. In 1791 he kept a store at what is now Barrytown Landing.

John, James, Daniel and Robert Wilson, four brothers, settled in the vicinity of Upper Red Hook before 1770, and engaged in farming. The two eldest married the Kuhn sisters, daughters of Simon Kuhn.

Another early resident of the town was Hendrick Weidman, afterwards written Whiteman. He came from Zurich, Switzerland, about 1736, and ten years later settled on a farm here, acting as land agent. His son Jacob, in 1796, purchased the fee of the farm. Both father and son warmly supported the cause of the Colonists during the Revolution, and the night of October 15, 1777, a band of Tories attacked the Whiteman homestead, but were effectually repulsed.

The history of the fine old estates bordering the Hudson is linked with prominent families of revolutionary days. The Montgomery place, which is identified, in a measure, with our national history, was the home of the widow of General Richard Montgomery, as well as of Edward Livingston. Shortly after Montgomery married Miss Janet Livingston, he settled on his wife's estate, "Grasmere," near Rhinebeck. When hostilities commenced between England and the colonies he warmly espoused our cause. When he was ordered to join Arnold at Ticonderoga and proceed to Canada, his wife accompanied him as far as Lake Champlain. His last words in bidding her good-bye were: "You shall never blush for your Montgomery." She was never permitted to see him again, for he fell within a few weeks while leading the advance on Quebec. His widow then bought of Abram Van Benthuyssen the estate now called "Montgomery Place." She immediately built the house at present occupied by Carleton Hunt, Esq., and sisters, where she spent the rest of her days in quiet and comparative seclusion. She died in 1828, leaving the place by will to her youngest brother, Edward Livingston, who at that time was in the United States Senate. He had previously served two terms in Congress, and in 1801 was elected Mayor of New York.

Almont was built by General John Armstrong, who helped to capture Burgoyne at the battle of Saratoga. The mansion was destroyed by fire thirty years ago, and the beautiful and extensive forest of giant white oaks and chestnuts will soon be converted into timber for

the New York market. A corporation, in 1908, paid \$10,000 for the lumber rights of this property.

The estate was purchased from General Armstrong about 1800 by Col. Andrew De Vaux, a native of South Carolina. After the death of Col. De Vaux in 1812 his widow and her two daughters resided at Almont until 1816, when the place was purchased by John C. Stevens for his brother-in-law, Robert Swift Livingston, who held the property until his death. It then passed to his two sons, Frank and Clarence. They sold it in partition to Gen. James H. Van Alen, but the transaction was not completed and Almont remained in the Livingston family, and finally passed to the two sons of Frank Livingston, Robert and Charles, who sold it a year ago to Cord A. Meyer, of Brooklyn, the present owner.

The estate known as "Rokeby," now owned by Mrs. Richard Aldrich, and containing some three hundred acres, was first established under the name of "La Bergerie" by General John Armstrong, who built the house and so named the place after he returned from France, where he was American Ambassador, 1804-1811. Mrs. Armstrong was the daughter of Robert Livingston, of Clermont, in Columbia County, and a grand-daughter of Henry Beekman, of Rhinebeck.

General Armstrong employed to build the house a Scotch carpenter, named Warner Richards, whom he moved from Cedar Hill to a cottage near the site. There was a quantity of panelling in the ample halls and many of the twenty rooms, all of which this skillful workman made and placed, besides being the master builder. No architect's name has been connected with the plans, but there is a tradition that one or more French country houses were freely copied by the General. Letters and bills of lading relating to the material, which came in sloops, are in the house; but the records are incomplete; it is impossible to arrive at any conclusion as to the relative cost of building then and now.

The War of 1812, during which General Armstrong was Secretary of War, his two grown sons being engaged upon the Canadian frontier, delayed the building, and placed the responsibility of its slow progress upon Mrs. Armstrong, who received many letters concerning flooring and beams, cellars and farm buildings, from her absent husband. On March 18, in 1815, General Armstrong wrote to Judge Ambrose Spencer:

"I have been entirely occupied devising ways and means to make my family comfortable in their new quarters. We were driven out of our old ones rather prematurely, and with a loss, the extent of which every day makes us better acquainted with. Of my papers all were saved excepting one box brought from France. Most of its contents was literary lumber, but my memorials of conversation with French functionaries, some of which were very curious, and might have been useful in illustrating the character of Buonaparte and his Ministers, are lost, and no exertion of memory can now replace them. We are tolerably lodged in the new house, and have the music of saws and hammers to wake us at daybreak, and to keep us awake through the day. In another month we shall have the additional felicity of mortar within and without."

As the name *La Bergerie* implies, this place was designed to be a sheep-fold. The Armstrongs imported merinos from France, on the advice of Napoleon, and sheep of this breed brought good prices in the hands of a lady who understood them, for Mrs. Armstrong sold five for fifteen hundred dollars.

It is commonplace in the talk of the neighborhood that the Erie Canal ruined the husbandry of Red Hook. Once the central part of the State could reach New York's market, a rich and more virgin soil produced better crops, animals and fruit. The peach crop, long very successful, lost its security of ripening, whether owing to changes in the soil, as it was longer under constant cultivation, or to changes in the climate, is not certain, but after this last staple passed from the neighborhood the estates ceased to be productive, and have been sold by all who could not afford to run them without employing labor regardless of what its return might be.

General and Mrs. Armstrong were the parents of five sons and one daughter. The latter married William B. Astor, and in 1836 the house and grounds of "*La Bergerie*" were sold to Mr. Astor, the French Empire furniture which it contained, as well as the price, being reserved for the brothers.

In 1813 was published Sir Walter Scott's poem of *Rokeby*. Just when a resemblance between the scenery of this poem and that of "*La Bergerie*" was first fancied, we do not know, but because of such resemblance the name was changed to *Rokeby*. Mr. and Mrs. Astor lived to enjoy their inheritance until after their golden wedding, Mr. Astor dying in 1875, three years later than his wife. *Rokeby* was bequeathed by him to the child of their long-deceased eldest daughter Emily, wife of Samuel Ward, Esq., namely to Margaret Astor Chan-

ler. Mrs. Chanler only outlived her grandfather a few weeks. In December, 1875, her ten children, among them the present owner, inherited Rokeby, and there lived during a long minority. The place was again a sheep-fold.

It was at Rokeby that Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York, and brother of Mrs. Aldrich, received the official notification of his nomination by the Democratic party in 1908, for the high office of Governor of this State, and it was here that he delivered his speech of acceptance.

Others members of this family who have been prominent in public affairs of the State and Nation are William Astor Chanler, formerly Congressman from New York City, who, during the Spanish-American war presented the United States Government with a mountain battery, fully equipped, for use in the Philippine army; and Robert Winthrop Chanler, member of the State Legislature in 1904, and the present Sheriff of Dutchess County. Mrs. Aldrich (Margaret Astor Chanler) rendered faithful service to her country as an army nurse in the Cuban campaign. Her sister, Elizabeth, is the wife of John Jay Chapman. Their country seat, "Sylvania," occupies a portion of the Rokeby estate.

The chateau of Tivoli, now occupied by Mrs. J. L. de Peyster, was built shortly after the Revolution by a Frenchman who spelled his name Delabegarre, but tradition says this was an Americanism for L'Abbe de Seguard, which would indicate that he was a waif of the French Revolution. He was ambitious, and in 1795 laid out his farm of sixty acres into lots for a proposed city. His enwalled dwelling was styled "Le Chateau de Tivoli," and from this chateau and illusory town, the name of the present village was derived.

This old home in time came into the possession of Col. Johnston Livingston de Peyster, who remodeled it so that merely the original octagon center remains.

The Callendar House was built by Henry Gilbert Livingston, who, in October, 1795, sold it to Philip Henry Livingston. Mr. Livingston and his wife called this seat "Sunning Hill," and occupied it until 1828, when it was purchased by Robert Tillotson, who sold it to Richard T. Auchmuty in 1835. It passed into the hands of William E. Toler in 1854, and ten years later into those of Jacob R. LeRoy, who presented it to his daughter, the wife of the Rev. Henry de Koven. In 1860 it became the property of Mr. Johnston Livingston, who,

with his son-in-law, Mr. Geraldwyn Redmond, at present occupy it.

A portion of the homestead at Annandale now occupied by Mr. John N. Lewis, president of the First National Bank of Red Hook, was built by his grandfather, Thomas Lewis, in 1754, who occupied it until his death. It then passed to his son Peter, who married Mary Neher, the parents of John N. Lewis.

Blithewood, the country seat of Captain Andrew C. Zabriskie, was formerly the property of Mr. John Bard. After the death of Mr. Bard the estate was sold to St. Stephen's College. In 1904 Captain Zabriskie purchased the property, and the old house was replaced by the present mansion.

Annandale was originally only the name of Mr. Bard's estate. It has now come to designate the site of St. Stephen's College and the immediate neighborhood.

The College grew out of the Church of the Holy Innocents and its parish school, of which the Rev. George F. Seymour was the rector in 1855. In connection with his parochial work he gave instruction to several young men who were preparing themselves to enter the General Theological Seminary. Through the interest and financial aid of Mr. and Mrs. Bard it became possible to make this class the nucleus of a training school, where young men looking forward to Holy Orders might obtain their preparation for the study of theology at a minimum cost, and amidst healthful surroundings. The need of such an institution had been keenly felt by both Bishop Wainwright and Bishop Potter.

Mr. Bard agreed to convey to the proposed college the Holy Innocents Church which he had erected, the parish school house, some eighteen acres of land, and other property, valued in all at sixty thousand dollars, and to pay an annual subscription of one thousand dollars during his life and ability. In recognition of this gift the Diocese of New York, assembled in convention in 1859, adopted resolutions recognizing the training school as a Diocesan institution, and tendering the thanks of the Church to Mr. Bard.

March 20, 1860, the Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, LL.D., obtained from the Legislature a charter which conferred upon the trustees of St. Stephen's College full collegiate powers and privileges. The trustees organized under the charter April 11, 1860, and appointed the Rev. George F. Seymour warden. He was succeeded in 1861 by the Rev.

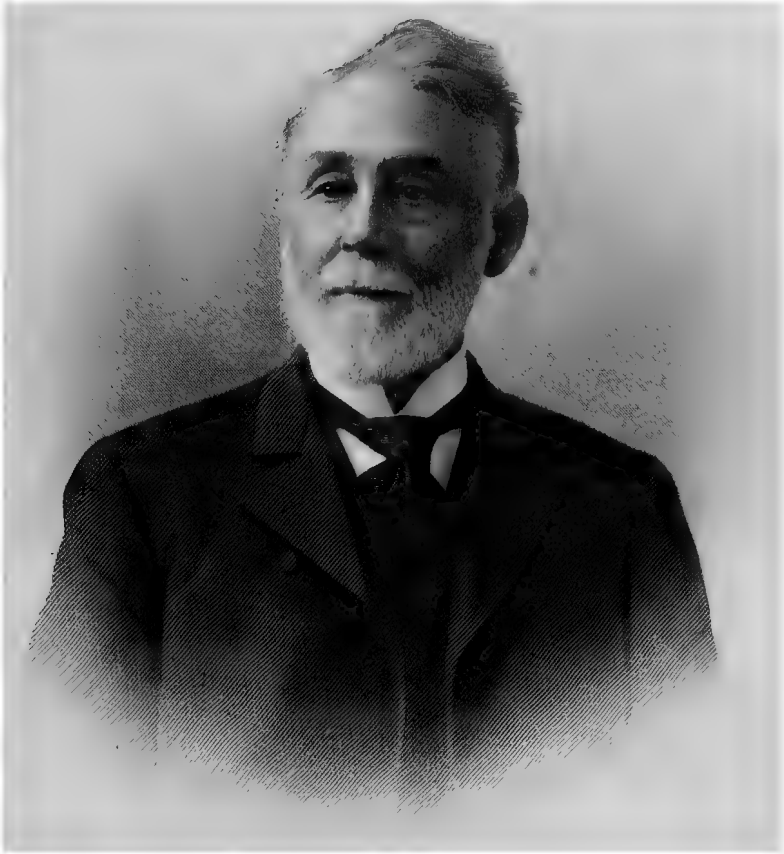
Thomas Richey. Two years later the Rev. Robert B. Fairbairn, who had been professor of mathematics and natural philosophy the previous year, was chosen as his successor. During his able wardenship of thirty-five years, the college increased in numbers and influence. Valuable buildings were erected, endowments were secured, and students were attracted to the college from all parts of the country. He was succeeded in 1899 by the Rev. Laurence T. Cole, Ph.D., who resigned in the summer of 1903, and was followed by the Rev. Thomas R. Harris, D.D., who held the wardenship for three years and a half. The Rev. George B. Hopson, D.D., D.C.L., professor of the Latin language and literature, became acting warden until the spring of 1909, when Rev. Dr. Rogers was elected warden.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Red Hook was originally an appointment on the Milan circuit, supplied with only occasional preaching. In the year 1840 this appointment was made a station, and was called the Red Hook Mission. The church edifice was erected in 1849. Among the earliest and most active members were Samuel Fancher, Mrs. Christian Mowl and Mrs. Jane Nicks. The first minister stationed here was Albert Nash. He was succeeded in 1841 by Rev. Bartholomew Creagh, who drew to the church some of the wealthier and aristocratic families of the neighborhood and town, including Mrs. William B. Astor and Mrs. Col. Armstrong and daughter. Mr. Creagh's labors were also blessed with a revival, and this favorable combination of circumstances gave the church a standing which it has since maintained. The Rev. W. T. Brush is the present minister.

ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH is an outgrowth from the old "Pink's Corner" Church, which was the parent body and was German Reformed. The baptismal record runs back to 1730. About the year 1800 a new church was built at Lower Red Hook village, and its members being largely affiliated with the Lutherans by association and intermarriage, it became a Lutheran church, during the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. N. W. Goertner. The present pastor is the Rev. George Hipsley.

CHRIST CHURCH. The edifice of the Episcopal society was erected in 1854 during the rectorship of the Rev. Henry de Koven, who was in charge of St. Paul's Church at Tivoli. The building was conse-



J. W. Cheffer

J. A. Matthews, Engraver

crated July 21, 1855, under the name of Christ Church, Lower Red Hook, by Bishop Potter. The Rev. Frederick Sill was appointed Dr. de Koven's assistant, and was succeeded in 1861 by the Rev. John W. Moore. In 1867 Dr. de Koven, who was sole trustee of the church property, resigned his trust and deeded the same to the following trustees: Rev. John W. Moore, Hon. John W. Chanler, William Chamberlain, Henry Astor, Andrew Crane, John H. Lord, and Dr. John Bates. Rev. R. V. K. Harris is the present rector.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Tivoli. This church was admitted into the Union of the Protestant Episcopal Church, October 21, 1817. It was until 1820 under the charge of Rev. Henry Anthon, afterwards rector of St. Mark's, New York City. On the 27th of May, 1819, St. Paul's was consecrated by Bishop Hobart, and was the second Episcopal congregation organized in Dutchess County; that of St. James of Hyde Park, being the first.

The first church building was an unpretending structure of wood, and was replaced in 1868 by the present substantial stone edifice.

Rev. Richard D. Pope, who was appointed rector of St. Paul's in 1903, also has charge of Trinity parish at Madalin.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Tivoli. The earliest members of this society, which was organized in 1842, were George Gleason, Jacob Van Steenburgh and wife, James Kent and wife, and R. Gleason. The society belonged to the Lower Red Hook charge. A meeting house was built in 1843, on land given by Eugene Livingston. This in time became too small, and in 1860 the present edifice was erected. The society is in a flourishing condition to-day.

A sketch of the Roman Catholic Church at Barrytown will be found in another chapter.

The records of the town have been carefully preserved and are in possession of the present town clerk, Mr. John Troy. The first annual town meeting was held at the house of Henry Watter, the first Tuesday in April, 1813, when the following persons were duly elected town officers for the ensuing year: David Van Ness, Supervisor; Matthias Row, Town Clerk; Peter Contine, Nicholas Allendorpt, George Shook, Henry Cooper, Jacob C. Miller, Assessors; Philip N. Bonisteel, Jacob Stall, Overseers of the Poor; Simon Hermanse, Collector.

The succession of Supervisors from 1814 is as follows:

1814—'15	Peter T. B. Myer	1858—'59	Uriah Fuller
1816	Philip N. Bonisteel	1860—'61	Peter H. Fraleigh
1817	Peter T. B. Myer	1862—'63	George Shoemaker
1818	Cornelius J. Elmondorph	1864	Thomas Elmendorf
1819—'20	Peter Van Allen	1865—'68	Edward Salpaugh
1821—'25	Nathan Beckwith	1869—'70	Lewis Salpaugh
1826—'28	George Shook	1871	James A. Stoutenburgh
1829—'30	Henry Staats	1872	Peter G. Fraleigh
1831—'34	Jacob Benner	1873	James A. Stoutenburgh
1835—'36	Henry Staats	1874—'76	Edward Feller
1837—'38	Philip H. Knickerbacker	1877	Edgar L. Traver
1839—'40	Henry Lambert	1878	Charles E. Sands
1841	John V. A. Lyle	1879	Philip H. Stickle
1842	Philip H. Lasher	1880	Thomas J. Barton
1843—'44	John V. A. Lyle	1881—'82	Frank S. Ormsbee
1845—'46	James Outwater	1883	Fred E. Ackerman
1847	John Bates	1884	W. S. Beckwith
1848—'49	Augustin Martin	1885—'87	Henry E. Miller
1850—'51	Jeremiah Hendricks	1888—'89	Clinton J. Rockfeller
1852—'53	Cornelius E. Elmondorf	1890—'91	Edward Sturgess
1854	Henry Staats	1892—'01	Clinton J. Rockfeller
1855	Egbert Staats	1902—'03	Daniel Van de Bogart
1856	Edmund Green	1904—'09	Lewis S. Chanler
1857	Egbert Staats		



EGBERT BENSON.
JACOB RADCLIFFE.
LEVI P. MORTON.

COL. P. J. SCHUYLER.
ROBERT SCHELL.
COL. JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE TOWN OF RHINEBECK.¹

THE territorial limits of the present town of Rhinebeck embrace 18,945 acres in the northwestern part of the county bordering the Hudson River. The town is bounded on the north by Red Hook; on the east by Milan and Clinton; and on the south by Hyde Park.

Landsman Kill, the principal stream, was so named by Casper Landsman, who explored its course in search of mill sites. It flows in a southwesterly direction to the Hudson, and receives several smaller streams, notably Kipskill, or Rhinebeck creek. At Buttermilk Falls these waters pour over a precipice some sixty feet in height.

Rhinebeck was formed as a town, March 17, 1788. Red Hook was taken off and formed into a separate township in 1812. These two towns comprised the greater part of Rynbeck precinct, organized December 16, 1737, which contained

"all the lands purchased of the Widow Pawling and her children, by Dr. Samuel Staats, deceased; all the land granted to Adria Roosa and company. That land patented to Col. Henry Beekman, deceased, and the lands granted by patent to Col. Peter Schuyler, commonly called Magdalen's Island purchase."

The first deed for lands described in Rynbeck precinct bears date of June 8, 1686, and is recorded in Book AA, Ulster County Clerk's office, in Kingston, N. Y. It is a transfer on the part of Aran Kee, Kreme Much, and Korra Kee, young Indians, to Gerritt Artsen, Arie Rosa and Jan Elton, of

"a certain parcell of land, lying upon the east shore, right over against the mouth of Redout Creek, bounded between a small creek and the river, the which said creek is sold to the purchasers."

The considerations of this purchase were a variety of articles useful to the Indians, and included blankets, kettles, guns, powder, axes and knives.

1. The materials for this chapter are drawn mainly from *Historic Old Rhinebeck*, by Howard H. Morse, 1908. We are also indebted to Mr. Morse for the use of several copyrighted illustrations.

Another Indian deed for land in this vicinity, conveys to Hendrick Kip, of Kingston,

"a parcel of land lying over against the Redout Kill, on the north side of Arie Rosa, on the river."

It bears the marks of the owners, Ankony, Anamaton and Calycoon, Esopus Indians. This deed, not of record, is dated July 28, 1686. It is written in English, and is in the possession of Henry Spies Kip. It states no consideration or boundaries.

Confirming these sales a patent was issued by King James II on the 2d day of June, 1688. The patentees, Gerritt Artsen, Arie Roosa, Jan Elton, Hendrick Kip and Jacob Kip, divided the lands into five equal portions, made up of eight separate parcels to cover their individual shares, and deeds thereto were recorded in Ulster County, May 26, 1702. The whole tract containing about 2,200 acres, received the name of "Kipsbergen," which it retained until the organization of Rynbeck Precinct in 1737.

The lands thus patented lie between Landsman and Rhinbeck creeks and the river, and extend from Vanderburgh's Cove north to a line drawn directly west from the Hog Bridge to the Hudson. The patent, which is of parchment, has been carefully preserved and is now in the possession of Hon. Levi P. Morton. It was originally in the hands of the Roosa family, and was subsequently owned by Hon. John N. Cramer, a descendant, and later by the Hon. William Kelly.

The Beekman patent, granted to Henry Beekman, April 22, 1697, covered only a small frontage on the river between the Kip and Schuyler lands. Beekman was not satisfied with his grant and obtained another patent in 1703, which covered all of Kipsbergen and part of the Schuyler tract, the boundaries of which are described in Chapter IV. Schuyler crowded Beekman down from the Sawkill to "Steen Valetje," the small brook which divides the present towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook. August 9, 1715, Beekman's son, Col. Henry, bought of Peek De Witt and Maritje, his wife, then owners, 5,541 acres of the Col. Schuyler land to the north of the Beekman patent. This gave the Beekmans title to all the land in the present town of Rhinebeck, except the 2,200 acres patented to Artsen, Roosa, Elton and Kip, and it is not known whether Beekman, senior, ever asserted any claim to this tract; but on March 9, 1726, Col. Henry

executed a formal release and quit claim of his paper title to Kipsbergen.

Following the grant of the patent covering Kipsbergen, the patentees engaged in clearing their lands and preparing it for occupancy, but we have no evidence of a settlement in the town previous to the year 1700, when Hendrick Kip built a small stone house on his south lot. It is still standing, and is now known as the "Heermance House." On the east side is a stone lintel with this inscription distinctly cut: "Ao 1700 H K A K," evidently the initials of the owner and his wife. In 1728 this house was the residence of Col. Henry Beekman, who enlarged, improved and occupied it until his death in 1776.

Jacob Kip, the other patentee, built in 1708, on the west side of his lot, a stone house which is also standing.

Gerrit Artsen, with a family of ten children, came to live upon and cultivate his land in 1702. One of Artsen's daughters married Hendrickus Heermance, and another Jacob Vradenburgh. Both sons-in-law located on the Artsen land.

The Roosa tracts were occupied by Laurens Osterhout, a son-in-law of Captain Roosa; and also by a Van Etten and an Ostrander, each related to the Captain by the marriage of sons.

Jan Elton had four sons-in-law, Newkirk, Wynkoop, Paulding and DuBois, among whom the Elton portion of the patent was partitioned.

The elder Beekman early sought settlers for his lands. He foresaw the necessity and advantage of a grist and saw mill near the river, accessible from the settlements on the Artsen, Roosa, Elton and Kip's lands, and below. A mill site convenient to the settlers was very important; these numbered in 1709 about thirty families. Beekman bought land of Captain Roosa in 1710, built a dam on his land adjoining, and a saw and grist mill on the Roosa land, utilizing the water of Landsman creek to turn the wheels. These mills were among the earliest in Dutchess County.

In 1715 Beekman induced many Palatine families, then living at *East Camp* on Livingston Manor, to locate on his lands, which he had laid out for these "High Dutchers," principally in the vicinity of the old German Church. Along the King's highway north and south of the church, the Neher, Bearer, Teder, Polver, Drum, Zipperley, Hainor, Stickell, Shever and other families took up land under life leases, requiring them to make all improvements and to "pay an annual rent of

a schepel of wheat to the acre," and to lose the fruit of their toil at the expiration of their leases. Others who entered upon land in the south end of the patent, under the same conditions, were the families of Froelick (Fraleigh), Hegeman, Schryver, Ostrom, Ackert, Bergh, Schultz and Uhl. To the east, skirting and on the Wurtemburgh hills, early leases were held on farms by Cookingham, Eighmie, Lown, Markel, Moore, Marquart, Progue, Pier, Teal, Westfall and others.

Judge Henry Beekman succeeded in scattering these settlers well over his land. In the erection of mills and the development of his property, he had brought to his aid two sturdy, capable men, who proved valuable acquisitions to the neighborhood. One was William Traphagen, who planned and built the mills; the other was Casper Landsman, soon installed as the miller.

Traphagen purchased of Beekman, in 1711, a large tract described in the deed as "plain." It was about a mile in length, extending northward from the junction of Landsman and Rhinebeck creeks; the easterly boundary was along the post road. Traphagen called his purchase "the flats," by which name it has been known for more than a century. He settled upon it four or five years before he got his deed, and built in 1709 a stone house on the north side of the Sepasco trail or path, now West Market street, and between Garden and Oak streets, in the village. This house, which served many years as a tavern, was torn down in 1882.

Judge Beekman applied the name *Ryn Beck* to his patent as early as 1713, and in a deed dated November 29, 1714, conveying 124 acres of his land to Peter and William Ostrander, of Esopus, he says that the land is in "Ryn Beck." John Beatty, a surveyor, on a map which he made of these lands in 1714, spelled it "Rieneback." It has been generally supposed that the origin of the name Rhinebeck was a combination of "Rhine" in honor of the river of that name, and "Beek," for the owner of the land. The Palatines are reputed sponsors for this derivation. Mr. H. H. Morse, author of *Historic Old Rhinebeck*, declares the name can be traced to a more certain source. He says:

"The name most likely intended, and, in fact, given the locality, is 'Rheinbach.' This is the name of a small village in Rhenish-Prussia, about fifty miles south of the noted city of Cologne, and some eight miles back of the river Rhine. It is in the Palatinate. Several of the early settlers came from this locality. Karl Neher,



Thomas Reed

a list master, was one of them. He was a leader and had considerable following."

"Judge Beekman may have had this in mind in laying out the land for the 'high Dutchers.' Spelling it Ryn Beck did not change the actual name."

The county was divided into three wards in 1714, and the territory between Crom Elbow creek and Roelaff Jansen's Kill comprised the North ward. The list of taxpayers in this ward, in 1718, numbered sixty-four persons, with the total assessed valuation of property placed at £426. Their names and the amount of individual assessment will be found in Chapter V.

William Traphagen (Wellem Trophage) was one of the largest taxpayers. He opened a blacksmith shop adjacent to his tavern, and early craftsmen found the locality convenient for their trades. This formed the nucleus of the present village of Rhinebeck. Nearby was a grist mill, operated by Schut. By 1722 the neighborhood had developed in a marked degree. The assessor's list of that year numerates ninety-six taxpayers, most of whom lived within the present town limits. In 1730 it was decided to have a church in the immediate vicinity, which was erected on the site of the present "Old Dutch Church." Simon Cole (Kool), son of Isaac and Geesje (Tropage) Kool, was the first merchant in the town. He was a grandson of William Traphagen. John Kip was a carpenter; Ananias Teel, a wheelwright; Laurence Teder, a mason; Henry Shop, a harnessmaker; Jacob Van Ostrander, a linen weaver.

The erection of several grist, saw and woolen mills on the Landsman Kill, were potent factors in the early development of Rhinebeck. The Beekman mill, built in 1710, near the river, was followed in 1715 by the Beekman-Livingston mills, below "the flats." The Rutsen mills, on the turnpike east of "the flats," were built in 1742, and the Traphagen mill in 1750. The General Montgomery and the Governor Lewis mills were built in 1774 and 1800, respectively.

The establishment of ferry service at Rhinebeck in 1752, brought the inhabitants in closer connection with Rondout. The charter was granted to Abraham Kip on the east side of the river, and to Moses Contine on the west side

"to run a ferry across the Hudson between the landing place of said Kip on the east shore of said river, and the landing place of said Contine on the west shore of said river, exclusive of all others within the space of two miles below the said landings, and to take tolls."

The grant was perpetual on condition that two sufficient ferry boats were to be kept, one on each side of the river. The Kips owned it until 1790, when it passed into the hands of the Elmendorfs, who sold it in 1851 to the present company. The earlier ferry boats were operated with oars and sails. Captain Elmendorf introduced first the open horse boat, and later the steam ferry boat.

Before the close of the eighteenth century the little village at the intersection of the King's highway with the Sepasco road to the river, was fast becoming a business center. Evardus Bogardus had succeeded the Traphagens, father and son, in the ownership of the tavern. Koert and Henry Du Bois were merchants. Asa Potter was postmaster, and occupied the "red store on the corner," the property of John T. Schryver and Tunis Conklin. Dr. Ananias Cooper and Dr. Hans Kiersted administered to the sick of the town. Henry B. Livingston and William A. Duer were early legal practitioners.

The village of Rhinebeck was incorporated April 23, 1834, and a month later the following officers were elected: Trustees, Eliphalet Platt, Peter Pultz, John Drury, John I. Smith, John T. Schryver, Jacob Heermance, John Jennings; Assessors, John A. Drum, Theophilus Nelson, Stephen McCarty; Treasurer, Nicholas Drury. John T. Schryver was chosen president of the Board of Trustees. The act of incorporation was amended in 1867, and the village limits extended.

One half of the business section of the village was destroyed by fire May 8, 1864. It was soon rebuilt with substantial brick structures.

The Bank of Rhinebeck was organized in 1853, with a capital of \$125,000. Henry De Lamater was elected president; William B. Platt, vice-president; DeWitt C. Marshall, cashier. This institution was one of two banks in the State of New York that did not suspend specie payment during the great panic of 1857. It became a national bank in 1865, following the enactment of that banking law. The list of presidents from its organization to the present time have been as follows: Henry De Lamater, 1853 to 1868; William B. Platt, 1868 to 1880; Edwin Hill, 1880 to 1895; John D. Judson, 1895.

The Rhinebeck Savings Bank was organized in 1862. Joshua C. Bowne was its first president, and Simon Welch its treasurer. These offices are now filled respectively by Augustus M. and Thaddeus A. Traver. July 1, 1908, its resources were \$826,913.42. Its surplus \$39,430.73. It had on deposit \$774,117.62.

The Starr Institute is a gift to the people from Mrs. Mary R. Miller, as a memorial to her husband, the Hon. William Starr Miller, a prominent citizen of New York, who died in 1854. The building was erected and furnished in 1862, at a cost of \$15,000. It contains a reference and circulating library, and a large hall for public purposes. The building was enlarged in 1907, to meet the requirements of a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, then organized.

In 1805, the district school system was introduced, and one district followed another to meet the demand of population. There are now twelve school districts in the town. In 1869, after much controversy, a Union Free School was erected, now the Rhinebeck High School. It was enlarged in 1901. The Rhinecliff school is the second largest in the town.

The Rhinebeck Academy, incorporated in 1840, was the successor of Rev. Samuel Bell's Classical School, which had existed for several years. The property was purchased in 1860, by James E. De Garmo, who continued the educational institution until 1890, when he removed to Fishkill-on-Hudson.

The Memorial Building at Rhinecliff contains a library, a reading room, and an auditorium. It is a spacious structure, and was erected in 1907 by Hon. Levi P. Morton, as a memorial to his deceased daughter. It is the only public building in Rhinecliff.

CHURCHES.

The first church in Rhinebeck, and one of the earliest in the county, was the *Old German Church*, which stood until the year 1800, on the post road, three miles north of the present village of Rhinebeck. It was erected by the Palatines in 1716, on the land of Judge Beekman. It was a union church, because these settlers were both Lutherans and Calvinists. December 10, 1729, the Lutheran people sold out to the Reformers, receiving for their interest in the church and four acres of ground, "twenty-five pounds current money of New York."

During the period it was a union church, Rev. John Frederick Hager, a Calvinist, and Rev. Johannes Spaller, a Lutheran, ministered there. The Calvinists then secured the services of the Rev. George Michael Weiss. The records are in his handwriting from 1734 to 1746. He was followed by Rev. Casper L. Schnorr, who remained until 1755. Rev. Johan C. Rubel was the next pastor. During his pastorate of four years he baptized two hundred and twenty children,

and added eighty members to the church. The next settled pastor was Rev. Gerhard Daniel Kooch, who came to America in 1763, and at once took charge of this church. His pastorate here covered an unbroken period of twenty-eight years. He baptized one thousand eight hundred and nineteen children. Rev. Kooch died in 1790, and is buried at Germantown, Columbia County, N. Y. He was succeeded by Rev. Johan Daniel Schefer. Prior to 1801 the German society built a new church in Red Hook village, and the "Old German Church" passed out of existence.

THE LUTHERAN (STONE) CHURCH. When the Lutherans disposed of their interest in the German church, they applied to Gilbert Livingston for a lot for a church and cemetery near the German church. Mr. Livingston granted their request, and the edifice was built in 1730. In the cemetery is the gravestone of Carl Neher, which gives the date of his death as the 25th of January, 1733. The original building was replaced shortly before the Revolution by the present "Stone Church," which was remodelled and enlarged in 1824. The parsonage was built in 1798, and is well preserved. Among the pastors from 1730 to 1850 were Reverends Spaller, Hagadorn, Hartwig, Berkemeyer, Reis, Pfeiffer, Quitman, Eyer, Goertner, and Schaeffer. Subsequent pastors were William D. Strobel, F. M. Bird, G. W. Schumacker, Charles Koerner, S. G. Finkle, J. A. Earnest, Chester H. Traver, C. L. Barringer and D. W. Laurence.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, on the "Flatts," had practically its origin in 1730, when Henry Beekman presented to Laurence Osterhout, Jacob Kip and William Traphagen "and the rest of the inhabitants of the North Ward" a deed for two pieces of land, one containing two acres, and the other forty-four acres, for church and burial purposes. With the exception of the Catholic church property on the corner of East Market and Mulberry streets, all of the village of Rhinebeck lying east of Mulberry street and south of Chestnut street, is built on the church land. The lots have all been sold under leases, subject to a yearly rent. There are over one hundred houses on this land, from which the church collects rent.

The church was built before 1733, as required by the terms of the deed. It was in charge of Rev. Petrus Vas, of Kingston, until 1742, when it found itself "in quality" to support a minister in connection with the German church, a few miles north.

Rev. George Michael Weiss served it until 1746. From that year until 1750 there was no settled dominie. Then Eggo Toukens Van Hovenburg came into the pastorate and remained until 1763. Until 1769 the church was served at intervals by Dominie Kooek of the German church. March 26, 1769, Rev. Warmaldus Kuypers came into the pastorate and remained until September, 1771. He added fifty members to the church. For nearly five years the church was again without a settled pastor. On the 2d of June, 1776, Rev. Stephen Van Vorhees, the first candidate licensed by the American Synod, was called. He remained until December, 1785. His records of the church are in the English language. Dominie Petrus De Witt was the next pastor. During his pastorate the church became a body corporate by an act of the State Legislature, passed March 7, 1788. It took the name of *The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Rhynbeck Flats*. John Broadhead Romeyn succeeded De Witt in 1799, and was followed in 1804 by Rev. Jacob Broadhead. During his ministry the present church edifice was built in 1808. The largest subscriptions to the building fund came from the heirs of Col. Henry Beekman, the children of his only child and daughter Margaret.

Dominie Broadhead had William McMurry for his successor in 1812. Then came David Parker in 1820; then the eminent divine, George W. Bethune, in 1827. The present parsonage was built for Dr. Bethune. He laid out the grounds, planted the trees, and directed the interior arrangement of the house. He kept a span of good horses, and a colored groom to care for them. He took no one's dust when out driving. He was an eloquent preacher, and well liked by the people. After him Rev. James B. Hardenburgh served from 1830 to 1836. Then Dr. James Lillie from 1837 to 1841. He was a graduate of Edinburgh University, a profound scholar, and a magnetic speaker. Subsequent pastors were Brogan Hoff, Peter Stryker, W. A. Miller, H. R. Timlow, Goyen Talmage, brother of the famous Brooklyn clergyman, Alonzo Peake, L. Walter Lott, J. Romeyn Berry, Dr. J. Howard Suydam, and the present incumbent, Charles G. Mallery, who is continuing the good work of his predecessors.

ST. PAUL'S OF WURTEMBERGH. By 1759 the residents of that portion of the precinct then called "Whitaberger Land," and now Wurtemburgh, applied to Col. Beekman for permission to build a church, and for a gift of the land required, which Beekman willingly granted.

The church edifice was erected, and the Rev. J. F. Ries installed as pastor. The records begin with a baptism under date of October 22, 1760. Rev. Ries served this church until 1785. He was followed by George H. Pefifer, who remained until 1794. Dr. Frederick H. Quitman supplied the pastorate from 1798 to 1825 in conjunction with the Lutheran Stone church. Toward the close of his ministry he became very feeble, and had to be carried to the pulpit and retained his seat while preaching. William J. Eyer was his successor, and remained until September, 1839. He preached in the English language and ministered exclusively to the Wurtemburgh church. The succession of pastors from 1839 are A. T. Geissenhainer, Charles A. Smith, W. N. Scholl, George Neff, Joseph G. Griffith, John Kling, George W. Fortney, C. W. Deifendorf and Roscoe C. Wright. The Rev. John Kling was recalled February 1, 1908, and is now the pastor.

A new church building was erected in 1802. It was thoroughly repaired and improved in 1832, and in 1861 was enlarged and remodeled into its present condition.

THE METHODIST CHURCH. This sect was introduced in Rhinebeck in 1792 by Rev. Freeborn Garretson of Maryland, then on a visit to his friend, Dr. Thomas Tillotson, at "Linwood." He married Margaret, daughter of Judge Robert R. and Margaret (Beekman) Livingston, in 1793, and became a resident of Rhinebeck.

A map made in 1797 shows a Methodist church on a hill facing the road to Milan. It was near the home of the Garretsons, but no records can be found pertaining to it. The first record of a Methodist organization in the town is contained in a deed from Mrs. Janet Montgomery to Rev. Freeborn Garretson and others, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Rhinebeck Flatts, dated August 1, 1801, covering a lot on the east side of what is now Centre street, between East Market and South streets. Tradition relates that the church on the road to Milan was taken down and rebuilt on this lot. The lot on which the present church edifice stands was also a gift of Mrs. Janet Montgomery, in 1822, in which year the edifice was completed. The parsonage was built in 1829, on a lot presented to the church by Hon. Edward Livingston. The church edifice was enlarged in 1863, and the parsonage reconstructed in 1871. The church building was destroyed by fire originating in a defective furnace flue, Feb-

ruary 12, 1899. Within a year it was rebuilt at a cost of \$16,200. The records were also burned in the fire of 1899.

The Methodists had so increased in numbers by 1855 that chapels were erected at Rhinecliff and Hillside. The churches are now served jointly by Rev. John Wesley Bohlmann.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH. This society was founded in the town by Rev. Robert Scott in 1821. It had no local habitation until 1825, when a "small, convenient house was made ready," on ground donated by Mrs. Janet Montgomery. The society struggled along until 1841, when the Hon. William Kelly became a resident of Rhinebeck. He was a Baptist and wealthy, and his support gave the church new life. In 1869 he purchased land adjoining the church, and added it, a gift to the church lot. In 1890 the present modern and substantial church building was erected, largely through the efforts of the Reed family. Dr. George Fuller of Baltimore, Dr. William R. Williams of New York, Dr. Martin B. Anderson, president of the University of Rochester, and Dr. Kendrick, professor of Greek in the same, have preached from the pulpit of this church.

THE VILLAGE LUTHERAN CHURCH was founded by Rev. Charles A. Smith, a former pastor of the Wurtemburgh church. The edifice was built in 1842, on a lot, the gift of John T. Schryver. In 1876 important alterations were made in the interior of the church. Rev. Smith ministered to this society until 1851. L. D. Wells, the present pastor, began his labors in 1899.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Episcopal services were held in Rhinebeck as early as 1846, first in the Methodist and Baptist churches, once a month, and later in the "Baker building." In 1852 the society was incorporated and a church building erected on ground given by Mr. Rutsen Suckley. The church was consecrated October 6, 1855, by the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., provisional bishop of the diocese. The Rev. Richard S. Adams was the first rector. He was followed in 1854 by Rev. G. H. Walsh, who remained until 1866. The lecture room and the chapel at Rhinecliff were built, and the rectory purchased during Mr. Walsh's term. The Rev. A. F. Olmstead was the next rector, continuing his duties here until his death in 1895, when Rev. E. C. Saunders, the present incumbent, was called.

In 1895 the vestry purchased the Schell property for a new church site, and a year later the present massive edifice—CHURCH OF THE



THE KIP-BEEKMAN-LIVINGSTON-HEERMANCE HOUSE, RHINEBECK.
A Historic Mansion of 1700-1909.

MESSIAH—was erected thereon. The building costs \$70,000. It contains several appropriate and expensive memorial windows: one to William Astor, in his lifetime a liberal supporter of the church; one to Susan Watts Street, daughter of Mrs. Levi P. Morton; one to Florence Adele Kip-Humbert; one to Rev. Aaron F. Olmsted, for thirty years rector of the parish; one to Miss Julia Ann Traver. The pulpit was a memorial gift of Mrs. William Astor to the memory of her husband. A new organ was placed in the church in 1908, by Hon. Levi P. Morton and Mrs. Morton, as a memorial to their daughter.

The following persons have been large contributors to the support of the church: Mrs. Mary R. Miller, Mrs. Franklin Delano, Miss Elizabeth Jones, Horatio Miller, Edward Jones, William Astor, Lewis Livingston, Ambrose Wager, John Jacob Astor, Levi P. Morton, George N. Miller, Ernest H. Crosby, Douglas Merritt and Robert B. Suckley.

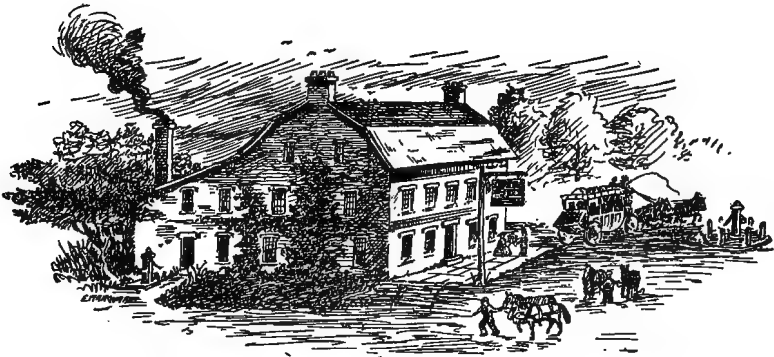
A sketch of the Catholic churches at Rhinecliff and Rhinebeck will be found in another chapter.

A list of Ward and Precinct Supervisors, beginning with the year 1720, appears in Chapter IV. The following is the succession of town Supervisors:

1788	Peter Contine	1845	Moses Ring
1789—'91	William Radcliff	1846—'47	Tunis Workman
1792—'94	David Van Ness	1848	James Montfort
1795—'97	Peter Contine, Jr.	1849	Isaac I. Platt
1798—'00	Isaac Stoutenburgh	1850	Jacob G. Lambert
1801—'03	Andrew Heermance	1851	Ambrose Wager
1804—'05	Peter Contine, Jr.	1852	James C. McCarty
1806—'08	David Van Ness	1853	James Montfort
1808—'18	John Cox, Jr.	1854—'55	John M. Cramer
1819—'20	Koert Du Boise	1856	Richard R. Sylands
1821—'24	Christian Schell	1857	Theophilus Nelson
1825—'29	Garret Van Keuren	1858—'59	Richard J. Garrettson
1830—'32	Isaac F. Russell	1860—'61	James C. McCarty
1833—'34	Frederick I. Pultz	1862—'63	Andrew J. Heermance
1835—'36	Henry S. Quitman	1864—'65	Ambrose Wager
1837—'39	Conrad Ring	1866	Smith Quick
1840	John Armstrong, Jr.	1867	William M. Sayer
1841—'43	J. A. A. Cowles	1868	Robert L. Garrettson
1844	N. B. Van Steenburgh	1869—'72	Virgil C. Traver

1873	John G. Ostrom	1886—'87	John C. Milroy
1874—'76	Joseph H. Baldwin	1888—'89	George Esselstyn
1877—'78	James H. Kip	1890—'91	John C. Milroy
1879—'80	William B. Kip	1892—'97	John A. Traver
1881—'82	Martin Heermance	1898—'03	James H. Kipp
1883—'84	Andrew J. Odell	1904—'09	Mandeville S. Frost
1885	James H. Kipp		

There was published in 1881, by Edward M. Smith, a *Documentary History of Rhinebeck*, which includes genealogical records of the early settlers. In 1908 Howard H. Morse published "*Historic Old Rhinebeck*." For more particulars than can be found in the foregoing article, the reader is referred to these excellent histories of Rhinebeck, which can be found in the libraries of the Starr Institute, Rhinebeck, N. Y., and of the City of Poughkeepsie in the Adriaance Memorial Library Building.—EDITOR.



THE RHINEBECK HOTEL.

Erected by Arent Traphagen, about 1766.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE TOWN OF STANFORD.

BY PHILIP H. SMITH.

THIS town is included in the Great Nine Partners tract, granted in 1697 to Caleb Heathcote and others, and was formed from Washington, March 12, 1793. It is bounded on the north by Milan and Pine Plains; east by Northeast and Amenia; south by Washington, and west by Clinton. It lies a little north and east of the center of the county. Its surface is a broken and hilly upland; Carpenter Hill, in the northeast corner, is the highest point.

Thompson's Pond (Hunn's Lake) and Upton's Lake are the principal bodies of water, and Wappingers creek the principal stream. The soil is a good quality of gravelly and slaty loam.

Among the pioneers was Paul Upton, who came from Massachusetts and settled in the southwest part of the town, near the lake which still bears his name. He was a Quaker, and as he lived near the meeting house, and was noted for his hospitality, his home was thronged at the time of quarterly meetings.

Christopher Dibble, the ancestor of that family in this vicinity, came from Long Island and settled in the north part of the town, building a house on what was later the Titus farm, about the year 1782. In the old family burial ground this is recorded: "In memory of Christopher Dibble, who died May 27, 1804, in the 63d year of his age." Also, "In memory of Elizabeth Dibble (wife of Christopher), who died December 1, 1803, AE 70 yrs."

Three brothers, Samuel, Amos and Enos Thompson, great grandsons of Anthony Thompson, original planter in the New Haven Colony, came into Dutchess County about 1750. Samuel and Amos had been connected with the Goshen, Conn. settlement. Enos came direct from New Haven. Tradition says they acquired 2,800 acres between them, around the shores of the beautiful sheet of water long known as Thompson's Pond.

Samuel Thompson was the grandfather of Judge Smith Thompson.

He was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York in 1814, Secretary of the Navy from November 9, 1818, to March 5, 1823, under the presidency of Martin Van Buren, and Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States from this time until his death, December 18, 1843.

A grandson of Enos Thompson, Enos Thompson Throop, was Governor of the State of New York, 1829-'33. A later Governor of New York State connected with this family was John Thompson Hoffman, who occupied the executive chair in the early seventies.

Many members of this family filled responsible positions in political and military life. Owing to the allurements of western emigration a large number left their native section, and the name has almost died out in places where it was once a power. The inland body of water once bearing the name has been called Hunn's Lake, which antiquarians consider an unfortunate change, since the old name perpetuates the courage and ability of a worthy band of settlers of the old New England stock, and the original owners of the soil.

Bangall, Stanfordville, Stissing, McIntyre, Hull's Mills and Bare Market are villages of varying size and importance. Bangall is a village, much of whose growth is the result of its being a railroad station. There is a fine level highway leading to Stanfordville, nearly a mile distant, along which are strewn fine residences, so that the two places might be called one village. The history of Stanfordville is the old story of the decadence of small inland manufacturing towns throughout the county. Facilities of transportation from different points, the growth of competition, together with the adoption of new and superior methods, have caused the patronage of the little shops to flow into the insatiate maw of the immense manufactories in the large cities. Hence, along the banks of the Wappingers, where stood the busy factories, that stream is no longer harnessed to turn wheels and spindles. The foundations alone mark the spot from which the buildings have been removed, and the water flows unrestrained in its course.

In 1843 Silas Rogers founded the wagon axle manufacturing business, which was carried on extensively until the western competition became too strong. He began first in a little shop by manufacturing wagons and edged tools. A cotton mill had a brief existence here. A paper mill was established some time previous to 1840, and in 1844 was burned down. The mill was rebuilt by a man named Gildersleeve,

who began the manufacture of wrapping paper, and in 1865 the mill was again burned. He immediately rebuilt the mill, but the business was subsequently abandoned and the building and machinery removed.

The grist mill was established about the middle of the last century by Seaman & Northrop; afterward it came into the possession of George T. Pierce, and was by him transferred to other parties. In the great freshet of 1865 the dam was swept away, and the property came into possession of the City National Bank of Poughkeepsie. The mortgagees rebuilt the dam and disposed of the property to Alonzo Duell. It is now conducted by H. Haight & Co. Buckwheat flour is a staple product of this mill.

The early church history of Stanford is replete with material such as is ever a delight to the antiquarian. It is a*compendium of the early struggles of the pioneers in the wilderness; of a striving for religious liberty, while denying that right to a neighbor of a different creed; a record of bitter jealousies and heart burnings, when all should have joined shoulder to shoulder in the labor of settling a new country. Yet these early pioneers were loyal to their principles; they believed they were truly serving God when they persecuted those who dissented from the established rules of faith. Nothing in their eyes was more to be despised and feared than a heretic. The day of true religious liberty had not yet dawned.

In the year 1755, so reads the record, a few brethren of the Baptist faith, residing in the wilderness, agreed to meet for prayer, which they continued to do for four years. Others joined them, and in October, 1759, they were constituted into a branch church by the Baptist church of Swanzey, Massachusetts Bay. Ephraim and Comer Bullock were chosen to administer the church ordinances, and Richard Bullock to serve as deacon. There is no further record until 1771, when a serious trouble occurred. At this time the mother church at Swanzey adopted the singing of Watt's Hymns in their services. This singing "by rule" was to the Stanford church "a great grief," and they labored to convince the Swanzey church of their error. Their efforts were of no avail, so they withdrew from fellowship. Soon the Stanford church became divided on the question of Watt's Hymns, Elder Comer Bullock siding with the mother church, and Elder Ephraim and others dissenting, and withdrawing from church attendance. Comer Bullock remained faithful to his charge

until his death in 1804. He is said to have baptized one thousand persons during his ministry.

Elder Luman Burtch was ordained their minister in 1806. The ministers in those days were styled Elders. They had not the advantages of a liberal education; their graces of oratory may not have been what would pass at the present time; but such sainted men as Elder Burtch of Bangall, Elder Waldo of Dover, and Elder Johnson of Pawling, found a ready means to reach the hearts of their hearers, as evidenced by the religious awakenings under their preaching.

These men labored with their hands for the support of their families, and we read of them absenting themselves from home for weeks together, travelling on horseback with their belongings in a saddlebag, carrying the Gospel to distant points.

To go back in our records of events—on October 17, 1779, a letter was received from Kinderhook, asking help. The church at Bangall sent Elder Comer Bullock in response, who preached to them and administered the ordinance of baptism. The day “was remarkable for the convicting power manifested, and which was visible to the entire auditory.”

The self-denial of the pioneer preachers is evident from the following entry in the minutes wherein it is stated a member called upon the Elder to bring in an account of his expenses, amounting to over six pounds, which he had expended of his own money.

April 28, 1780, “one of the brethren gave his new discovery of duty, which was to plough, plant and hoe the Elder’s corn, mow and secure his hay, plough and prepare the fallow ground for sowing wheat for him, judging it most convenient for us, in our low circumstances, to redeem what time we can in order that the Elder might use such redeemed time to his ministerial functions.” The idea of a salaried minister at this time was entirely foreign to the minds of those early worshippers.

In response to the request of the brethren at Dover and places adjacent, “Elder Bullock and messengers of the Bangall church visited those quarters,” preaching the Gospel, baptizing both men and women.

In June, 1782, in response to an earnest request from brethren at Little Hoosic to come to them, Elder Bullock journeyed there and baptized four persons, receiving two others; the six were taken under the watch and care of the church at Bangall.

In September, 1787, an invitation came from the neighborhood of Mabbettsville. The Elder and some brethren went to them, heard their experiences; nearly forty of them were baptized, and by their request were constituted into a branch of the Bangall church.

In June, 1790, some candidates "residing at a place called Hudson" sent a messenger—there were no adequate postal facilities in those days—asking for Elder Bullock to come and administer the Gospel ordinances. "August 26, 1791, being the first day of the week, a great number of people came together, when the Elder preached the Word with great boldness and engagedness." After which he baptized a number, who were added to the church.

December 29, 1790, at a regular meeting of the church at Bangall, Deacon Canfield expressed a desire that the brethren would consider the Elder in his present needful circumstances in respect to bread and wood, when the church agreed to relieve his wants. Such a decision, says the chronicler of those days, was a just one, in view of the fact that he had fed so many, and provided fuel for the people to be comfortable so many winters when assembled at his house, the church being too cold, especially as we do not find it on record that he ever received a penny as a salary.

In August, 1790, the church voted to send Elder Bullock to preach at Oswego once a month for one year. And later that he should preach at home three Sabbaths, and the fourth to the people at Mabbettsville, and where there were five Sundays he could go where he liked. In the next entry we learn that the Elder, in a response to a call from Rhinebeck, had gone thither to preach and baptize. The last record of this exemplary man is that he presided at a church meeting in his own house February 29, 1804.

Thus for fifty years did Elder Comer Bullock serve the church at Bangall. During this time he had established branches at Kinderhook, Mabbettsville, Oswego, Dover, Noble Town, Rhinebeck, and assisted at other places, without compensation. At one time he was tendered a contribution, which he accepted, and for so doing was called hiring. As elsewhere stated, his successor was Elder Luman Burtch, who was ordained June 15, 1806, in a grove near where the first meeting house stood. For another period of fifty years, like his predecessor, Elder Burtch served the church at Bangall. The two were the only pastors for a century, from 1755 to 1855, at which latter

date Elder Burtch was struck down with palsy. He died two years afterwards at the age of 81.

The present house of worship was dedicated May 26, 1869. The house is located one-half mile south of the first church, and one-fourth mile south of the second building; this being the third edifice the society has built in its history of upwards of a century and a half. In the second house, the Dutchess Baptist Association was organized, the first meeting being held in 1835.

In 1843 the Methodist society erected their house of worship. Previous to that year their gatherings were held at schoolhouses, or in some of the more roomy dwellings. Their first preacher was a Rev. Mr. Thatcher, who assisted in the organization of the church. The meeting was held for this purpose at the residence of B. P. Meyers. Leonard Winans gave the timber for the frame of the new church. During the first twenty years or so of its existence, this society was under one pastorate with the Methodist church at Pine Plains; but was subsequently for many years united with the society at Milan. The present pastor is Rev. W. B. Sleep.

There is a neat Catholic church in the village of Bangall, at which regular services are held. This is an outlying mission of the church at Milbrook, and the services are conducted by the resident priest of that parish.

The Quaker Society was organized very early in the history of the town. They have a substantial house of worship, and services are held with good attendance. The pulpit is supplied by Rev. A. G. Shepard, of the Society of Friends at Clinton Corners. The Friends burying ground is at a little distance from the church, and the number of marble slabs betokens that the membership during the century of its history must have been considerable. The Wings, the Hulls, the Guernseys and Uptons were members of this church. The present house of worship was built by the orthodox faction after the "Separation" in 1828, and stands on a commanding knoll on the banks of the Wappingers, in the village of Stanfordville.

The Christian church of Stanfordville was established some time previous to 1840. The parent church was at Milan, whose pastor, Rev. Joseph Marsh, did mission work here, finally organizing the church. Mrs. Abigail Hoag Roberts administered to the spiritual and temporal wants of the people throughout this and adjacent locali-

ties. Her son, Rev. Philetus Roberts, was pastor of this church for thirty years.

Among its first members were Amos Knapp, and a Mr. Sherrill, the former giving the land on which the church was built, to be used by them whenever they chose, and when not in use by them the church could be used by any denomination, and in the event of the Christian denomination ceasing to exist, then the property should revert to him or to his heirs. Rev. Mr. Butler of Poughkeepsie supplies the pulpit.

The Christian Biblical Institute at Stanfordville was formed at a session of the American Christian Convention held at Marshall, Mich., in 1866. The school was first opened at Starkey, Yates County, N. Y., and in 1872 was removed to Stanfordville, or rather to a location on the avenue between the villages of Stanfordville and Bangall. The Institute was incorporated in 1868. The property consists of a farm of sixty acres, on which are farm buildings, a house for the president of the school, and several houses for the students, and the building called the Christian Biblical Institute. The latter was a gift in 1874 from the Hon. David Clark of Hartford, Conn.

The school was dedicated to the free instruction of Christian men and women, of suitable capacity and recommendation, and whose chosen life work was the Gospel ministry, without restriction as to denomination. Another institution of similar purpose also being conducted in a western city under the supervision of the American Christian Convention, it was deemed best to consolidate the two colleges, and Stanford regretfully saw the school closed. The buildings and farm are now on the market.

Families by the names of Thompson, Hunn, and Pugsley were formerly great land owners in the eastern part of the town. This section furnishes some of the best land in the State, and their holdings were valuable and productive. Now by reason of deaths and removal there is scarcely a trace, by name at least, of those families, and the farms are managed by tenant farmers.

The Carpenters, another leading family, still retain their property in their own name, their business being managed by Mr. Wilson Carpenter. Of this numerous family born in ancestral homes, may be mentioned B. Platt Carpenter, ex-County Judge and at one time Territorial Governor of Montana, Jacob B. Carpenter, ex-Mayor of Pough-

keepsie, and Isaac S. Carpenter, three brothers, natives of the town, and all achieving distinction.

Congressman Sherwood, of Ohio, frequently mentioned in Congressional reports, is a native of this town.

Daniel and Stephen Guernsey were in their boyhood playing ball and chasing cows barefooted over their pastures of Stanford. The Butts family were among the ancient settlers of the town. Allison Butts can tell you, if he will, of the cold spring on the ancestral farm, where he quaffed the purest water at many a noontide, and from which runs a stream large enough to turn a mill.

Upton's Lake was at one time quite a pleasure resort for Poughkeepsians, fostered by the managers of the Poughkeepsie & Eastern Railroad.

There are two grist mills at Bangall, one being run by John Knoedler, and the other by William Haight. A mill near the Separate is run by a Mr. Mosher; another at the outlet of Hunn's Lake is managed by one Schmidt.

The Bordens have a plant at Bangall, established a few years ago, which is doing a thriving business.

There are three stores at Bangall. G. E. Pulse conducts a general merchandise store, as also do Andrew C. Smith and C. Couse & Son, the latter having added a feed department. The postmaster here is Samuel Cox.

Almon M. Harrison is a merchant at Stanfordville, and is also postmaster, having received his first appointment under Grover Cleveland in May, 1894.

The Case Brothers are merchants also, doing business at Stanfordville.

There is a store and postoffice at Stissing, Charles Arnold, postmaster.

The following is the list of Supervisors of the town of Stanford from its organization to the present time:

1795 Ezra Thompson
1796 Joseph Carpenter
1797-'02 Zachariah Mosher
1803-'04 Isaac Huntling
1805-'06 John Thompson
1807-'15 Jeremiah Sherril

1816-'17 Jehiel Sherril
1818-'20 Leonard Barton
1821-'23 Gilbert Thorne
1824 Leonard Thompson
1825-'26 Jonathan Haight
1827-'28 Jacob Sisson

1829—'30	Leonard Barton	1863	William H. Tripp
1831—'32	Gilbert Thorne	1864	George Peck
1833	Isaac Thompson	1865	Mulford Conklin
1834—'35	Benjamin Conger	1866—'67	Andrew C. Warren
1836	Morgan Huntting	1868—'69	William H. Tripp
1837—'38	John Thompson	1870	Mulford Conklin
1839—'40	William H. Stewart	1871—'73	Andrew C. Warren
1841	Harris Smith	1874	Silas W. Germond
1842—'43	Egbert Austin	1875	Silas O. Rogers
1844	Rufus Smith	1876	Oliver K. Smith
1845	Stephen G. Guernsey	1877—'79	Isaac Carpenter
1846—'47	John H. Otis	1880—'82	John W. Butts
1848—'49	Orville Sackett	1883	Andrew C. Warren
1850	Amos B. Knapp	1884—'86	Charles H. Humphrey
1851	Alfred Mosher	1887—'88	Smith Knapp
1852	Henry Rikert	1889—'90	Charles H. Humphrey
1853—'54	Ezra Bryan	1891	Smith Knapp
1855	Jacob B. Carpenter	1892	George E. Rodgers
1856	C. N. Campbell	1893—'99	Edwin Knickerbocker
1857—'58	E. M. Vanderburgh	1900—'03	George H. Kinney
1859	Isaac S. Carpenter	1904—'05	Edwin Coffin
1860	C. N. Campbell	1906—'07	William Stewart
1861—'62	Isaac G. Sands	1908—'09	Willet Hicks

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE TOWN OF UNION VALE.

BY PHILIP H. SMITH.

THE town of Union Vale was erected March 1, 1827, and includes territory formerly comprised in the towns of Beekman and "Freedom," now La Grange. Its surface is a hilly upland, intersected by a broad valley extending north and south. This valley is known far and wide as "The Clove," its limits extending beyond the town borders, and was an important landmark in the early history of the region.

The Clove Kill is a tributary of the Fishkill, flowing southwesterly through the town. This territory was a portion of the Beekman Patent, and settlement is supposed to have begun about the year 1716. Oswego and Verbank are hamlets. Among the early settlers we find the names of Livingston, Potter, Abel, Morey, Reed, Uhl, Cline and Wilkinson.

William Coe and Peter Emigh settled on adjoining farms here in 1740. In that year the stone house was built, now standing, on the Emigh homestead, at present in possession of a grandson of William. Many people every season make a pilgrimage to this relic of by-gone days. It is a large, two-story structure, in good repair notwithstanding its age. It was built when slaves were employed on the farm. In front of this house, exactly eight feet distant, stood the slave house, with doors opposite. In this latter the slaves lived. A peculiarity of this building was, that although it was the home of the farm slaves, there was not a window in it.

On the farm is the Emigh family burying ground, in the center of a large cultivated field, with walls broken down, and monument stones of slate slabs taken from the fields, and names and dates rudely chiseled thereon. In a corner of the same field was the burial place of the slaves, but now all evidence of graves has disappeared. The descendants are many of the pioneer Emigh, who redeemed this farm

from the wilderness, whose broad acres are now owned by William V. Coe, grandson of the pioneer settler of the farm adjoining.

William Coe, the neighbor of Peter Emigh, was a tan currier, who had a tannery near David Moore's hotel, and marketed his sides of leather (which took months of soaking in his vats to prepare, instead of a few hours of preparation as at present) in New York, driving over the country to Poughkeepsie or Low Point, and shipping by sloop.

On this Emigh homestead is the far-famed Clove Spring. This is a natural fountain of the purest water, from which flows a stream equivalent to an ordinary mill-race. The spring itself is seventy-five feet across.

The Clove Spring Trout Company, an association of New York gentlemen, have utilized the waters of this spring in the construction of ten ponds, each fourteen by sixty feet, in which are twenty-two thousand trout, assorted into five sizes; the last pond containing two thousand two-pound trout. These are soon to be let loose in the adjacent streams, to be angled for when the "law is up." About eighty pounds of fresh beef is ground up daily for their consumption.

The Clove Valley Rod and Gun Club is another association of wealthy gentlemen of sportsman taste, as the name implies. They have leased the old ore mine property for a term of years, and erected a large club house, where they are at liberty to come at pleasure. By a payment of a small annual fee to the farmers they have secured the right to hunt and fish over miles of adjacent territory. The company has lately invested thousands of dollars in the acquisition of rights and in erecting buildings for the use of the club.

The Watts de Peyster Home for Invalid Children is located three and one-half miles east of Verbank. The property of one hundred acres and a large brick and stone building with capacity for fifty children was given by the late General John Watts de Peyster. The Home is open to all children eligible to admission, regardless of race, color, or religious belief. Children between two and twelve years of age having any ailment that is not acute, contagious, or infectious, may be received. Boys may remain until fourteen years of age, girls until eighteen.

The property is held in trust, and the work is managed by deaconesses of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is supported by voluntary contributions.

The Patrons of Husbandry of the town have a commodious hall, and the society is growing in numbers and strength.

The Ebenezer Methodist Church was built in 1837, the original cost, exclusive of labor, being about \$800.00. William Coe, Peter G. Emigh and Jonathan G. Vincent were the original trustees. From the date of the erection of the church edifice to the present time, upwards of seventy years, the society has enjoyed unbroken services. The pulpit is now supplied by Rev. N. O. Lent, of Lagrangeville.

South of this is a Catholic church, its attendants forming an out-lying mission of the Sylvan Lake Church. Meetings are held here at stated intervals.

The "Old Union Church" at Green Haven, frequently referred to in the ecclesiastical documents of the county, and which was called the "Old Union" as early as 1820, when there was not a house of worship in the present town limits of Union Vale, is described to the writer as a large building for the time, with a gallery at one end, a high pulpit with seven or eight steps leading up to it, and a sounding board poised over the preacher's head. In later years it was used only for entertainments. Another "Old Union" stood on the Amos Denton farm, perhaps older than the one at Green Haven. The materials of this were removed to the farm of Vincent Williams, and converted into a barn, where it still stands, good to battle with the storms of a half century to come.

In the early twenties of the last century a great revival occurred in the old church at Green Haven. Farmers took their families a distance of eight and ten miles. The religious enthusiasm reached all over the town of Union Vale. This finally culminated in the erection of the first house of worship in the town, which was of the Christian denomination, and was erected in the field east of the residence of William V. Coe, the site now marked by a gravestone laid flat on the ground. The house was completed in the fall of 1824. About this time a large class of believers had been organized under what they termed the "Christian Liberty Departure," holding their meetings in the "Old Union," just mentioned. Abigail Hoag Roberts came into the vicinity; she was a preacher and a comforter; crowds came to hear her, and calls for her services came from every quarter. Her work also contributed to the religious awakening throughout the region.

Soon after the Civil War some of the members of the Clove Cemetery Association began to discuss the expediency of having a church edifice at the entrance to the cemetery. It was not convenient in bad weather to hold funeral services two or three miles from the place of burial. They therefore made the proposal that the Christian church be taken down and removed some three miles south to its present location. This was favorably considered by the church people, and in 1871 or '72 the removal was effected.

The Clove Cemetery is one of the neatest of rural cemeteries. There are several fine monuments, and the walks and flowering plants are kept in fine condition. A miniature lake is included within it.

Some score or more years ago a little chapel stood in the bend of the road leading from Gardner Hollow to Beekman Furnace. This unpretending house of worship was first erected, I am told, in the town of Beekman. It was moved to this locality where it was used for some time by some people of the Quaker denomination, and was called the little Quaker church. It afterward passed into the hands of another denomination, and was then known as the Union Cuyler Mission. The edifice is now doing duty as an ordinary out-building, "fallen from its high estate."

There are two ore mines here, neither of which is now being operated. One is what is locally known as the "Brown Ore Mine," now a part of the estate of Frederick Mills, of Copake. This was first opened in 1856 by Jeremiah and William Emigh. The other mine is under the management of the Towers of Poughkeepsie when in operation. Only a few years ago a hundred tons of ore were unearthed daily at these mines. Now, rusted machinery and buildings falling rapidly into decay mark a spot once resonant with the hum of industry.

The Factory Woods were so named because of a factory that once stood on the stream above the Furnace Ford, where carding and spinning were done; a fulling mill was established here at the same time.

Verbank Station is a pretty little village that has sprung up on the line of railroad, with its stores, residences, church and cemetery. The old village lies a short distance from the station on the verdant banks of the stream; hence its name, Verbank. Formerly a cotton mill and a paper mill were operated here; the stream is now harnessed to mills of another sort.

Some years ago Quaker City, or Oswego, was the home of a fine school for boys and girls. This was subsequent to the closing of the boarding school at Nine Partners. The school was managed by the Quakers; and a church of that denomination flourished here also.

The following is a list of Supervisors of the town of Union Vale from its organization to the present time:

1828	John Wilkinson	1863—'66	David D. Vincent
1829	William D. Williams	1867—'70	Joseph M. Cutler
1830—'31	Allen Butler	1871	Edward Congdon
1832—'34	Stoddard Judd	1872—'73	Wesley Butts
1835—'36	Richard Vincent	1874—'75	Henry L. Campbell
1837	John D. Snedecor	1876	Henry Bostwick
1838—'39	Leonard Vincent	1877	John U. Abel
1840—'41	James Uhle	1878	Frederick Hicks
1842	Andrew Northrop	1879	John U. Abel
1843	Richard Vincent	1880—'82	Isaac P. Vincent
1844—'45	David D. Vincent	1883	John W. Ross
1846	Isaac Vail	1884	Samuel D. Brownell
1847—'48	Jarvis Hall	1885	Chauncey P. Colwell
1849	Reuben L. Coe	1886—'87	Frank T. Hall
1850	Robert Bennett	1888—'89	Henry Bostwick
1851	Leonard Vincent	1890—'91	John U. Abel
1852	William W. Abel	1892—'93	Rutsen S. Hall
1853	Joseph M. Cutler	1894—'95	David B. Knapp
1854	David D. Vincent	1896—'98	Edwin G. Vail
1855—'56	Wilson Hawley	1899—'02	Elsworth L. Winans
1857	Lewis S. Davis	1903—'06	Frank F. Oakley
1858—'60	Daniel W. Odell	1907—'09	George H. Barlow
1861—'62	William R. Bagley		



CLINTON W. CLAPP.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE TOWN OF WAPPINGER.

BY CLINTON W. CLAPP.

THE town of Wappinger, originally a part of the town of Fishkill, was erected May 20, 1875, and lies wholly within the limits of the Rombout patent granted in 1685. It is bounded on the north by LaGrange; east by Sprout creek, which separates it from East Fishkill; south by Fishkill, and on the west by Wappinger creek and the Hudson river.

Territorially it is the smallest town in Dutchess County, covering 16,025 acres, but in point of population and industrial activity it is one of the most important.

Wappingers Falls, the principal village in the town, is situated at the head of navigation on Wappinger creek, about two miles above its confluence with the Hudson, and the same distance from New Hamburg, a station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. railroad, with which it is connected by stage. An electric railway connects the village with the city of Poughkeepsie.

The village lies on both sides of the creek, having been made to include the village of Channingville, in the town of Poughkeepsie, by its incorporation, September 22, 1871. The first board of trustees was composed of Samuel Brown, Joseph D. Harcourt and R. W. Nelson. Matthew Cottam was chosen the first village president.

The locality of the first projected settlement in the county was at the mouth of the Wappinger creek in the year 1659, and, had it been successful, would doubtless have changed the preponderant character of the pioneers. In that year Massachusetts, claiming under her charter the country north of the 42d° of latitude from the Atlantic to the Pacific, granted "a plantation in the neighborhood of Fort Orange, to several persons of respectability residing within her jurisdiction." With a view to locating this grant, an exploring party

proceeded during the summer to Beverwyck (Albany), and after examining the east bank of the Hudson, they announced their intention to establish a village near the mouth of the Wappinger creek. As this spot was difficult of access overland from the settled parts of New England, the projectors applied to the Dutch authorities soliciting the right of passage through the Hudson. Director Stuyvesant, foreseeing the injury which such settlement would work on the Dutch interests in New Netherland, declined the right of free passage, and the New Englanders, after a wordy encounter, abandoned the project.

Among the earliest land-holders within the present town limits were the Van Benschotens, who located in the neighborhood of New Hackensack. The name of "Elias Van Benschoten" appears in the list of inhabitants in the county in 1714. An early land transfer in the northeast part of the town bears date of August 15, 1728, wherein Gulian, Mary and Anne Verplanck, in right of their deceased father, conveyed a tract of three hundred acres to "John Muntross" of Dutchess County, the consideration being £83. In the same year Stephen Van Rensselaer, a son-in-law of Stephanus Van Cortlandt, who was one of the partners of the Rombout purchase, sold to Gideon Ver Valin 745 acres of land north of the Verplanck tract. Johannes Schurrie was another early settler in the north part of the town. He came, about 1740, from Hackensack, N. J., from which the hamlet of New Hackensack derives its name. He settled on the land which subsequently became the Diddle, Rowe and Wicks farms, and built three stone houses. The Diddle farmhouse is standing to-day, on which are inscribed the figures 1753.

Others who settled on the Van Cortlandt and Verplanck tracts about the middle of the eighteenth century were Adolphus and Nicholas Brewer, John Schuyler, Peter Teller, Samuel Bayard, Samuel Thorn and Joseph Vail. Later arrivals were Peter Mesier, John Hughson and the Rev. William Seward.

The Mesier family were natives of France and fled to Holland to escape religious persecution. Pierre Mesier came to New Amsterdam in 1659. His descendants, Adam and Peter Mesier, were merchants in New York City, and accumulated much wealth during the Revolution. They were ardent Tories and gave much aid to the British army. Peter came to Wappinger in 1777, and through Matthew Van Benschoten purchased 422 acres of land of Nicholas

Brewer, which included the house now known as the Mesier homestead in the village park at Wappingers Falls. The land was conveyed to Van Benschoten April 14th, and May 1st, 1777, was transferred to Mesier. When the American army regained possession of New York City, the Mesier property in Barclay and Cortlandt streets was confiscated, and shortly thereafter the Mesier family made their home at Wappinger, where Peter maintained his thrift and added to his estate by other purchases, including the "Yellow" and the "Red" mills on the east side of Wappinger creek with 160 acres of land. He died in 1805, and left his property to his three sons, Mathew, Abram and Peter, Jr., with the provision that they give to each of their five sisters \$6,000. Mesier Park and Mesier Avenue perpetuate the name in the village.

Adolphus Brewer was a miller and millwright from Holland. He built the "Yellow" mill at Wappingers Falls, which had a capacity of one hundred barrels of flour per day, and also erected several dwelling. He died in early life. His brother, Nicholas, built the Mesier homestead and the old library building. The latter was a large two-story house, and had the appearance of a hotel. It was partially destroyed by fire and was replaced by what is now known as the "Smith Block." Nicholas also built the "Red" mill and dock at the head of tide water. Vessels drawing six feet of water could come to this dock. Nicholas Brewer died in 1787. His sons, John D. and Nicholas, Jr., came into possession of his property. Nicholas, Jr., and Henry Ter Boss were shipbuilders and had a shipyard near the present plant of the Gas Company. Vessels drawing sixteen feet of water could come up to this shipyard. Mathew Mesier had a sloop built there for the shipment of flour, and a number of gunboats were built at this yard in 1812 for the United States Government.

February 28, 1819, a freshet of extraordinary force destroyed many mills on the banks of the Wappinger, and carried away every bridge from Salt Point to the Hudson. The Main street bridge at Wappingers Falls was immediately rebuilt. It was a covered structure with windows on each side. It was replaced in 1852 by a stone bridge thirty feet wide, which in 1884 was widened to sixty feet.

Another serious freshet occurred January 3, 1841. It swept away Given's cotton mill, the print works dam, and a house below the foundry. The bridges, however, remained intact.

In 1832, Mr. James Ingham, a native of Manchester, England, established at "the Falls," a plant for calico printing, now known as the Dutchess Print Works. In 1835 the business was sold to the "Dutchess Company," in which Thomas Garner, who had been Mr. Ingham's agent, was the principal owner. Mr. Garner's associates were D. R. Mangam and L. M. Thorn. In 1866 Mangam & Thorn withdrew and were succeeded by S. W. Johnson. Shortly afterwards Mr. Garner died, and his real estate and business interests were transferred by will to his son, William T. Garner, who was drowned by the capsizing of his yacht in June, 1876. The same year William Bogle assumed the management of the plant, and later became superintendent of all of Garner & Company's interests in Wappinger. In 1898 Mr. Bogle died, and the management of the business has since been in the hands of his son, John Bogle.

The industry has become one of the most important and extensive in Dutchess County. The business received a great impetus with the invention of machines for printing from copper rollers. Originally occupying but a single building of small dimensions, the plant now covers many acres of ground, and new buildings have been repeatedly erected in response to the increased demands for the productions of this concern. Over one thousand persons are given employment, and the daily output averages from twenty-five to thirty tons of calicoes and shirtings.

The Franklindale Cotton Company, whose plant was destroyed by fire in 1885, was also the property of Messrs. Garner & Co., by whom it was purchased in 1844. The site and water power was first utilized by Benjamin Clapp, who bought the site from the Mesiers and erected a building, the lower floor of which he occupied in the manufacture of mahogany veneering. The second floor was rented to Cook & Low, who were engaged in the manufacture of combs, while the upper story was used as a drying room for the print works.

The cotton mill operated 10,000 spindles, and produced 250,000 yards of cloth per week. It gave employment to about 125 persons. Peter McKinley was the first agent after the mill came into the hands of the Franklindale Company, and his brother, Daniel, was superintendent. Peter died in 1859, and was succeeded by Matthew Cottam. The plant was under the management of William Bogle at the time of its destruction.



THOMSON E. GORING.

The Clinton Company was organized in 1846 with a capital of \$100,000, for the purpose of manufacturing cotton goods. Thomas Garner was the principal stockholder. A three-story stone building, 50 by 210 feet, was erected on the site of the "Yellow" flour mill. The capacity of the plant was about the same as that of the Franklindale Company. It was burned June 19, 1855, and never rebuilt. The name, however, exists in the supervision of all the tenement property of Garner & Co., numbering several hundred buildings, which are rented mainly to the operators in the print works.

The Independent Comb Company, composed of Levi Cook and Emery Low, was formed in 1828. The business was later conducted by James Shields, Israel T. Nichols, and E. D. Sweet. They employed at one time about three hundred hands, and the industry became quite lucrative. In 1854 the partnership was dissolved, and the members of the firm retired. The business finally passed into the hands of Elias Brown, who erected a new building for it at the corner of Fulton and Prospect streets. It was burned in 1868, and immediately rebuilt. Brown was succeeded by his sons, James and Samuel. Upon the repeal of the tariff during Cleveland's second administration they found that they could not compete with the German-made combs, and the business was discontinued.

The R. J. Stuart Foundry, north of Drake's drawbridge on the Wappinger creek, was originally located at Hughsonville. The industry was established by William Taylor, and has changed ownership several times since it was sold to Hunt & Disbrow in 1852. The plant was removed to its present location in 1873.

Sweet, Orr & Company. This firm was founded by James Orr, who was the pioneer of the overall business. He commenced making overalls in California in 1849, and in 1871, came east and started a small factory at Wappinger's Falls in company with his nephews, Clayton E. and Clinton W. Sweet. The original factory was enlarged in 1876. There were then 250 employees, and a weekly product of 1,000 dozen pairs.

In 1880 there was need of greater facilities for manufacturing, and the firm decided to start an additional and larger factory in Newburgh. Factories were subsequently opened in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Port Jervis and Joliet, Ill. Main offices and warerooms of the company are situated in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.

The product now includes coats, trousers, and flannel and outing shirts. Mr. T. E. Goring, formerly superintendent of the Wappinger plant, is now manager of the manufacturing department. Mr. Orr died in 1899, and Mr. Clayton E. Sweet died in 1909. The firm name is still carried on as originally adopted.

The village of Chelsea, formerly known as Low Point or Carthage Landing postoffice, had at one time a shipyard owned by Cornelius Carman, where sloops and steamboats were launched. Its importance as a place of river commerce was equal to that of the two landings, or docks, at Fishkill, but it could not withstand the competition with Fishkill Landing after John Peter De Wint had completed the Long Dock, about 1815, with facilities for the shipment of produce from the back country, notwithstanding Chelsea's deep water and other advantages.

In the County Clerk's office at Poughkeepsie there is a map made in 1812, entitled "A map of Carthage, in Dutchess County, at a place called Low Point, on the Hudson, or North River." It shows the plottings of a proposed village with several streets, including Liberty, Spring, Union, Market, and North; also a Broadway.

Captain Charles P. Adriance, Solomon P. Hopkins and Gilbert S. Hopkins conducted a freighting business from Low Point until 1856.

A large flour mill, operated by the late Starr B. Knox, stood on the dock. The business proved unsuccessful, and the mill was allowed to fall to ruin. Later an industry for the manufacture of cement, for use in the first Poughkeepsie bridge, was started here. The business was discontinued with the failure of the first bridge project in 1873.

Among the early residents of the neighborhood was Jacob Sebring, who lived in a large white house overlooking the river, and built a dock where he kept a yacht. He died about 1860. His widow, who was formerly Miss Margaret Ackerman, survived him many years, and gave the house and land to her nephew, Sebring Ackerman.

Another large house in the village was Gilbert Budd's, a cousin of Underhill Budd, whose farm lay in the vicinity. Gilbert Budd had a lumber yard, and was interested in the freighting business.

Starr B. Knox, the miller and Justice of the Peace, married for his first wife the daughter of Benjamin Hopkins, of Stormville, and his second wife was Amy B., the daughter of John L. Collyer. One of their sons is now a mechanical engineer, and the other a clergyman,



THE MESIER MANSION, WAPPINGERS FALLS.

recently appointed chaplain of Columbia University. The house now owned by Captain Moses Collyer was formerly the rectory of St. Mark's Church, and stands on the site of the old one destroyed by fire.

CHURCHES.

THE REFORMED CHURCH OF NEW HACKENSACK was organized in 1758. For several years services were held in private houses. In 1766 there were thirty-three members in full communion, and a wooden church edifice built. This building was taken down in 1834, when the present brick church was erected.

The first settled pastor was the Rev. Isaac Rysdyck, who served the church from 1765 to 1789. He also ministered to the congregations at Poughkeepsie, Fishkill and Hopewell. Dr. Rysdyck died in 1791, and was buried beneath this church. In 1834 his remains were removed to a plot in the adjoining graveyard.

The next pastor was the Rev. Nicholas Van Vracken, who was called in 1791 and remained until 1804. He was followed by Rev. John Barkalo, 1805-1810; Thomas De Witt, 1812-1826; W. W. Dwight, 1826-1833; Cornelius Van Cleef, 1833-1866; Henry Ward, 1867-1887; William A. Dumont, 1888, who continues his labors to the present time.

In the winter of 1900 Ellessdie Chapel, situated two miles north of New Hamburg, on the river road, and which was built by Mr. James Lenox in 1840, was taken down and removed to New Hackensack as an auxiliary building to the Reformed Church. It was re-dedicated to its present use October 21, 1901, the services being conducted by the Rev. J. K. Wight, who for many years had supplied the pulpit of Ellessdie at its former location.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WAPPINGER'S FALLS. In 1824 preachers in the Dutchess circuit held Methodist services at the house of Joseph G. Smith, near Middlebush. February 21, 1830, the "Middlebush M. E. Church" was organized, and Matthias Randolph, James S. Green and John Finch were elected trustees. A lot with a building thereon suitable for a meeting house was purchased from William B. and Caroline Phillips. For several years the pulpit was supplied by circuit preachers.

In 1845 a Methodist Episcopal Society was organized at Wappinger's Falls, and a small edifice erected on the west side of the creek in what was then the village of Channingville.

It was decided in 1867 to consolidate the Middlebush and Wappinger's Falls churches. The former was too far from the rapidly growing village, and that at Channingville not large enough to meet the demands of both. Accordingly, in April of the following year, the lot now occupied by the Wappinger's Falls Methodist Episcopal Church was purchased from the estate of Margaret Reese, for \$902.50, and the present church building erected at a cost of \$14,865.83, the funds for which were mainly raised by the exertions of Rev. A. C. Morehouse, who was appointed to the circuit in the spring of 1869. Rev. F. A. Coons is the present pastor.

ZION PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. This church was established at Wappinger's Falls in 1833, through the efforts of Rev. George B. Andrews, Matthew Mesier and Benjamin Clapp. The corner stone of the edifice was laid November 15, 1834, and the church consecrated by Bishop Onderdonk, of New York, May 6, 1836. Matthew Mesier and Benjamin Clapp were chosen wardens; the vestrymen were: Dr. Peter D. Schenck, Henry Mesier, William I. Hughson, James Ingham, Daniel S. Cox, Emory Low and E. D. Sweet. Rev. George B. Andrews, the first rector, served this church for a period of forty-one years. He died August 20, 1874, and was buried in the Wappinger's Falls cemetery. Subsequent rectors were H. Y. Satterlee, J. N. Steele, Prescott Evarts and Rev. Dr. Pott.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH at Wappinger's Falls owes its existence and for many years much of its support, to Mrs. John Fisher Sheafe, whose country seat was near New Hamburg. She instructed the Rev. John D. Wells, who was then preaching at Ellesdie Chapel, to investigate the field at Wappingers and see if there was a call for a church. This resulted in the organization of a Presbyterian Society in 1848, and in the same year a church edifice was built for the congregation by Mrs. Sheafe, on Fulton street. She also built the parsonage, gave it rent free, with \$200.00 a year in addition toward the support of the pastor. During the pastorate of Rev. O. A. Kingsbury—1870 to '73—the property on Fulton street was sold, and the present brick edifice on South avenue erected, to the expense of which Mrs. Sheafe contributed generously. The new church was dedicated July 25, 1872. Rev. William Parker is the present pastor.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH was organized at Wappinger's Falls in 1838. Samuel Cushman, John Hodge and Peter Laurence were elected dea-

cons, and Benjamin Clapp, clerk. Mr. Clapp, who was formerly a warden in Zion Episcopal Church, became converted to the Baptist faith. He supplied a building for the use of the society, in which services were held for nine years. The first pastor was the Rev. John Johns. In 1846 the society decided to erect an edifice, and Mr. Clapp donated a lot at the corner of South avenue and Prospect street. The church was dedicated December 5, 1847, at which time Rev. Nathan A. Reed was pastor. Mr. Clapp died in 1872, and bequeathed to the church \$2,500.00 for a parsonage. Mr. Clapp's heirs added \$2,000 to the bequest, and the parsonage was built in 1873. Extensive improvements were made to the church building in 1883. The present pastor, Rev. Charles S. Hutchinson, was installed May 1, 1907.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH at Chelsea. This society was organized in 1823, and erected a house of worship in 1833, at a cost of \$950.00, at which time the following trustees were in office: Elijah Budd, John H. Brinckerhoff, Felix Shurter, Henry I. Brinckerhoff and Garret B. Brinckerhoff. In 1870, under the pastorate of Rev. Samuel MacCutcheon, about \$1,600.00 was expended on improvements to the church building. The parsonage was built and furnished in 1890, at a cost of \$2,200. Rev. Samuel P. Gallaway is the present pastor.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, Chelsea, was built about 1867, and consecrated soon after by the late Horatio Potter, Bishop of New York. The church owes its origin to the efforts of Mr. William Henry Merritt, who met an untimely death, together with his wife (*nee* Scrymmer), and his sister, when passengers on the Steamship *Atlantic* in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Hart, Mrs. Gilbert Collins and her daughters, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Verplanck and daughters, Mr. Samuel Verplanck, Captain Charles Adriance and his daughters, Mr and Mrs. John Shurter, Mr. and Mrs. Taplin and daughters, the Misses Hopkins, the family of Captain John L. Collyer, Mr. Starr B. Knox, Miss Pauline MacKinnon and others also took prominent parts in establishing the church.

Dr. Frederick W. Shelton was the first resident rector, and he continued such until his death in 1881. Dr. Shelton was a graduate of Princeton, and soon became a writer of distinction. His "Up River Letters," "Salander and the Dragon," and several poems, are among his noteworthy works. The church has lost support and attendance

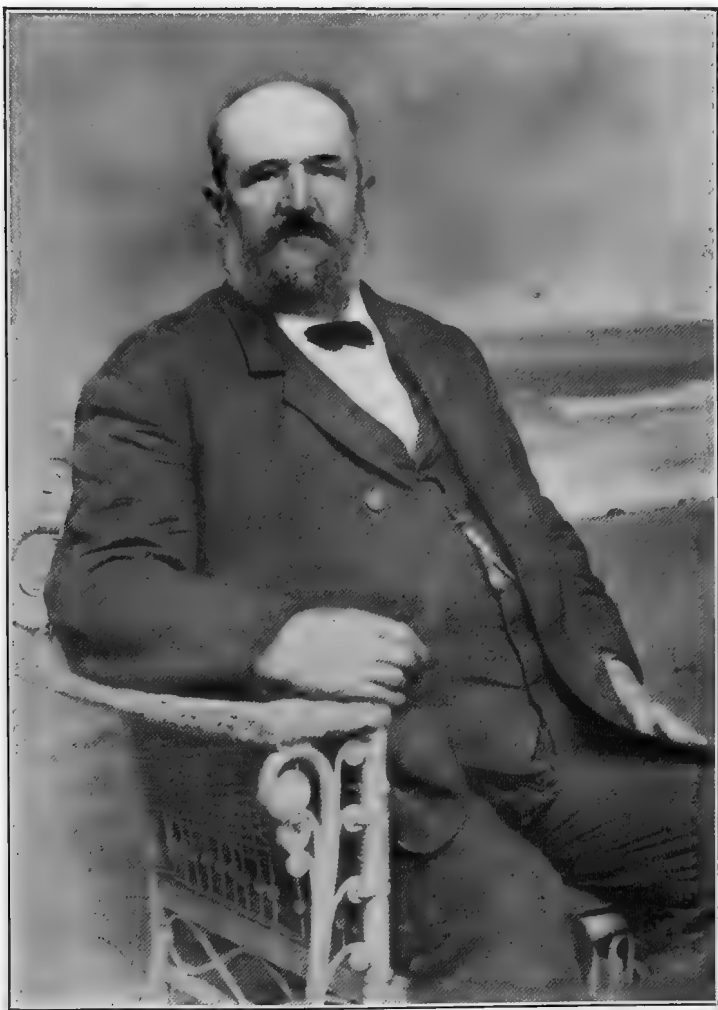
during the past fifteen years, owing to the removal or death of many of its former parishioners, and it is now a mission under the archdeaconary of Dutchess County.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH at Hughsonville. In 1840 the Rev. Eliphalet Price, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at New Hamburg, built a meeting house at Hughsonville, to be used as a mission in connection with the New Hamburg church. Services were conducted by supplies from various churches until 1892, when the Rev. Calvin Wright was installed as pastor, and new life given to the church. The Rev. Mr. Dowerty supplied the pulpit from October, 1908, to March, 1909, when he was installed as pastor.

A sketch of the Roman Catholic Church at Wappinger's Falls will be found in a subsequent chapter.

THE GRINNELL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. The Grinnell Library is a local institution in which the people of Wappinger's Falls deservedly take much pride. This beautiful Swiss-chalet like library building crowning Main street hill at the entrance to the village park, was the joint gift of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Grinnell to the people of Wappinger's Falls.

For some years Mr. Grinnell maintained a library and reading room in the old Mesier residence at the corner of Main and Market streets. Mrs. E. A. Howarth was its librarian, and its limited accommodations were soon outgrown. In 1887 Mr. Grinnell built the present building, and April 30, 1888, transferred to the trustees of the Grinnell Library Association the control and management of the library, to be held by them in trust for the village. The original board of trustees consisted of the following: Hon. John Thompson, Francis R. Rives, Dr. Clarence Satterlee, William Henry Reese, Samuel Mansfield, Elias Brown, William Bogle, Clinton W. Clapp, James Marlbor, William Halliwell, John Brennan, Hugh B. Dougherty, William K. Roy and Arminius W. Armstrong. A charter, approved by Justice Joseph F. Barnard, had been granted under the laws of the State of New York on January 30, 1888. The board organized by electing the Hon. Francis R. Rives, president; Arminius W. Armstrong, vice-president; William Bogle, treasurer, and William K. Roy, secretary. Dr. Clarence Satterlee was chairman of the Library Committee, and William Halliwell, chairman of the Real Estate Committee. Mrs. E. A. Howarth was appointed librarian, and the library, well organized



WALTER P. MILLARD.

and equipped, started on its career of ever increasing prosperity and usefulness.

It is a subscription library, with the price of tickets placed at a nominal sum. The library is entirely self-supporting, and according to its last quarterly report, had 323 subscribers. There were 7,769 volumes on its shelves. The total circulation of the three months was 3,000. The present officers are: W. Henry Reese, president; William Halliwell, vice-president; William A. Brewster, treasurer, and William K. Roy, secretary.

The Wappingers Savings Bank was incorporated April 23, 1869, with the following officers: Samuel W. Johnson, president; Israel T. Nichols and Dennis Sheehan, vice-presidents; Clayton E. Sweet, secretary and treasurer. Of the original board of trustees, Irving Grinnell and William B. Millard are the only two now living. Mr. James S. Roy is president of the institution, and William A. Brewster is the treasurer.

The Wappinger's Falls National Bank, incorporated February 1, 1909, with a capital of \$25,000, is a great accommodation to the citizens of Wappinger's Falls and vicinity. Mr. John C. DuBois is president, and William Tanner, cashier.

The following is the succession of Supervisors for the thirty-four years of the town's existence:

1875—'77	James A. Seward	1889—'90	George Wood
1877—'79	James W. P. Lawson	1891	William A. Brewster
1880	Elias Brown	1892	William J. Brown
1881—'84	Isaac O. Norris	1893—'95	William A. Parker
1885—'86	Clinton W. Clapp	1896—'99	James R. Barlow
1887	John P. Monfort	1900—'01	Reginald W. Rives
1888	William H. H. Stoutenburgh	1902—'09	John O. Farrell

[The sketches of the village of Chelsea and of St. Mark's Church were contributed by William E. Verplanck, Fishkill-on-the-Hudson.]

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE TOWN OF WASHINGTON.

BY REV. JOHN EDWARD LYALL.

LOCATION. The town of Washington has a central position in the county. Its territory belonged to the tract known as the Lower, or Great Nine Partners' Patent, which was granted by royal charter to Col. Caleb Heathcote, James Emmott, Henry Filkins, Hendrick Ten Eyck, Augustus Graham, William Creed, John Aertson, David Marshall and David Jameson.

This fact is stated on page 409 in the first book of deeds, in the County Clerk's office, as follows: "Whereas, by letters patent under the broad seal of the Province of New York, being dated May 27, in the year of our Lord 1697, remaining of record in the Secretary's office in the City of New York, his late Majesty, King William III, did grant and confirm unto Col. Caleb Heathcote and eight other persons in the same letters patent mentioned, all that certain tract of vacant land situate and lying on the Hudson River," then follows a description of the tract.

A map of the tract, dated 1734, is also to be seen there, together with a blue copy of it. Both show the divisions into mile-wide strips east and west (and the sub-divisions of each strip), extending from the boundary line between the Province of New York and the Colony of Connecticut, to and including "Fishe Creeke" (now known as Crum Elbow Creek). Then, of course, must be added the nine narrow "water lots" which extend to the river shore, below the mouth of the creek.

At the first organization of Dutchess County by the provincial government on November 1, 1683, its divisions were called precincts, and contained much more territory than our towns. This town, with Stanford, Clinton and Pleasant Valley, was constituted a precinct just previous to the Revolution, and was named Charlotte Precinct, after Charlotte of Mecklenburg, who became queen to George III.

The name Washington was given on March 7, 1788, by the State Legislature when the State was reorganized into twelve counties, one of which retained the name of Dutchess (which then included Putnam). The county was divided into twelve towns and here is the description of Washington:

"All that part of the County of Dutchess bounded southerly by the town of Beekman, westerly by Poughkeepsie and Clinton (now Pleasant Valley), northerly by the north bounds of a tract of land called the Lower or Great Nine Partners, easterly by the easternmost line of lots of the general division heretofore made of the said tract of land called the Lower or Great Nine Partners, shall be and hereby is erected into a town by the name of Washington."

The origin of the name is obvious, but it is not certain that Washington was ever in the town, though the writer has been told many times that he spent a night in a house in Washington Hollow, as he was crossing from some point on the Hudson to his headquarters on Quaker Hill. The town was reduced to its present limits when by an act of the Legislature, March 12, 1793, the northern part was erected into the town of Stanford.

THE PRESENT LIMITS. According to the latest survey, Washington contains a little less than sixty square miles, 36,256 acres, being about eight and a half miles east and west and seven miles north and south. Its general average elevation, from six to eight hundred feet, and the absence of any considerable body of water, give healthfulness, comparative freedom from a humid atmosphere, and render it one of the healthiest sections anywhere to be found. A study of vital statistics has shown a much smaller mortality among children than obtains elsewhere, and indicates a greater average longevity.

ELEVATION. There are many hills 1000 feet above tide-water, some 1100, 1200 and 1300 feet, and one elevation east of Little Rest 1344 feet high.

INDUSTRY. The industry of the town is almost entirely agricultural, and many of the farms within a few miles of the railroads have dairies, carrying their milk daily to the condensing factories or shipping it to the city.

LAND. Some of the land is rough, with the underlying slate very near the surface and cropping out in barren ridges, yet many are the broad valleys and rich plateaus where the soil is equal to any in the county. In the western half of the town the Dutchess slate loam prevails, while in the eastern half the Dutchess silt loam is more abundant.

At Little Rest and again east of Lithgow there are many acres of Merrimac gravelly or sandy loam, and the same conditions occur both north and south of Washington Hollow. While in the valley of Washington Hollow and extending in a narrow strip so as to include much of the land of John Ham, is the Huntington silt loam. This is almost the only land of this character in the whole town. There is one other patch (say 150 acres) in the extreme northeast of the town, and it occurs along the banks of some streams in narrow strips.

ROADS. Washington has 121 miles of public roads which have a good reputation among those who visit the town, and have for a long time been the just pride of its citizens.

The old Dutchess Turnpike, which was chartered in 1805, crosses the town from Washington Hollow to the east, dividing near Washington Hollow into its north and south branches, the former leading to Amenia and Sharon, and the latter through Little Rest, Dover Plains and on to Kent, Conn.

In 1888, soon after the great blizzard of March 12, the corporation surrendered its charter, gave to the town a deed of its property within the town limits, and its sixteen miles became part of the public system. The town is also crossed from north to south by the Newburgh, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad, which was built and equipped in 1869 by the enterprise of George Hunter Brown, whose coming brought so many other things for the development and enlightenment of this and surrounding towns.

STREAMS—WATER POWER. A small but noteworthy stream crosses the town, rising in the hills near Little Rest, where it has an elevation of nearly 800 feet and where there is a gristmill on the farm of Stephen Deuel. (There were formerly two mills in Little Rest.) This mill is one of the oldest buildings in the county, having stood for about two hundred years, and its giant oak posts and floor timbers of the same size, more than a foot thick and wider still, may stand for two hundred years more, so solid is the entire structure.

The stream flows northeasterly toward Mabbetsville, crossing the Sharon turnpike, where for years was the Warner mill, thence to Millbrook, where are five dams within a distance of a mile, one to form a lake on the estate of Mr. Charles F. Deitrich, another just below it but not now in use as a water power, a third at the fine modern mill built by Mr. Deitrich, a fourth at the milk condenser, and a fifth at

the mill of the late R. S. Haight. From here the direction is westerly until it leaves the town near the old Bloomvale cotton mills (now in ruins) at an elevation of only 275 feet. This stream, with its 500 feet of fall, once attracted greater enterprises than at present, and now that water power can be transferred, it awaits the genius and enterprise of someone who will use it to furnish electric power to propel electric cars through our town, should we feel the need of such a convenience to connect us with our neighboring State, and with our county seat.

In 1813 there was a fulling mill at Hartsville, built by Philip Hart, who owned 1000 acres and gave existence and his name to the village. Near the same point in 1820 came a plant for cutting dyewoods, owned and managed by the firm of Gifford, Sherman & Innis. About 1837 the firm of Meritt & Haviland bought the water power at Hartsville and built three large cotton mills. Later a silk mill flourished here also, and a spoke factory.

Another manufactory of the town was established in 1845 by Beriah Swift, just south of the Millbrook Inn, for manufacturing coffee mills. This plant afterward came into the possession of John and William Lane, who did a large business, shipping these mills to all parts of the world. They added to the output of their factory, wheel rakes, door rollers, wagon jacks, plow shares and other small castings, and were doing a large business when they moved their plant to Poughkeepsie and soon after sold the house and farm connected with it to the Millbrook Inn Co. In 1890 this company soon reconstructed the old house, and with the large additions, transformed it into one of the finest inns to be found anywhere in the country.

TOWN RECORDS. It is not to the praise of those who had the management of public affairs that no records have been kept, back of 1866. There is not a road survey, nor even a list of the town officers, nor any statement of the part which the town took in County, State or National affairs. Any facts of early town history depend upon tradition or must be verified by records of the County, or public documents of the State or Nation.

In 1778 an army of British soldiers, more than 5000 in number, marched across our town as prisoners of war. They were the troops of General Burgoyne, who surrendered to General Gates at the battle of Saratoga in October, 1777. The terms of surrender were that

these troops were to embark from Boston to England, under a promise not to serve the King "against the United States during this war."

General Gates sent his report to Congress, instead of to Washington, and Congress did not ratify the terms made by Gates. After a while, therefore, the prisoners were marched from Boston to Charlottesville, Va., where the most of them were held as prisoners until the close of the war. It was necessary in sending such a number of men across the country to keep them within the lines of the American army, and to do this they must be taken across the Hudson River above the Highlands.

General Washington had distributed his army after the battle of Monmouth along the south side of the Highlands from the Hudson to Danbury, Conn., and at a corresponding latitude on the west side of the river and the prisoners were conducted across Dutchess County, through Amenia, Mabbettsville, Little Rest, Verbank, Arthursburgh, Hopewell Junction, and crossed the Hudson River at Fishkill Landing to Newburgh.

Stephen Deuell remembers hearing his grandmother say that she saw them pass through Little Rest, and that they were Hessians. Probably some of them were, as General Burgoyne was assisted by Baron Riedesel and General Specht, who commanded the German troops. Madam Riedesel was among the prisoners, and her diary mentions the principal places through which the captives marched.

In 1866 George Hunter Brown was elected Supervisor, and George Lawton, Town Clerk, and a sense of the value of records seems to have been born with their advent.

ALMS HOUSE. The town is also the seat of the County Alms House. When it was thought wise to separate the poor of Poughkeepsie from the paupers of the townships, David S. Tallman, John Ferris and Albert Emans were appointed by the State Legislature on April 7, 1863, to take the whole matter in hand. They sold the old Alms House near Poughkeepsie, bought the present poor farm of Daniel H. Lyons and his wife Hannah, built and furnished an Alms House and transferred the towns' poor to it October 3, 1864. This was a frame structure and served well the purpose for forty years, when the present house was built of brick, with all the modern conveniences, at a cost of more than \$60,000, in 1903.

The first Superintendent of County Poor was Edgar M. Vande-



JOHN M. HAM.

burgh, who held the office for six years, his successors and their terms of office being as follows: Walter Woddell, six years; Charles LaDue, three years; D. S. Tallman, three years; James Russell, six years; Myron Smith, nine years; Isaac N. Carman, twelve years.

VILLAGES—HARTSVILLE. The villages that are, and have been, are Hartsville, now a part of Millbrook, where is the greatest fall in the brook, before mentioned, and where the manufacturing interests of the town chiefly centered. There is a picturesque gorge here, not easily seen from the highway, which is well worth a visit both below and above the Daheim mills.

MABBETTSVILLE was at first called Filkintown, after one of the Nine Partners, because, it has been said by a former historian, he presented the inhabitants with a barrel of rum. Its present name was from one of the most prominent families of early times. If history's tragedies could teach temperance, Mabbettsville would have a history worth preserving. The late John Comstock, when an old man, once told the writer that he had recalled the young men, whose lives had been blighted and destroyed by strong drink in connection with the Mabbettsville tavern and the cider press which long thrived there, and said, "I can count more than three hundred young men whose lives have come to a sad end before they had lived out half their days." Truly "Wine is a mocker and strong drink is raging and whoso is deceived thereby is not wise." No wonder John Comstock was a strong advocate and liberal supporter of the temperance cause.

But Mabbettsville has had better things. Here a union Sabbath School was formed in 1867, which prospered to such an extent that through the liberal gifts of the inhabitants and the large benevolence of George Hunter Brown, a beautiful chapel was built at a cost of more than \$11,000. It was a branch work of the Millbrook Reformed Church, and continued for years to be an uplifting influence to all that region until the rise of Millbrook so near to it, and the establishing of several churches there, when it seemed unnecessary to continue the services longer, and the chapel was removed, with the intention of having it do duty to a better advantage elsewhere.

LITTLE REST probably owes its name to the fact that in the days which antedated railroads, when there was a very large passenger and produce traffic by wagon between the Hudson River and Connecticut, the wagons and stages which had no accommodations at this point for

spending the night, were accustomed to stop here briefly to water and rest the horses and oxen.

LITHGOW probably owes its name to some Scotchman, whose memories took him back to his ancestral heath. It is a small hamlet near the eastern line of the town, and contains a Methodist Church, and a Protestant Episcopal Church which is one of the oldest churches of that denomination in the State. It antedates the organization of the diocese of New York and existed under royal charter, and its first services were held in private houses.

One of the Nine Partners gave the land upon which the first church building was erected, in 1834, which was burned on March 22, 1880. A new building was consecrated August 4, 1881. A rectory stands by the church, in which the clergyman lived, who also had charge of the work in Millbrook, until Grace Church in that village became the far more important part of his parochial duties.

A short distance east of Lithgow is the home of Isaac Smith Wheaton, which is interesting because of its age, its construction and some items in its history. It was built about 1760 by David Johnston, a Scotchman, who had attained success in business and eminence in public affairs. The ceilings of the lower story of the house are twelve feet high and quite in contrast with all American houses of that period. Johnston was a slave holder, and there is tradition that he owned thirty slaves.

Isaac Smith bought the property in 1813. He was also a slave holder, at least his father's will, dated June 26, 1794, contains the following: "I do give to my sons, Platt Smith and Isaac Smith, to be divided equally between them, all my real estate * * * also all my negroes." In 1821 Homer Wheaton, just graduated from Hamilton College, came to Lithgow as tutor to the children of Isaac Smith, and afterward married his daughter Louisa in 1830. They were the parents of the late Judge Charles Wheaton, who was the father of the present owner of the place. Homer Wheaton became a priest of the Episcopal Church. He was rector of St. Peter's, also of Christ Church, Poughkeepsie; later he became a member of the Roman Catholic Communion.

WASHINGTON HOLLOW (in earliest times known as Pittsburg), is on the line dividing Washington from Pleasant Valley and will more properly be spoken of in the history of that town, though it has

been associated in thought with Washington, whose citizens have had a large part in all that pertained to the business and the public functions of that hamlet.

The Dutchess County Agricultural Society was founded at Emigh's Hotel—the building is now used as a residence by George Badgely—in 1841, where a meeting was called by the County Clerk and the first officers were elected. President, Henry Staats, of Red Hook; Vice-presidents, John Wilkinson, Union Vale; Thomas Swift, Amenia; Stephen Thorn, Fishkill; Treasurer, George Wilkinson; Secretaries, Obediah Titus, Washington, and Edgar Sleight, Fishkill. In 1852 the Society permanently located its grounds in Washington Hollow, and spent \$2,000 in buildings and other improvements.

Very near to Washington Hollow is the spacious residence of John Ham, at the present writing Clerk of Dutchess County, who, with his cousin, Eugene Ham, is a descendant of Conrad Ham, one of the earliest settlers in this town. The old house, built by his great-great-grandfather, still stands on a lot adjoining the present home of the family.

SOUTH MILLBROOK was formerly known as "The Four Corners," and "Washington Four Corners" was one of the earliest hamlets of the town. It became Washington, N. Y., in 1869, when the United States postoffice was moved to that point from Mechanic, which lies about half a mile east of it on the turnpike.

This name wrought great confusion in the minds of many postal clerks apparently. The writer has seen in the postoffice here, letters addressed to President Cleveland, in the days of his administration, and to his sister, Rose Cleveland, because some careless clerk had read "D. C." as Dutchess County instead of District of Columbia in the address. Mail for many another "Washington" often came to this office. When, therefore, some of the patrons of the office, in or about 1892, petitioned the Postoffice Department to change the name to South Millbrook there was a ready compliance.

Here the Millbrook Reformed Church had its beginnings in a Sunday School, started by George Hunter Brown, in October, 1864. The Sunday School was first held in the district school house; then in the house of Samuel Briggs, the village blacksmith.

A public circulating library was soon established which numbered, with additions, about five hundred volumes.

Early in January, 1865, a meeting was called to consider the suggestion of Mr. Brown that a church be erected. Plans of a building were presented at an adjourned meeting, which were afterwards adopted. Franklin Sutton, present at the meeting, gave an acre of land, and on April 1, 1865, ground was broken and the work of building begun under the superintendence of Samuel Thorne. The corner stone was laid in early June.

In October, 1865, an evening school was organized which was well attended and gave opportunities to some who had passed the school age, to further train their minds.

A lecture course was also established and some of the first lecturers of the times came to speak, among them Bayard Taylor. Rev. J. L. Zabriskie, who came on invitation at the beginning of the work, and who laid the corner stone, resigned in November, 1865, and Rev. H. N. Cobb followed as stated supply until October, 1866, when he was installed pastor of the church.

The church was dedicated June 20, 1866. July 24, those who had thus far been a part of this religious enterprise were organized into a church by the Classis of Poughkeepsie, and became a part of the Reformed Church in America with fourteen charter members.

For a long time this church furnished, in its basement, the only public hall in the vicinity, and was the center of every active effort for religious, educational and moral betterment.

Dr. Henry Cobb remained pastor until May, 1881, when ill health caused him to resign. Rev. J. E. Lyall accepted a call and was installed pastor November 11 of the same year and has continued until the present writing.

The charter members of this church were George Hunter Brown and Rachel his wife, John Swezy and Sally Ann his wife, John S. Gilbert and Maria Louise Stockholm his wife, Matilda E. Van Zandt, wife of Rev. H. N. Cobb, Andrew J. Ketcham and Sarah his wife, David Dickson and Agnes his wife, Elizabeth Germond, Anna Maria Wright, Jane T. Haviland.

This church carried on active and efficient work at Mabbettsville as above stated, and at Bloomvale, where a beautiful chapel was built, to care for the employees of the Bloomvale cotton factory. Captain B. F. Pond, who was an elder in the church, began with a Sunday School, which grew to such an extent that a chapel was necessary.

Then George H. Brown came to the front and with characteristic generosity gave more than \$10,000 to build and furnish a house of worship. The land was donated by Mr. Pond, who was superintendent of the school. The corner stone was laid in October, 1868, and it was dedicated June 24, 1869. The first communion service was held on Sunday afternoon, July 4, 1869, when eleven persons were received as members of the Millbrook church. At this time the work was so enlarged as to require an assistant for the pastor, and an invitation was extended to Rev. A. P. Stockwell to take up the work. Again Mr. Brown came forward and generously met all the extra expense for salary and for a residence for the assistant pastor. Mr. Stockwell remained until 1872, and was succeeded by Rev. J. Hill, who remained until 1875.

Another branch of the South Millbrook church was started at Little Rest. This was a union effort, but whatever has been done has been chiefly by the pastors of the Reformed Church.

Early in 1893 Halcyon Hall was built as a summer hotel by H. J. Davison, Jr., and his wife Marie Weed Alden, a granddaughter of Thurlow Weed. This beautiful building, complete in all its appointments, was used as a summer hotel for eight years, but not succeeding as a financial proposition, it stood vacant until 1907, when the property was purchased by Miss May F. Bennett, who has remodeled its interior and moved into it her school for girls. This school was founded at Irvington, N. Y., in 1890, and has been a gradual development. Last year its pupils were one hundred and eighteen in number and represented nearly every State in the Union.

The school has an executive staff of sixteen and the faculty numbers twenty-one. It offers thorough physical as well as mental training carefully adapted to the individual, and seeks to inculcate high ethical ideals, a sense of personal responsibility and love of truth.

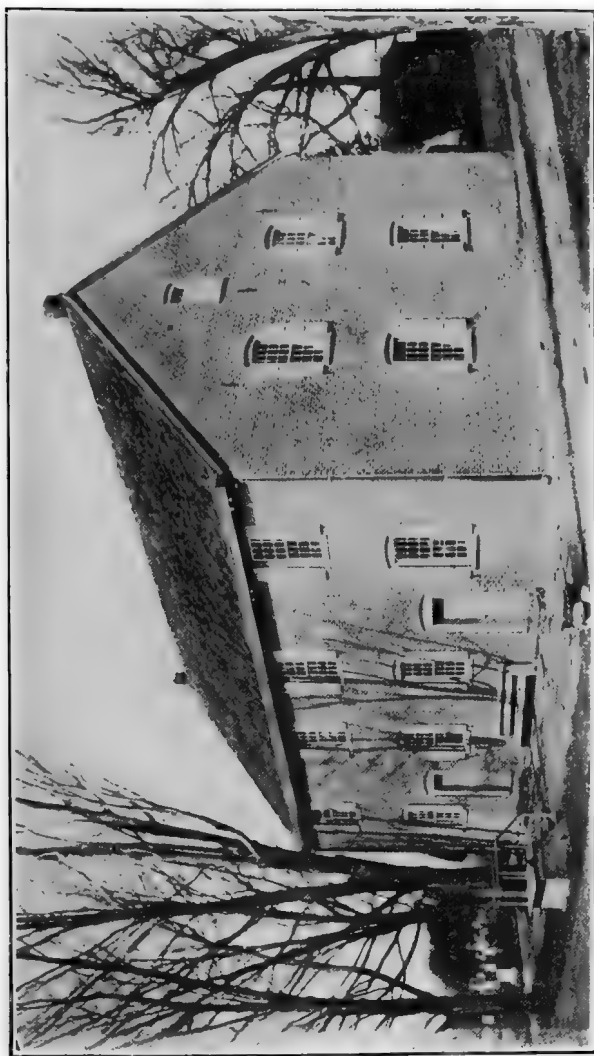
The course of study covers a period of six years, the first four corresponding to the ordinary high school course, no student being admitted to the two higher classes who is not a graduate from a good preparatory school. One-third of those who enter the school are in this course, which offers unusually fine opportunities for the study of music, art, literature, history, economics, ethics, domestic arts and sciences. This fine school adds much to the life and pleasure of the community in many ways and promises to become more and more a real, a vital part of our historic development.

MECHANIC, which is now no more than a name, was for a long time the busiest place in the town and a mart for a much larger territory. Now most of the houses have been torn down. No store has been there for more than forty years. When it received the name of Mechanic is not certain, and the reason for it is only surmised by those who say it was because of the blacksmith, wagon maker and carpenter shops there situated and the number of skilled workmen who lived there. Be that as it may there is much more to remember about Mechanic. This was one of the earliest settlements in this part of the county. Between 1724 and 1750 this was the center of a settlement of "Friends." Hither came the Thornes and the Tituses from Long Island; from Nantucket came those bearing the names Coffin, Mitchell and Pinkham; from Westchester County, Rhode Island and other parts came the Comstocks, Allens, Rogers, Hulls, Colemans, Willetts, Congdons, Haight, Havilands and Talcotts. Most of these names are yet here, many of them having numerous representatives.

Until 1774 the Dutchess County Friends belonged to the Purchase monthly meeting, in Westchester County. Then the Oblong monthly meeting was established and meetings were held alternately at Oblong and Nine Partners. In 1769 Nine Partners was set off as a separate monthly meeting, which has continued for one hundred and forty years.

The Friends in this settlement had their own local meeting at a much earlier date, and erected a log meeting house upon the spot where the present building stands. This first building was destroyed by fire December 27, 1778. A committee was appointed on April 16, of the following year, to prepare plans for a less perishable building 40 by 50 feet at an estimated cost of £600. The result was that in 1780 a large brick meeting house was built and stands today a monument to the thoroughness and skill of those who did the work. The brick were made a short distance directly south of the building on the farm now known as Altamont Stock Farm, which is the property of G. Howard Davison. The bricks are said to be very hard, and the mortar in which they are laid is harder still.

In this building for more than a century and a quarter the Friends have met on the first and fifth day of each week to commune with God and help one another in the struggle against evil. Throngs once gathered there and filled the entire space of floor and gallery, but at the present time only one side of the lower floor is used.



FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, MILLBROOK, N. Y.

Built 1780.

At Mechanic for a long time was the only postoffice in the town and it was called "Washington." About 1760, Samuel Mabbett, a Friend, came to Mechanic, opened a small store and an inn to accommodate the many passing travelers who went to and fro between New England and the Hudson River. In 1762 he bought ten acres of land of Isaac Thorne, built a large house 40 by 50 feet, two stories high, formed a stock company of which he was manager and principal owner. The building served as store, inn and dwelling and was called the finest building in this part of the State. He did a large business. While the postoffice here was Washington, and the village at that time may have been called Mechanic, and the Friends' Society was known as Nine Partners, the store was known as "Mabbett's," and was so prominent a part of the life of the settlement as to threaten supplanting the other names, and this has led some to confuse it with Mabbettville, which probably received its name later.

Mr. Mabbett was a Tory and belonged to the band who had for their motto "Loyal and Determined." He was not always as safe from violence as one might suppose he would have been in a Friends' settlement. However, many travelers were passing through and it is said he had reasons to hide himself at times in an excavation made for the purpose which was entered by a trap door. At the close of the Revolution, Samuel Mabbett moved to Lansingburgh, N. Y., and his son, Joseph, took the property and continued the business until 1795.

William Thorne, great-great-grandfather of the present owner of Thorndale, was one of the first settlers at Nine Partners and was a merchant and large landholder. He became successor to the business of Mabbett though his store was on the south side of the turnpike, and he and his brother Isaac were probably competitors with Mabbett before 1795. From that date this store became a noted depot of supplies for all the country round about.

Mr. Thorne is said to have been very thrifty, with good business judgment, of sterling integrity and having a keen sense of humor.

BEGINNING OF THE FAMOUS NINE PARTNERS BOARDING SCHOOL. Joseph Mabbett sold his store and two acres of land to a committee appointed by the Friends' Yearly Meeting. This committee consisted of Isaac Thorne, Tripp Mosher and Joseph Talcott, and the purpose was to establish a boarding school. The building was altered and enlarged to ninety-nine feet in length and a school was opened in the

autumn of 1796, with Tripp Mosher as superintendent, and Jonathan Talcott as principal.¹ The school gave a thorough academic course and usually had about one hundred pupils. Land was added from time to time; a \$10,000 endowment fund was secured, and the school greatly prospered until 1828, when the unfortunate separation took place on account of differing religious opinion in the Friends' Society. One of its first pupils was Jacob Willetts, who became principal at the age of nineteen, and made it famous by reason of his teaching abilities, and by the text books of which he was the unproud but famous author. Willetts' arithmetic passed through many editions and was widely used in the schools of the country. Older men and women in all walks of life will remember some of its quaintly expressed problems. One is selected from a little leaflet recently issued by Joel Benton:

No. 16. When first the marriage knot was ty'd
 Between my wife and me
 My age was to that of my bride
 As three times three to three.
 But now, when ten and half ten years
 We man and wife have been,
 Her age to mine exactly bears
 As eight is to sixteen.
 Now tell, I pray, from what I've said,
 What were our ages when we wed?

Ans. Thy age when married must have been
 Just forty-five—thy wife's fifteen.

He also published a geography and atlas which is said to have been more accurate than any which preceded it. Joel Benton states that this geography passed through at least thirteen editions, which fact speaks of the favor in which his method of teaching geography was held, and of the length of time it held friendly place in the edu-

1. The following extract will be of interest and is taken from the journal of Martha Routh, a Quakeress minister from Manchester, Eng., formerly teacher of a girls' select school in Nottingham, Eng.:

"15th of 6th mo., 1796. Attended the monthly meeting at Nine Partners. Next morning we sat with a committee appointed to have care of a boarding school in that yearly meeting, for which purpose Friends have purchased a *large house*.

Feeling interested in the undertaking, I offered to return and render any assistance in my power, which seemed to be gladly accepted.

18th of 6th mo.—On Seventh Day morning we returned to Nine Partners. Spent about four hours with Friends, in reviewing the house before mentioned, and making such remarks as occurred, which were taken down for further consideration. We left them in the evening with unfeigned desires for the prosperity of the school."

cational world. Chronological cards for teaching facts of history and the times of their occurrence was another device of Jacob Willetts for attracting the attention of the pupil, and instructing him and amusing him at the same time. Mr. Willetts' wife was scarcely less famous than her husband. She was born in Marshfield, Mass., August 23, 1788, and was a lineal descendant of John Rogers of early colonial fame.

She came to the school at sixteen, and after two years' study was thought capable, and was made principal of the girls' department when only eighteen years old. She was a famous mathematician and once successfully calculated an eclipse. Jacob Willets married Debora Rogers in 1812. The winter after their marriage they taught a private school near Pine Plains and the next year assumed their old positions as principals in the Mechanic boarding school. They were induced, says Mr. Benton, by an attractive offer to go to Nantucket for three years in 1819, but again came back to Nine Partners, where they remained until the separation, when he built a school of his own near Mechanic.

At the separation in 1828 he and his wife were sympathizers with what was called the "Hicksite" branch. It so happened that the school board belonged to the Orthodox, while the principal leaders in the meeting house were Hicksites. In the separation, therefore, it was quietly permitted that the "Orthodox" take the school and some of the land, and they afterward built a meeting house for themselves, while the "Hicksites" continued in the brick meeting house and took a portion of the land, including the cemetery.¹ The orthodox school,

1. This meeting house is without adornments within and without. No paint was ever put on the inside and the columns which support the galleries show the marks of the axes by which they scored and hewed the logs. The wooden benches, with straight backs, show plainly by the many initials and names cut on them that boys in early days knew how to amuse themselves with a jackknife when not interested in the speaker or his message. The same box stoves with wrought iron legs, which were put up in 1780, seem to be doing good duty yet and stand on brick foundations in the middle of the room. There were until a few years ago many foot stoves, which were filled with live coals from the stoves and then placed under the feet, for the sake of warmth and support. The building and land, including the cemetery, were transferred by deed on December 29, 1897, to the Nine Partners Burial Ground Association for the purpose of improving, extending and preserving this property so closely connected with the history of the town. It was a law of the Friends Society that no monument nor headstone over twelve inches high should be placed at the graves, and many bodies which have slept long are without any mark as to their resting place. The Burial Association has an endowment which provides an income for the care of the grounds. The president, Mr. C. V. Wintringham, and other officers have been efficient in bringing the fund to respectable proportions and the whole property into a fine state of order.

however, did not prosper as it had done and requested Jacob Willetts and his wife to assume control again. He accepted the invitation for two years and then went back to his own school, where he continued until 1856, when he gave up teaching and resigned to take the rest earned by an active and pre-eminently useful life.

Mr. Willetts' house was for a time a station of the "Underground Railway," which furnished transportation for slaves who had escaped from bondage in the Southland. His daughter, Mrs. F. T. Carpenter, told the writer recently that she remembered that a slave was kept over night in her father's house and was carried next day to the home of David Irish on Quaker Hill.

Stephen Haight was a more active helper of fugitive slaves. His daughter, now Mrs. Susan Merritt, states that slaves frequently were brought to her father's house (sometimes one, and oftentimes two or three at once) where they were sure to find safe hiding, food to eat and money to assist them. They were sometimes hidden through a day in a barn. When the darkness of night fell, they were taken to Valentine Hallock's home, on the Hudson River, south of Poughkeepsie. This good "Friend" kept them through another day, rowed them across the river next night and forwarded them to the next station en route for Canada via Buffalo. These fugitives carried written directions of friends, somewhere in their clothing, which gave warning also of suspected danger.

The "Orthodox" school went on with varying success until 1850. The yearly meeting then made the mistake of voting to "exclude non-members." From this date its usefulness was greatly impaired until it finally closed in 1863, and two years later the property was sold to John D. Wing. The endowment fund was transferred to the Union Springs Academy, which had been established in 1857, and this school now known as Oakwood Seminary, is the successor of Nine Partners school.

Among the pupils of this once so famous school were Lucretia Mott, whose maiden name was Coffin, and Gould Brown, the grammarian. Others who gained their education at this school, who are still with us, are F. C. Tompkins and his daughter, Mrs. Clark Haight, William Henry Tompkins, George Titus, Mrs. Joseph Sisson, John H. Clement, David Stringham, Cromline Dean, and many others whose names have not come to the writer's ears. A catalogue of 1853 states

that the cost of attending the school was \$2.00 per week, which included tuition, board, lodging and laundry work, and provision was made for free education of those unable to pay for themselves. When Mr. Wing (who had been a pupil in the school) bought the property he modeled it into a country residence.

He afterwards moved this house to a hilltop overlooking the village of Millbrook, and a wide expanse of hills, vales and mountains, and with additions on every side and many touches of architectural beauty it is expanded into a mansion which, with its acres of gardens, lawns and farmland, has the appropriate name SANDANONA, which is the Indian for sunshine.

Millbrook is the youngest village in the town, but is already larger and busier than all the others combined. It owes its birth to the building of the railroad in 1869 and the placing of the station. Its name was taken from the name given to the station, which the railroad officials chose as a compliment to Mr. Brown, whose energy brought the road to completion and who had named his estate Millbrook Farms.

Millbrook became an incorporated village December 31, 1895. It has about 1,100 inhabitants, four churches—Roman Catholic, Friends, Methodist and Protestant Episcopal.

It has two school buildings, a bank, a public library housed in a beautiful building, forty business places, including grocers, plumbers; barbers, butchers, hardware, jewelers, druggists dry goods, etc., etc. It has a Masonic and Knights of Pythias lodge, Knights of Columbus and Millbrook Club, Junior Order American Mechanics, a Women's Christian Temperance Union and a weekly newspaper.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, now under the guidance of Rev. Charles K. Gilbert, was a mission of St. Peter's Church, Lithgow, from 1863, when Rev. E. C. Pattison, its rector, began regular service on Sunday afternoon, September 6, 1863. He organized a parish September 13, 1866. The corner stone was laid and in 1867 the building was consecrated. This building, which was burned September 28, 1870, was situated in or near Hartsville. A new lot was secured in Millbrook, a new building erected at a cost of \$6,000, which was consecrated by the Right Rev. Horatio Potter November 3, 1871. In 1901 this property was sold and a new site having been given by John D. Wing, a new church was built, the corner stone of which was laid September

16, 1901, and the completed building was consecrated October 15, 1902. Soon after a rectory was built adjoining the church; both are beautifully situated at the head of the main street of the village.

The rectors have presided in the following order: Revs. E. C. Pattison, B. F. Miller, J. C. S. Weills, J. H. Nimo, J. C. Weills, Charles Pickells, John Tunis, C. H. Duncan, J. C. Rodgers, Charles K. Gilbert.

METHODIST. The Methodist Church was a gradual growth, originating in the heart of some consecrated Christians, growing into meetings held in private houses, consisting of class meetings under some fervent leaders, and prayer meetings, held by good "Mothers in Israel," until the pastors from Lithgow and Verbank were appointed by the conference to do such work as might be possible. Public meetings were first held in a wagonmaker's shop in Hartsville. A village hall was built in Hart's Village in 1843, where meetings were held occasionally. The first mention of Millbrook in the minutes of conference is in 1872 when Rev. Robert Kay was in charge of Lithgow and Verbank. In 1877 Rev. J. W. Felous secured and partly paid for a lot. Other ministers, Revs. W. Sweetman and George B. Mead, continued the spirit and work in connection with their conference appointments. In 1886 Rev. Percy I. Fenn was appointed, and he succeeded in building a church, by persistent canvassing with his subscription book.

Rev. H. L. Heroy followed Mr. Fenn, and after him Rev. S. P. Cadman, who has since given himself world-wide fame. He was followed by Revs. W. R. Evans, L. D. Robbins, C. H. Grubb, C. C. H. Adams, W. T. Otterson, W. W. Wilcox, U. G. Warren and the present pastor, Rev. William L. Cadman. Under Mr. Warren's regime an addition was made to the church for a Sunday School room and a pastor's study. A parsonage was built under the pastorate of Rev. S. P. Cadman.

FRIENDS. The Friends Society, which is known as the "Orthodox" branch, dates back to 1828. At least that was the date when at one of the quarterly meetings in the brick meeting house, after an unusually earnest discussion a large number rose in a body and left the meeting. These "Friends" soon built a frame structure on a lot adjoining the brick meeting house, where all who believed themselves more true to the teachings of George Fox and of the New Testament,

might gather for worship. Very many on both sides deeply felt the misfortune of the separation, but each went on, conscientiously believing that truth was best conserved by parting. The orthodox Friends maintained their meetings in Mechanic until 1882. They then moved their building to Millbrook, using much of the old frame, but in reality making a new structure. The first service in this location was held Sunday, December 3, 1882. They have a flourishing Sunday School, a vigorous Christian Endeavor Society, and are doing aggressive Christian work.

SCHOOL. The Millbrook public school is a union of the school districts which formerly had buildings, one at South Millbrook and the other at Hartsville. It now has two large buildings in the village and has been for twelve years under the able management of Principal William Roe Anderson, who has eleven other teachers to assist in the instruction of the pupils. This school is a worthy successor of Nine Partners' School in its palmiest days. It gives preparation for college and for practical life, and its pupils have gone to Cornell, Brown, Princeton, Amherst, Rutgers, University of Illinois, Troy Polytechnic, West Point Military Academy, and Vassar, and have taken good positions in these colleges.

For the high school building the village is indebted to the generous spirit, the careful planning, and the wise supervision of Mr. Samuel Thorne, who associated with himself his brothers and sister and built it and equipped it as a memorial to his father and mother, Jonathan and Lydia A. Thorne, in 1894. The building is of white brick with marble trimmings, and is situated at the head of the main street on a commanding site. The northerly end of the building is a beautiful auditorium for lectures, concerts and other public entertainments. The school has an ample endowment, which by deed of gift, may not be used for teachers' salaries but for the care of the building and grounds, for free lectures and concerts, and for providing such special courses as in the estimation of the donors will best equip for practical life, and a portion is used for prizes. This fine building, with its land, large horse sheds, furniture and endowment, was deeded to the village trustees at a meeting held September 18, 1896, at 4:30 P. M.

The part of the building designed for the school has three recitation rooms on the first floor and three recitation rooms and a large assembly room on the second floor. In the basement are two play-

rooms for boys and girls. On the third floor are living rooms for the janitor. The heating is effected by hot air furnaces and the ventilation is after the most approved modern method.

The primary school is a two-story brick building with two recitation rooms on each floor. This was built by taxation, and is modern in all its appointments.

LIBRARY. One of the latest additions to the village is a beautiful public library building, the gift of Mrs. R. S. Hayes, a memorial to her husband, the late Captain Richard Sommer Hayes. This timely and generous gift is centrally located and admirably adapted to the needs of a growing village. Previously to the occupancy of this building our library was housed in a room in Thorne Memorial School, but the room was inadequate for the enlarging library, and was needed for the growing school. In this dilemma Mrs. Hayes came to the rescue with her most generous proposal and the transfer of the books was made to the completed building in December, 1908.

THE BANK. The Bank of Millbrook, which was organized May 18, 1891, bought the brick building used formerly as an office of the N. D. & C. R. R. It has a capital of \$50,000. The first president, John J. Donaldson, an old New York banker, who made his home in the village, inaugurated the bank and brought it to success. His successors have been Richard J. Scoles, and the present official, James Reardon.

THE CLUB. The Millbrook Club was incorporated in 1902. Its first officers were: President, Oakleigh Thorne; vice-president, F. W. Hallock; secretary, R. T. Monfort; treasurer, Henry Shaw; steward, Myron Smith. This club built its present house. The incorporators other than the officers above named were Dr. J. O. Pingry, W. E. Smith, S. H. Cutler, E. S. Hallock, Dr. S. I. Jacobs, Dr. S. Henry, Smith L. De Garmo, J. J. Donaldson, H. S. Van Derburgh, Thomas Smith and J. Haight.

GOLF. The Golf Club was established in 1900, when it bought land and built the club house on a sightly hill, and laid out links and constructed tennis courts. Its first officers were: President and treasurer, H. R. McLane; vice-president, John Morgan Wing; secretary, G. Howard Davison.

BUSINESS. The pioneer business house in Millbrook was Tompkins & Smith, who opened a general store in 1870. They continued until 1884, when George P. Tompkins, the senior member, died. From this

date W. E. Smith took entire charge and became so much a favorite and so large a part of the life of the place that he has been called the "father" of the village.

In everything for the good of the village he was interested and became a liberal supporter, and was called to fill many a place of importance. He was wise in his advice, faithful in every position he was called upon to fill, the confidant of many who were in trouble or in need, "the trusted man" of the community, and his death in January, 1909, was regretted deeply by all.

POSTOFFICE. The Millbrook Postoffice began with the life of the village and has been a third-class office for about seventeen years. The present postmaster, F. W. Hallock, was appointed by President McKinley in 1896, and by Theodore Roosevelt in 1902, and again in 1906.

JAIL. With the growth of the village came, as is always the case, some "undesirable citizens," and because of such, police became needful and a jail, which was built in the autumn of 1902.

GAS. Millbrook also has the benefit of an acetylene gas plant, which was incorporated in 1898 and built and equipped for service in 1899. The chief man in this enterprise is Mr. Charles F. Deitrich, who has been the father of the acetylene gas business in the United States. This plant furnishes gas for our streets, churches, public halls, business places and many of the homes in the village, and to the outlying residences of most of the New York gentlemen who have made homes here.

W. C. T. U. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in 1878. Its first president, Mrs. Rhoda Swift, held that office for twenty years, when she asked to be released, and Mrs. Gurdon Swift was elected to succeed her and has held the position for eleven years.

Their hall was built in 1882, and entirely remodeled in 1887. It furnished rooms for the society and a public hall for concerts, lectures, etc., until Memorial Hall was available in 1894. This Union of Christian ladies has done more for the village than is now usually credited to them. They have consistently advocated and ably abetted the cause of temperance. They furnished, year after year, a course of lectures for the uplift of the community. They established and cared for a circulating library, which has now grown to our present

library association, with its beautiful building, and its doors open six days in the week. They have constantly done what they could to influence the town in favor of the no-license policy, and on every election day they have furnished lunch and hot tea and coffee for all who wished for this refreshment. They maintain a weekly prayer meeting on Thursday afternoons.

Millbrook also has a fire company, which with a large chemical engine and an organized bucket brigade, has done good work already and is hoping shortly to have a building in which to properly care for such apparatus as they have or may obtain.

THE MILLBROOK ROUND TABLE was founded by W. L. Swift, and its first number was issued August 20, 1892. For seventeen years it has made its weekly appearance. When W. L. Swift, through ill health, was constrained to lay down the responsibility of publication, the Round Table was managed by H. W. Higgins, who a few years ago sold the plant to William Tyldsley, who is now editor and proprietor.

The town of Washington is fortunate in the men who have come to make homes within its limits in recent years.

Samuel Thorne, who has returned where his ancestors have been for generations connected with all that is best in the history of the past, perpetuates their Christian character and broad minded philanthropy.

Oakleigh Thorne, who occupies "Thorndale," the old homestead made famous by the horses bred by his father, Edwin Thorne, and more so by the herd of short-horn cattle, bred by his uncle, Samuel, which were widely known on both sides of the Atlantic, has given his name prominence by the large and successful financial institutions which he has inaugurated and conducted.

John D. Wing has also returned to the scenes of his boyhood days, after having attained great success in other parts of the world.

Charles F. Dietrich, whose estate is the most extensive and with its many beautiful features is worth a long journey to see; the late H. J. Davison, who built Altamont; and the late and much lamented Col. Daniel S. Lamont, so widely known in public affairs, both in this State and in the Nation; Roswell P. Miller, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, who has built a fine "Colonial" mansion; H. R. McLane, a Brooklyn gentleman of literary and artistic taste; Harry Harkness Flagler, whose interest and co-operation in local

affairs has been constant, and who is a member of the Board of Education, an active trustee of the Library Association, president and chief promoter of the Millbrook Choral Society, and a supporter of everything that pertains to the general good of the community; the late Captain R. S. Hayes, in whose memory the library was erected; Miss Mary Lenox Kennedy, whose mother was a member of that fine old family so identified with the religious, literary, educational, philanthropic and civic life of New York City; Charles Clinton Marshall, whose ancestors have been in Dutchess County since Revolutionary days; G. Howard Davison, whose stock farm is famous for its horses, cattle and sheep;—these are some of the “Millbrook Colony” to whom the town has proved attractive on account of its healthy climate and scenic beauty.

The following is the succession of Supervisors from 1866:

1866	George H. Brown	1883	John Tompkins
1867—'69	George Titus	1884—'86	Andrew B. Hammond
1870	Walter Woodin	1887—'88	Stephen H. Cutler
1871	John P. Anderson	1889—'91	Lewis D. Germond
1872	James B. Sisson	1892	Oakleigh Thorne
1873	John P. Anderson	1893—'95	John M. Ham
1874	Timothy W. Preston	1896—'01	Stephen Robinson
1875	James Deming	1902—'07	Stephen H. Cutler
1876—'78	George P. Tompkins	1908—'09	Minot D. Andrews
1879—'82	Lewis D. Germond		

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF DUTCHESS COUNTY.

BY FRANK B. LOWN.

I N the accompanying series of sketches nothing more is intended than to briefly set down the names of lawyers, dead and living, who have at one time or another practiced in the courts of Dutchess County, and have filled judicial or other offices necessarily filled by lawyers.¹ Time marches rapidly, and the lawyers of one generation, except they be of remarkable ability and achievement, are forgotten by the next. The distinguished and great need no historians. Their lives and deeds pass from father to son, their names and reputations never suffering in the telling. It is hoped by the following lists and sketches to perpetuate and keep in mind not only the distinguished lawyers who have adorned, and now adorn the county bar, but the much greater class who have filled, and are filling worthily and well, the ranks of the legal profession, each doing his quota of good in the enforcement of the legal rights and remedies, which are our common heritage.

OUR COUNTY COURT.

In 1691 a general assembly of freeholders of the then Province of New York was held, which assembly abolished all courts then existing, and took measures for the judicial reorganization of the Province. It created a county court, among others giving it a jurisdiction described in the quaint language of those days as follows:

"County Court. The County Court for Common Pleas hath cognizance of Civil Acccons to any value, excepting what concerns the title to land, and noe Acccon can be removed from this Court, if the damage be under twenty pounds."

This court was re-established in 1777, and was again continued by the constitution of 1821. Down to the time of the enactment of the

1. The names of the County Judges, Surrogates and District Attorneys, with their years of service, will be found on page 77.



Thomas L. Horn

SAN FRANCISCO

constitution of 1846, the presiding official was styled "Judge of the County Court," and was appointed by the governor. He seems in many instances to have been a layman, and not a lawyer, it being deemed sufficient to have a man of practical sagacity and sense in the ordinary pursuits of life. The disputes which arose and which were triable in the county courts of that day, or which came before them for review on appeals from the judgments of Justices of the Peace were petty in character, involving but small amounts, and were such as arose between members of an agricultural community; and hence the anomaly of a layman acting as judge in a court of law.

THE EARLIER LAWYERS.

Among the earlier lawyers residing and practicing in our county, who, if not known to men yet living are yet fresh in their memories, James Kent, the great Chancellor, of course stands preeminent. He was admitted to the bar in 1785, and shortly afterwards commenced the practice of law in a hamlet in Dutchess County. Tradition has it that so little was he and other lawyers valued at the time that a committee of citizens one day made him a visit, informed him that the people regarded lawyers as destructive of the peace and good order of the town, and requested him to leave. Whether on account of this interview or not, he soon came to Poughkeepsie and entered into partnership with General Livingston, then Surrogate. The same year, he then being twenty-one years of age, married Elizabeth Bailey, aged sixteen. The chancellor speaking of his life immediately after marriage, in his memoirs, says:

"I owned one acre of ground, and fitted up in neat style for that day, a snug and endearing little cottage, and I cultivated an excellent little garden; and my income by practice did not exceed \$500 per year. I studied in my little cottage mornings, and devoted one hour to Greek and another to Latin. I soon increased it to two for each tongue in the twenty-four hours."

The cottage and garden referred to were at or near where the Morgan House now stands, on the north side of Main street, then called the Filkintown road, and the cottage was firmly anchored to the soil by a mortgage for \$335.00, which is recorded in the Clerk's office.

"Great oaks from little acorns grow."

Judge Beekman, Col. Henry Beekman, Gouvernor Tillottson, Edward Livingston, Charles Ten Broeck, Francis A. Livingston and

Henry B. Livingston were all practitioners in our courts in the early days, but we know little of them save that they were men of reputation and standing, and well skilled in their profession. Undoubtedly they loomed large in their day, and one of them, Francis A. Livingston, was District Attorney of the county from 1821 to 1829. He was located at Rhinebeck, and it was in his office that John Thompson and other later and distinguished lawyers studied.

A little later Augustus Schell, afterwards prominent in railroad enterprises, and Walter W. Schell practiced in the upper part of our county.

One of the most useful lawyers that our county has produced was James Hooker, who was born in 1792, and died in 1858. He was elected Surrogate in 1824, and retained the office until 1840. He lived in the old building on the west side of Market street, recently torn down to give place to the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was very fond of flowers and sylvan surroundings, and in the rear of his residence was a large garden, with shady walks and beautiful shrubs, and trees of every nature, which was kept up until a comparatively recent date. One of his daughters married a John W. Hammersley, who was also a lawyer, and his grandson, J. Hooker Hammersley, now deceased (also a lawyer), is well remembered by many of the present generation. Mr. Hooker was a great believer in real estate and its value as an investment, and considerable tracts of land in this city are still held and owned by his descendants.

Mr. Hooker had among his co-temporaries many men of training and ability as lawyers. Among them were John Cleveland, John Brush, Ulysses Cole, Philo Ruggles, Samuel B. Ruggles, Charles H. Ruggles, David V. N. Radcliffe, William Radcliffe and Jacob Radcliffe, and many other men who might be named all "good men and true."

In passing upon the merits of this earlier group of men the reader should bear in mind the difficulties under which they labored. Law reporting had not become the fine art it now is. Blackstone's and Kent's Commentaries, Chitty's Pleadings, a dozen or fifteen text-books, Caine's Cases and a shelf or two more of similar books constituted the working library of the average lawyer.

The lawyer of to-day only has to find the law. It is already made

and established, and it is but a matter of industry and research and comprehension of legal principles for him to ascertain what has already been laid down as the law on almost every subject. The ancient lawyer—and by ancient is meant the lawyer who practiced only a generation or two ago—had few of these aids which are available to the lawyer of to-day. He could but determine the legal principle involved, and then reason out in his own mind what ought to be the law of his particular case.

This naturally involved an independence of thought, and a courage in advancing new and undetermined propositions not called in play by the practice of this day; and the mental effort involved had the effect of strengthening and broadening the mind, so that our predecessors were in fact better and more forceful reasoners than we of the later generation.

So, too, with the adjuncts of the best regulated office. Even a steel pen was unknown, much less the ever present typewriter. A stenographer, even to report cases upon trial, had not yet been dreamed of. Pitman had not yet invented his marvellous art. The Judge, with his quill pen, scratched down brief minutes of the proceedings before him. Every one of the interminable pleadings and proceedings required by the practice of that day had to be written out by hand by the practitioner, and then laboriously duplicated by him or his clerks.

The writer well remembers, even as late as 1870, when there was no method of duplicating law papers except by hand copying. Finally some daring innovator introduced press copies on necessarily very thin paper. The courts naturally and properly objected, and would have none of them. Then that genius, Edison, invented what was called an electric pen, which was nothing more or less than a miniature electric engine, run from a battery, and which held in the hand and guided on the paper, produced a stencil which, rubbed over with an inked roller duplicated the writing on the sheet beneath. Cumbersome and awkward as the machine was, it was the first step toward escaping the thralldom which bound the average lawyer in preparing his pleadings and papers.

And then along came the typewriter, the greatest of all boons to the lawyer, with its accompanying typist. Last of all the combined stenographer and typist, who has lifted the burden of drudgery from the shoulders of the profession. For long, long after the writer com-

menced his studies (1870) not an office in the city had a stenographer, and now an office without one could hardly be conceived or found.

These innovations and improved adjuncts which we now enjoy, as has been said before, were unknown to the older lawyer, and their lack emphasizes the difficulties under which they labored, and aid us in forming an estimate as to their powers and abilities.

Another contemporary of Mr. Hooker was Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, one of the most brilliant and versatile of men. Besides occupying a prominent position at the bar he was largely interested in business pursuits, being one of the chief organizers in what in the early thirties was known as the "Improvement party," and which was engaged in various enterprises, such as the sending out of whaling vessels from what is still known as the "whale dock," and the rearing and propagation of silk worms, under the name of the Poughkeepsie Silk Company. Both of said enterprises came to grief, the world's production of silk and oil not being greatly augmented by either.

In the boom days of the Silk Company, Delafield street was laid out as the "Court" street of the town, and Mr. Tallmadge built the residence still standing on the west side of the street, and for very many years owned and occupied by the Elting family.

Mr. Tallmadge was elected United States Senator, and subsequently resigned and became the Territorial Governor of Wisconsin. He at one time was a partner of Mr. Hooker, and during his life was very prominent in all matters.

James Emott, whose life was closely entwined with the County of Dutchess, and particularly with the city of Poughkeepsie, was born in the year 1823, his father being James Emott, a resident of the city, and for many years a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Judge Emott the younger was born in the building known as No. 46 Market street, and early won distinction at the bar. He was married to Mary Crooke, daughter of Charles Crooke, whom old inhabitants will remember as being engaged in business as a freighter at the Lower Landing. He was the first Mayor of the city of Poughkeepsie, and during his whole life took the warmest interest in its affairs. He was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court in 1856, and served as such until 1864. During the later years of his term he sat in the Court of Appeals. After he left the bench he formed a copartnership

with Henry M. Taylor, which copartnership continued until he was attracted to the city of New York. There he continued to practice until his death in 1884.

One of the strongest personalities and most acute lawyers of his time was Henry Swift, universally known as "Harry" Swift. He was born in 1784, studied law in Poughkeepsie with Van Ness and Livingston, and was admitted to practice in 1807.

In 1816 he commenced the practice of law in Poughkeepsie, and continued in the most active practice until his death in 1866. His office and residence were in the three-story brick building, still standing on the west side of Market street, opposite the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank. Mr. Swift's ability was great, and his industry and energy enormous. Measured by volume of business and by his success, he was perhaps the foremost lawyer in the county. For many years before his death he lived in the house on the south side of Cannon street, of late years occupied by Rev. A. P. Van Gieson. He had two sons, Charles Wells Swift, who was for many years engaged in business with his father in Poughkeepsie, and who died in 1877, and George H. Swift, who removed to and practiced law in Amenia in this county, until his death, which occurred in 1908.

Both Charles W. and George H. Swift, and their uncle, Eleazor Morton Swift, brother of their father, were lawyers of recognized standing and ability. They did not have, or did not exercise the gift of eloquence so generously bestowed upon Harry Swift, and did not have the combative nature of the latter; but each was the trusted adviser and counsel of a large circle of clients.

Seward Barculo, born September 22, 1808, was the son of Rev. George Barculo, who was a clergyman at New Hackensack. He studied law with Stephen Cleveland at Poughkeepsie, and was admitted to the bar in 1834, at once forming a copartnership with Mr. Cleveland.

In 1845 he was appointed Judge of the County Court by the Governor, and the next year was appointed Circuit Judge. In 1847 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court, and served over six years. He was an extensive reader, possessed of fine literary taste, and was an ardent horticulturist. In June, 1854, being upon his return from Europe, he died in New York City. He was an able lawyer and incorruptible jurist.

One of his daughters, Caroline T., married Charles Wheaton, who afterwards became County Judge. Mrs. Wheaton died in 1908, leaving a son, Isaac S. Wheaton, also an attorney.

Henry Angevine will long be remembered by the older of the present generation of lawyers. He was a precise, quaint old man, and during the latter years of his life occupied an office with Judge Wheaton on Market street. He was notable for always exacting the proper and legal fee for performing the act of a Notary Public, whereas among lawyers generally the office is taken and held mainly as a matter of convenience and accommodation, and without any thought of real remuneration. But with Mr. Angevine the person who subscribed an affidavit, or acknowledged the execution of an instrument was expected to pay on the nail the ten or twenty-five cents the notary's due.

But if there was any dissatisfaction at his course of doing business, it ceased when upon a trial of an important cause where the fact of the due execution of an important paper and the attendant circumstances connected therewith became of vital importance, it was made known by the evidence of Mr. Angevine that in each case of taking an affidavit or acknowledgment he entered upon his books a careful record of the event and its date, so that in case of necessity the transaction did not depend upon uncertain memory. Mr. Angevine died in 1881.

Gilbert Dean was born in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, on August 14, 1819, and died in the city of Poughkeepsie on the 12th day of October, 1870. He practiced for a number of years in Poughkeepsie and was a member of Congress in 1851-1853. He was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court and for a part of his term acted as Judge of the Court of Appeals.

He owned a beautiful place on South avenue, immediately south of Eastman Terrace, where he resided. He was a brilliant young lawyer, and after he left Poughkeepsie practiced in the city of New York until his death.

He was counsel for Miss Cunningham in the Burdell murder trial, and won great fame and credit by his successful defense of her.

John Thompson was born in the town of Rhinebeck in 1809, and studied law in the office of Francis A. Livingston, then District Attorney of the county. Upon being licensed to practice he entered



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the office of Hooker and Tallmadge at Poughkeepsie, and later went into partnership with Mr. Hooker. Subsequently he entered in co-partnership with James H. Weeks, which partnership continued until 1878, when the writer of this article entered the firm, which continued under the name of Thompson, Weeks & Lown until 1887, when Mr. Weeks died, Mr. Thompson following in 1890.

Mr. Thompson was a brilliant advocate, and a man of much learning in his profession. He dearly loved the turmoil of a lawsuit, and it is not too much to say that he was in practically every important trial from 1845 until his retirement. Mr. Weeks, his partner, was his opposite in this respect. Like Mr. Thompson, he was a great reader and possessed fine scholarly tastes, having at his death probably the best chosen and most complete private library in the city. But Mr. Weeks disliked the combative air of the court room, and rarely could be induced to take an active part in trials. He was perhaps the best and safest office lawyer and general adviser at the bar, and with his partner to supply the eloquence and pyrotechnics, the firm of Thompson & Weeks was deservedly pre-eminent in the legal history of Dutchess County.

One of Mr. Thompson's daughters married Allard Anthony, District Attorney, and afterwards County Judge, and, with another daughter and his widow, is still living. Mr. Weeks had no sons, but left a widow, now dead, and two daughters, both of whom reside outside of Dutchess County.

The writer in closing this brief sketch of his two dead partners regrets that the space at his disposal and the purpose of this publication prevent placing on record some of the affectionate memories of these two just and good men, thronging to his mind.

William Wilkinson was an attorney in active practice, and was the son of Robert Wilkinson, also a lawyer. He studied law with his father, and after admission associated himself with William I. Street, under the firm name of Street & Wilkinson. He married Mary E. Trowbridge, daughter of Stephen B. Trowbridge, an old resident of the city, and died in 1864. He left five children, one of whom was Robert F. Wilkinson, one of the most brilliant and versatile of men, and a most excellent lawyer. Mr. Wilkinson participated in the War of the Rebellion and was in some of the most hotly contested engagements. He was very badly wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek in

1864, but after recovery he reentered the army and remained until mustered out with the rank of colonel.

Colonel Wilkinson was admitted to the bar in 1866, and at once assumed a high rank in his profession. He was Recorder of the city of Poughkeepsie for four years, and held other offices of honor or trust. He was a man of great information and of the highest culture. He died in the year 1903, leaving among other children, two sons, Gifford Wilkinson and Robert Wilkinson, both of whom are practicing attorneys.

John P. H. Tallman died so recently that he is remembered by most of the members of the present bar. He was born in Dutchess County in 1820, and commenced the study of law first in the office of James Hooker, and afterwards that of Virgil D. Bonesteel, a lawyer of repute. He was admitted to practice in 1840, and in 1847 was elected Surrogate, defeating John Thompson, who was his opponent.

Upon retiring from the office he formed a partnership first with Gilbert Dean, and afterwards with Charles Powers, George W. Payne and George W. Lord. Subsequently he entered into partnership with Walter Farrington, who is still engaged in practice. Mr. Tallman died in 1895, leaving four children, of whom one, John Francis Tallman, was educated as a lawyer and admitted to practice, but at present fills a responsible position in insurance circles in the city of New York.

A mention of the lawyers of these days would be incomplete without the names of Le Grand Dodge, Henry D. Varick, Joseph H. Jackson, Edgar Thorn and Egbert Q. Eldridge.

Mr. Dodge was never a trial lawyer, but was a safe, wise counsellor and a most estimable man. He died in 1892.

Mr. Varick and Mr. Eldridge were copartners in business for many years, and down to the death of the former, which occurred in the year 1877. During their long association they were the attorneys for the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank, and had their offices in the Bank building.

Mr. Varick was born in 1811, and held no public office that the writer recalls. Upon his death he left several children, one of whom, DeWitt, was a lawyer. He has since deceased.

Mr. Eldridge (born in 1815) besides being a good lawyer was a

genial, companionable man. He was elected County Judge in 1852, and was long a member of the Board of Education, having always entertained a great interest in educational matters. He died in 1899.

Joseph H. Jackson always appeared to the writer like a character who had stepped out of one of Dickens' novels. He was a lawyer and gentleman of the old school, and down to the time of his retirement wore the claw hammer coat of the preceding generation. He was formal and precise in his manner and habits, but withal a sound, careful lawyer. He died about the year 1880, leaving a son, Joseph I. Jackson, also a lawyer practicing here, who has since deceased.

Edgar Thorn (born in 1805) was elected Surrogate in 1856, and after the expiration of his term practiced law in Poughkeepsie until his death, which occurred in 1890.

The group of lawyers next mentioned undoubtedly embraces the most brilliant and powerful advocates that have ever adorned the Dutchess County bar. The Barnard Brothers (Joseph F., George G., Frederick and Robert), Homer A. Nelson, Charles Wheaton, Allard Anthony and William I. Thorn. Their names are all fresh in the memories of the present generation, and mouldy tradition does not have to be resorted to to pass judgment upon their abilities and achievements. The present bar hears with interest the many stories of their doings and proceedings in their early days, when business was dull and clients were scarce, but the legal battles fought between these trained legal gladiators in later years are recalled with interest and excitement by many of the present bar who remember well the many magnificent contests of which they were spectators. It is hard to tell where the palm of supremacy should go. Each excelled the other in some quality, but each was a forceful, resourceful and eloquent trial lawyer.

Joseph F. Barnard, the oldest of the Barnard brothers, was born at Poughkeepsie. He studied law with Stephen Cleveland, and was admitted to practice in 1845. He was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court in 1863, and remained on the bench—an ornament to it—until retired by the age limit in 1893. Subsequently he was designated by the Governor of the State, and continued to exercise and perform certain powers and functions of a Supreme Court Justice until the ex-

piration of his elective term, when he finally retired from the bench. He died in 1904, leaving a son, Frederic, who is now engaged in active practice in Poughkeepsie.

Judge Barnard was incomparably the greatest legal character that Dutchess County has ever produced. A fine scholar, a trained lawyer, an incorruptible and fearless man, he had all the tools necessary and proper for use in his life work, and he used them, if not to perfection, at least so as to earn and receive the respect and reverence not only of the bar, but of the people of the entire judicial district. Austere in his appearance, quick and impetuous in his language, he had under his brusque demeanor the heart of a child. Impatient of the fetters of legal procedure, caring little or nothing for precedent, his whole aim was to do justice in each particular case. He was particularly helpful to young and inexperienced practitioners, and particularly to the young men whom he saw studying in the surrounding offices; and it was a chilly day for the veteran when one of these verdant practitioners appeared in Judge Barnard's court against him.

The writer well remembers when late one very hot afternoon he was directed by his legal preceptor to go down to the Judge's house and secure his signature to some papers. During his few weeks in a law office he had seen the Judge only upon the bench engaged in his judicial duties, stern and preoccupied, and apparently as far removed from a green law student as the planet Mars. Neither was he in any way made to feel comfortable when he was told not to mind it if the Judge showed any irritation upon being disturbed at his home.

Upon reaching the Judge's house the writer was shown in the library, the servant stating that she would call the Judge, who was somewhere around the grounds. Looking from the library window the servant could be seen walking down the steep hill to the end of the lot, almost to Market street, and giving the message to the Judge, who commenced to climb the hill in the heat and glare of a July sun. If ever the writer thought he was going to catch it, it was when the Judge, hot and breathless, stalked into the room with an impatient "What do you want?" "I have some papers which Mr. Baker wants signed," was the stammering answer. "Give them to me;" and with two steps he was at the table, and the wonderful hieroglyphics which to the initiated meant "J. F. Barnard" were attached and the papers handed back. The writer realizing that as yet no casualty had

occurred thought it proper and wise to endeavor to palliate his act, and commenced hesitatingly to apologize for the trouble he had inflicted, but the Judge would have none of it. "It is my business to sign orders at any time of the night or day, and you don't want to be afraid to come at any hour, late or early," and with a pleasant and reassuring word or two he dismissed him.

The story is but a trivial one, but the same spirit which led him to reassure and set at ease scared students, led him to care for those same students in other ways, when timid and inexperienced, they commenced to assume and perform the duties of their profession.

George G. Barnard became Recorder of the City of New York, and then Judge of the Supreme Court. Frederic and Robert Barnard removed to California, and there engaged in the practice of their profession.

Charles Wheaton was born at Lithgow, in Dutchess County, in 1834. He studied law in the office of Thompson & Weeks, and upon his admission to the bar, he became assistant to Silas Wodell, then District Attorney. In 1863 he was elected County Judge, and after the expiration of his term he commenced the practice of law, and continued until his death, which occurred in 1886. He left him surviving one son, Isaac S. Wheaton, who was educated as a lawyer, and now lives on the old homestead at Lithgow.

Judge Wheaton was of an entirely different type from Judge Barnard, although during their lives they were the closest friends. He was quiet and amiable in his manners, and possessed, or at all events showed, none of the impetuosity and brusquerie shown by his friend. His sense of humor was singularly keen, and whether in the court room, or in his own, or a fellow lawyer's office, it constantly cropped out in epigram and anecdote. He was an extremely good, sound lawyer, and one of the most ingenious and plausible advocates that ever practiced at our bar.

Homer A. Nelson was born in 1829, and at his death, which occurred in 1891, was fitly characterized by one of the Poughkeepsie journals as "the first citizen of the city and county." He was admitted to practice at the age of twenty-one, and in 1855, when but twenty-six years of age, was elected County Judge, being the youngest man ever

elected to that office. He was re-elected in 1861 and served two years of his term, resigning in 1863. In 1867 he was elected Secretary of State, to which office he was re-elected two years later.

During his business career he was at different times associated as partner with Henry F. Pultz, who died in 1883; with Gilbert Dean, with William I. Thorn, and with Orlando D. M. Baker.

After his retirement from the office of Secretary of State in 1871, he removed his law office to the City of New York, retaining his residence, however, in the city of Poughkeepsie. In 1881 he was elected State Senator and served his term as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

After his death a friend, in writing a short biographical sketch, said:

"With the young men of his time, and especially with the then struggling law student or newly fledged attorney, Judge Nelson's memory will be ever held in kindly reverence. To these he was always considerate and helpful, encouraging and affable, and none ever came to him for advice and counsel that was not cheerfully given. He was possessed of an extremely generous heart, was charitable to all deserving causes, and the poor at all times had his counsel without money and without price. Physically he was a man of fine presence, handsome, standing six feet in height, and well built in proportion. He was fond of sport, ever boyish in his tastes and enjoyments, and delighted to join with children in their games and sports."

He left him surviving a widow, still living, and two brothers, one of whom, John, was a practicing lawyer here, now deceased.

Judge Nelson was, all in all, the most formidable jury lawyer of the group in question. He lacked some qualities which shone pre-eminent in Barnard, Wheaton, Anthony and Thorn, but he possessed the priceless gift of common "horse" sense, and his speeches to the jury always went to them and never over their heads. In terse, powerful statement he was not the equal of Barnard. In polished Ciceronian eloquence he was excelled by Wheaton and Anthony. In some respects Thorn was his equal, if not his superior, but in getting a verdict, which is the supreme test, he beat them all. His love for his home and his friends was the mainspring and the joy of his life, and as he often said when in the tide of success in the great metropolis, he waited impatiently for Friday night to come that he might get back to them. Alas! within a few weeks after he had removed from the turmoil of that great city and had come back to his home and friends,



SAMUEL K. PHILLIPS.

expecting to pass the evening of his days in comfort and happiness, he was stricken with a mortal ailment, and died almost without warning.

Allard Anthony, another of this coterie of brilliant men, was born in the year 1838, was elected District Attorney in 1861, and served as such for six years. He was then elected County Judge, and at the expiration of his term went back to private practice. Speaking from the standpoint of well chosen diction and pure eloquence, his efforts have never been equalled by any practitioner at the local bar within the memory of the present generation of lawyers. Of slight form, and yet commanding presence, with deep set eyes, and a brow like Webster's, it was a treat to listen to him in his forensic combats with the legal giants who surrounded him.

He married a daughter of John Thompson, and died in 1877 at the early age of thirty-nine, leaving her surviving him. Had he lived, his fame would have been not local, but national.

And William I. Thorn, known to his friends and the community as "Billy I.," what affectionate memories come back to all at the mention of his familiar name! Bulky in body, with the smooth, round face of a baby, what treasures of humor, wit and eloquence lay behind that rosy, smiling countenance!

Alas! poor Yorick!

A fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy."

He was born in the year 1837, and died at Poughkeepsie in 1890. May the earth rest lightly over one who was not only valuable to the community as a lawyer, but whose cheerful countenance, and wholesome, merry conversation added brightness to the lives of his associates.

Many stories might be told of the sayings and doings of these men, some of which would look well in cold print, and some would not. They were intense, virile persons, living in a generation more primitive and less artificial than the present one. Their jokes and escapades were but the natural expression of the youth and energy flowing in their veins. Some of them might in this day seem of questionable taste and propriety, but they undoubtedly added much to the savour of life forty or fifty years ago. They were pitiless in the practical jokes they played upon one another.

All lawyers in those days, even the busiest and most eminent, were frequently called upon to go out in the country towns and try causes before Justices of the Peace. Judge Barnard, then but a struggling lawyer, was one day out upon such a mission, and upon his return found a new tenant in possession of his office. Taking advantage of his absence, and of a wandering and homeless mule, a band of conspirators had driven the beast in the back room and tied him to the leg of the circular table which constituted the sole desk of the office. The appearance of the office the next morning can be imagined if not described.

A short time afterwards Judge Wheaton was called out of town on some errand. Omitting to lock his office, or probably unable to do so—for half of the law offices were always open and unlocked night and day—an opportunity was offered to sufferers at his hands to get even. He was then in the old building where the postoffice now stands, the sidewalk in front being of unusual width. All of his furniture, desks, bookcases, books and all the paraphernalia of a law office were carefully removed to the sidewalk and covered with a red flag bearing the legend "Auction Sale."

On rainy days, when clients were scanty and business "nil," they would gather in their back rooms and play profane games with cards—not bridge, and not pinochle. In one of the games, the name of which does not occur to the writer, an article or emblem known as a "Buck," and having a certain agreed monetary value, was put in circulation by one of the party who was a prominent jeweler on Main street. It turned out to be a watch, left for repair by Bishop Hedding of the M. E. Church, one of the godliest and most saintly of men. Needing an extra "buck," the movement was slipped from its case, and the two objects, sanctified by their association, were circulated by those graceless reprobates during the vicissitudes of a long, rainy afternoon. In after years, when the ranks had been thinned by death, the writer has often heard the "Bishop's Buck" referred to by the distinguished survivors.

In those days the "growler" was unknown as such, but men's tastes and men's thirsts were the same as now. When the machinery needed lubricating, one of their number would be sent out for a pail full of the necessary lubricant, which was then the renowned Vassar ale.

The emissary, on one particular occasion, was one who subse-

quently became an ornament to the bar and to the city, one of the most lovable of men. Unsuspicious of evil, he accepted a counterfeit dollar which was given him to make the purchase, and his mortification and rage at the incidents which closed the transaction were depicted with great glee by his associates for years afterwards.

In the upper part of the old building where the postoffice now stands, and which was on the ground floor entirely occupied by law offices, was a huge, open garret. This was occupied by Barnard, Wheaton, Nelson and their contemporaries as a lodge room for a wonderful and mysterious organization known as the *Knights of Malta*. Each of the persons named was high in the councils of the order, the apparent purpose of which was to cast ridicule upon the Masonic organization, against which at that time a popular clamor was being made, and incidentally by bombastic rituals, and by indescribable uniforms, regalia and accessories to shock and terrify unlucky novices who sought to penetrate this inner arcanum.

The regalias and accessories, ragged and moth eaten, were in trunks in this old garret as late as the early seventies, and a description of them would be interesting to the reader if added hereto. And so, hard working lawyers, profound students, and distinguished jurists, as they were known to the outside world, it is interesting to know that these men possessed the same instincts and foibles, and were actuated by the same wishes and desires common to all healthy minded beings.

Jacob W. Elseffer, for over half a century a prominent lawyer of Dutchess County, was born at Red Hook, N. Y., September 6, 1822, and died November 15, 1907. He was a son of former Assemblyman John Elseffer. His mother's maiden name was Katharine Whiteman. His ancestors were among the early settlers in this county, and for a hundred and fifty years prominent in local history.

Mr. Elseffer took up the study of law in the office of Judge Rowley at Upper Red Hook. He was admitted to the bar in 1845, and the fact that his earliest clients, as well as their descendants, adhered to him throughout his long and successful career is proof sufficient of his ability and integrity. He was largely instrumental in the organization of the First National Bank of Red Hook, in 1865, and was elected its first president. He continued as a director and attorney for this institution for many years, and much credit was awarded to him for the favorable condition of its affairs.

Mr. Elseffer was united in marriage October 17, 1847, with Miss Delia Eliza Bonesteel of Clermont, N. Y., by whom survive their son, John H. Elseffer, of San Diego, Cal., and a daughter, Katharine, wife of William P. Adams, of Cohoes, N. Y., and two granddaughters, Elizabeth Platt Adams and Katharine Elseffer Adams.

Mr. Elseffer was a man of intellectual power, brilliant in conversation, courteous in manner, and one who made friends and kept them.

Ambrose Wager, a prominent member of the local bar, was born in 1815, and died in 1883. He resided and maintained an office at Rhinebeck, and left him surviving a son, A. Lee Wager, at present practicing in the same place.

Jacob B. Jewett, born in 1826, was a lawyer in active practice, and resided on Mansion Square, at the corner of Mansion street. His practice was largely in the care and management of estates, and he was a man of probity and strong character. He died in 1876.

Cyrus Swan was one of the most picturesque lawyers of the city in the early days of the war and afterwards. With his flowing white beard, and his blue cloak, he was noticeable wherever seen. Impetuous and irascible, he was a man of extremely broad culture, and one of the most genial and charming of companions.

He was an ardent politician, and in 1872, at the request of the Hon. John O. Whitehouse, then candidate for Congress, he temporarily forsook the law, and for a number of years edited with great ability the local organ of the Democratic party. He was born in 1820, and died at Poughkeepsie in the year 1900.

Henry M. Taylor was born in 1828, and in his earlier years practiced his profession, first in Hudson, and afterwards in Rhinebeck. He finally came to Poughkeepsie and associated himself with Hon. James Emott, under the firm name of Emott & Taylor, which partnership continued until Judge Emott removed his office to New York City. Mr. Taylor was elected County Judge in 1872, serving six years. He was a man of extensive reading, and of no mean literary attainments, as well as a safe, prudent counsellor and able trial lawyer. Reserved and quiet outside of his own circle, within it he was one of the most genial and lovable of men. He died in 1908, regretted and mourned by all.

Another Poughkeepsie lawyer who is held in affectionate remembrance by most of the lawyers of to-day was Robert E. Taylor, who was born in 1833, and died suddenly in this city in 1896. He was a contemporary and companion of Judge Barnard, Nelson and Wheaton during his whole career at the bar, and was a valued member of the inner circle before referred to. He was Recorder of the city for many years, the attorney for the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank, and was justly esteemed and admired, both as a lawyer and as a man.

This sketch would also be incomplete without mention of William Stewart Eno, who for many years was an attorney in active practice at Pine Plains in this county, and who was the son of William Eno, also located at the same place, and who was among the very ablest of the older lawyers. Mr. Eno, the younger, was born in 1827, and died in 1902.

Gerome Williams was born in 1823, and was in practice from about 1850 to the time of his death in 1894. He had in his prime perhaps as large a volume of litigated business as any companion at the bar. He was a natural trial lawyer, and although without the advantage of a liberal education, and without any bent for the higher branches of legal lore, was yet one of the most formidable of opponents before a jury in a cause dependant upon issues of fact.

He was able to gauge the mind of the average jurymen to a nicety, had great powers of sarcasm and invective, and with a never failing fund of common sense and experience to draw from was always able to hold his own with whomever might oppose him.

He left surviving a son, George H. Williams, a lawyer now in active practice here, and was pre-deceased by another son, Eugene Williams, also a lawyer.

J. Spencer Van Cleef was born in 1831, and all his life resided and practiced law in the city of Poughkeepsie. His specialty was office practice, and he worthily filled a useful place in the profession. He was greatly interested in educational matters, and for many years was a member of the Board of Education in Poughkeepsie. He died in 1901, leaving him surviving a widow and children, of whom one, Harry H. Van Cleef, is a practicing lawyer.

Daniel W. Guernsey was born in 1834, admitted to the bar in 1856, and commenced the practice of law in Leavenworth, Kansas. He en-

listed as a private in the War of the Rebellion, was present in many engagements, and was mustered out a captain. He was elected County Judge in 1884, and served two terms until 1896. He died in 1902, leaving a widow and children.

Alfred B. Smith and Leonard B. Sackett were in business as partners from the close of the war until the firm was dissolved by death. Mr. Smith was born in 1825, studied law with Judge Emott, was admitted in 1855, and formed a copartnership with the Hon. Matthew Hale, afterwards a very distinguished lawyer at Albany.

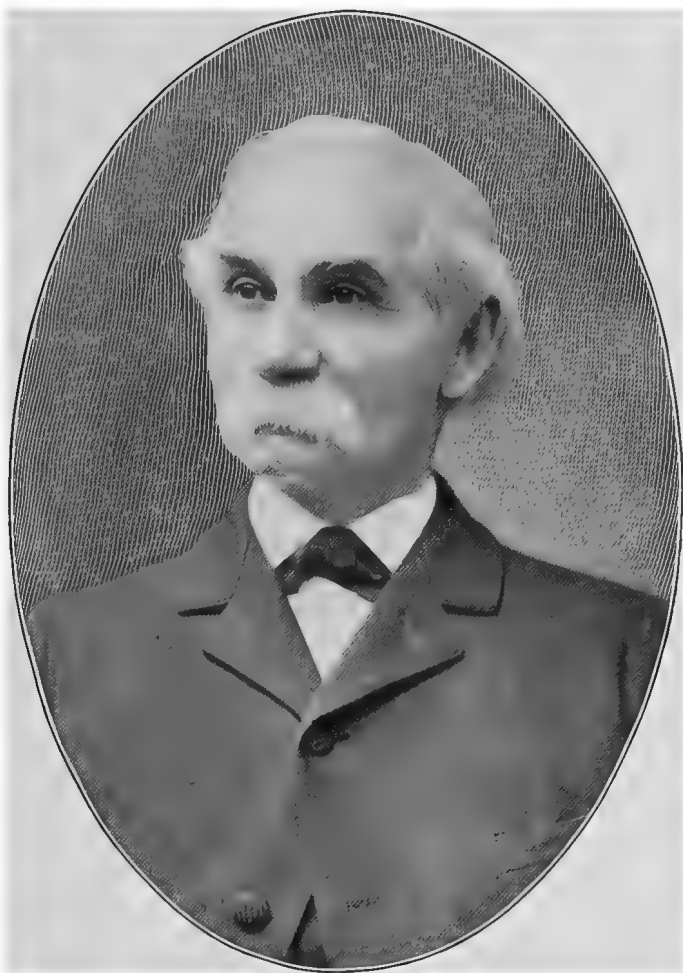
At the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Smith went to the front as major of the 150th Regiment of New York State Volunteers, and served gallantly until the segment was mustered out in 1865, he then having received the rank of brevet brigadier general. He was an ardent Republican, and held many offices of public trust and confidence. He died in 1896, leaving one child, a son.

Leonard B. Sackett was born in 1822, and died in 1906, leaving two daughters surviving. He was a ripe lawyer, and one of the most kindly of men; and the firm of which he was a member was prominent in legal circles during its continuance.

Silas Wodell was of Rhode Island ancestry. His grandfather, Silas Wodell, was born in Rhode Island in 1760, and married there Ruth Borden, the daughter of John Borden. They came to Dutchess County soon after the War of the Revolution, and settled not far from Lithgow, this county, where their son, Joseph Wodell, was born January 2, 1788.

In 1797, Silas Wodell purchased from Philip Hart the farm which became the homestead place, which is located not far from Mabbettsville, on the south side of the road, and which still remains in the family. Here Silas Wodell erected a handsome residence and lived until he died, in January, 1849. He led a useful and honorable career, serving as Justice of the Peace for many successive terms. He undoubtedly was possessed of considerable means when he came to Dutchess County, and later on acquired the land on the north side of the road, leaving to his son, Joseph, at the time of his death, somewhere about six hundred acres of land.

His son, Joseph, lived in the old homestead until that and almost all of the old buildings were destroyed by fire in the early fall of



JOHN HACKETT.

1876, when Joseph Wodell was in his eighty-ninth year. He died in Millbrook in 1878.

Silas Wodell, the subject of this sketch, was born in the homestead near Mabbettsville, on January 2, 1826. He first attended Little Nine Partners' School, near Mechanics, then under the charge of Jacob Willetts. From there he went to the Amenia Seminary, where he was prepared for Yale College, and entered, in September, 1845, the class of 1849. After his graduation he came to Poughkeepsie to study law, and was admitted to the Dutchess County Bar July 8, 1851. He settled as a lawyer in Poughkeepsie in partnership with James Emott, Jr., Esq., in 1855, when Mr. Emott was elected to the Supreme Court bench and Mr. Wodell was elected District Attorney of Dutchess County.

He married, June 1, 1853, Anna Hall, the daughter of Dr. Asahel Hall and Catherine Rutzen VanderBurgh. He died at the early age of thirty-five, on February 18, 1861, leaving him surviving his widow and four children, Miss Katharine Hall Wodell, who lives in Poughkeepsie, and occupies the old homestead at the corner of Noxon and Academy streets; Joseph Wodell, the eldest son, married Alice F. Clark, of Boston, and he died February 12, 1903. His widow survives him. Henrietta Wodell married Lewis Hotchkiss English, and resides in New Haven, Connecticut, and has two daughters. Silas Wodell, a member of the Dutchess County Bar, the youngest of the four children, married Marion Ruthven Adriance, the daughter of John P. Adriance and Mary J. R. Platt. They occupy the Adriance homestead on the corner of Academy and Livingston streets, Poughkeepsie, with their two children, one daughter, Katharine Wodell, and son, Ruthven Adriance Wodell, now a member of the Junior Academic Class of 1910, Yale University.

Peter Dorland, one of the most useful and efficient of surrogates in our county, was born in 1815, and in 1860 was elected a surrogate. He was re-elected, and thus served a continuous term of eight years. In 1872 he was again elected, and served six years more. He was a man of experience, possessing a fund of common sense, and his administration of the office was satisfactory both to the lawyers and the people.

He died in 1890, and left him surviving two sons, Cyrenue P. and

John M., both of whom are attorneys, having offices in the city of Poughkeepsie.

Horace D. Hufcut was also a useful and efficient surrogate. He was the son of George Hufcut, who for many years practiced law at, or near Dover, and who was a man of substance and reputation, and a great favorite with the lawyers of his day. He died in 1881, aged 75 years. Horace D. entered into partnership with his father until 1884, when he was elected surrogate.

In 1891 he was elected District Attorney and served a term of three years. He was deservedly liked by the profession, and discharged his official duties to the satisfaction of all. He died in 1905, leaving a widow and two children.

Edward Crummey, born in 1827, was in his day a well-known attorney. He was of pronounced temperance proclivities, and much of his time and efforts were expended in advocating total abstinence. He died in 1894, at the age of about 67, leaving a widow and two sons, one of whom is a practicing lawyer in New York.

John Z. Storrs was a contemporary of Mr. Crummey, and a co-worker with him. He was born in 1828, and died in 1887.

One of the most serious losses sustained by the bar was the death, in 1896, of Charles B. Herrick. He was only fifty years of age, and had a career of much promise apparently before him. He studied law in the office of Thompson & Weeks, and in 1876 formed a partnership with Col. Henry E. Losey, which continued until his death. He was a lawyer of much ability and integrity, and had achieved an honorable standing in his profession.

Henry H. Hustis, Edmund S. Phillips and J. Hervey Cook, all practitioners residing at Matteawan or Fishkill Landing, were active in professional circles. Mr. Hustis was an exceedingly accurate lawyer, and was engaged in many prominent causes. He was born in 1829, and died in 1896, leaving a wife and children.

Edmund S. Phillips, born in 1836, was the first lawyer to locate at Matteawan, and continued to practice there until his death, which occurred in 1898. He left two sons, Samuel K. Phillips, afterward County Judge of Dutchess County, and Sherwood Phillips, also an attorney. Both the sons are still engaged in practice at Matteawan.

J. Hervey Cook, the third of the three named, was a quaint and thoroughly likeable character. He possessed great literary tastes, and was a well read lawyer and a charming companion. He was born in 1837 and died in 1905.

The writer entertains very pleasant and affectionate memories of Orlando D. M. Baker, at one time a member of the firm of Nelson & Baker, and a lawyer of very large practice and in whose office the writer entered as a student in 1870. Mr. Baker was born in 1842 and died, a young man, in 1890, leaving a widow and two daughters.

In all matters concerning practice, concerning the machinery of the law, Mr. Baker was far and away the ablest man at the bar. Not that he was not a good, sound, all around lawyer, but in all matters of legal procedure, in knowing just how to enforce legal rights, he knew more than all the rest of the bar put together. He was a man of the most prodigious industry and capacity for work, and was an invaluable aid to Judge Nelson during their copartnership. Reserved, and, in fact, unsocial outside of his own particular circle, he possessed the kindest of hearts, and was a model husband, father and citizen.

Collins Sheldon will be well remembered by those doing business in the surrogate's court from '78 to '84. He was born in 1839, and was elected surrogate in 1877. He practiced law in Millerton, where he died a few years ago.

Peter Edgar Ackert was the attorney for the city of Poughkeepsie in 1895-'96, and died in 1902.

William R. Woodin has been dead so few years that he will be well remembered by everyone. He was a gallant soldier during the war, and upon his return commenced practice in the city of Poughkeepsie, where he continued until his death.

He was elected District Attorney in 1877, and served his term, giving satisfaction to all. He was possessed of infinite wit and power of repartee, and was one of the readiest of speakers on all social or other occasions. He died in 1903, and left a widow and two daughters.

The two Bakers, Ransom and Lewis, were notable characters in their day.

Ransom Baker, or Squire Baker as he was more generally known, was a Justice of the Peace in this city for many years. He was born in 1822, and was a man of many virtues and great force of character. He died in 1894, leaving a son, Seward, who is now a distinguished member of the bar, practicing in the Borough of the Bronx.

Lewis Baker, in no way akin to Ransom, studied law in the office of Jerome Williams, and was admitted to practice in the year 1871, after which time he followed his profession in the city of Poughkeepsie until his death, which occurred in 1896. He was a genial, kindly person, and was highly esteemed for his engaging personal qualities by all his brethren at the bar.

He presented himself for admission to the bar at Brooklyn in 1871 with the writer of this article, then and always his intimate friend. The examinations were at that time entirely oral, and largely prefunctory. So modest was he, and so distrustful of his own powers and abilities, that it was difficult for him to summon up the requisite courage to present himself before the Board of Examiners. Finally he started with the writer, taking an immense old-fashioned carpet bag, which seemed to contain nothing but a well-thumbed copy of the then Civil Code. On the steam road to New York, on the horse cars to the hotel, and late that night our friend pored over that fateful book, as if all the legal lore extant was embraced within its green covers.

The next morning Baker, the writer, the carpet bag, and the Code, started for Brooklyn where the examination was to be held. On the way to the court house his courage again oozed out, and it was only by the arrangement of an elaborate code of signals through which the writer was to help him in answering knotty questions, that he consented to go in the class room. All of the expected aid on the part of the writer could of course be exercised only by sitting next to the person undergoing examination. But, alas! when the examiners were ready the chief one arose, and stated that for the purpose of convenience the candidates would be arranged in alphabetical order. "Baker," and the first name shot out like a stone from a catapult. "Lew" gave one despairing glance at his companion, one at the door by which he had entered, one at the head of the room, and for an instant it was doubtful which route he would pursue. Finally, with an air of desperation, he grabbed his carpet bag, and with his ever

ready code in his hand, started for the front seat. The class was a large one of over fifty, and, of course, the writer was three or four rows in the rear, unable in any way, to aid his comrade in distress.

When the entire class was arranged and settled, the examiner called out, "Mr. Baker, what are the Courts of this State?" Now in this self-same Code the very first section enumerated all of these courts, commencing with "Courts for the trial of Impeachments" and ending with "Police Courts." No living man could have been expected to name them in full, much less in order, but this was our friend's opportunity. Like a horse galloping down a rocky road, he commenced with the head and went clickety-clack down to the end, not missing a one, and putting each in its regular order as it appeared in the section. So unusual, so apparently impossible was the answer, so glib and ready it was, that upon its completion the Board of Examiners, and the whole room of students, broke into a roar of laughter and applause, and the applicant won his spurs and received his coveted diploma on this one question and answer.

Perhaps no member of the bar was better known or more highly esteemed than James L. Williams, who died only last year. He was born in 1846, and was a nephew of Judge Dean, in this sketch before mentioned. He entered into partnership with Peter Dorland, and in 1873 was elected District Attorney. In 1884 he entered into partnership with John Hackett, which association continued down to the time of his death. He was an excellent lawyer, and possessed of the most charming social qualities.

John W. Bartram, Webster Haight, Henry H. Bowne, William Brewer, Caspar L. Odell and Robert N. Palmer will each be remembered by the present generation of lawyers. Mr. Bartram lived and practiced at Wappinger Falls, Webster Haight at Verbank, and Robert N. Palmer at the city of Poughkeepsie. Each died a few years ago, the dates of death and birth not being accessible to the writer.

Mr. Odell was elected a Recorder of the city of Poughkeepsie in 1889.

Mr. Bowne studied law in the office of Thompson & Weeks and subsequently removed to Jacksonville, Florida, where he practiced until he died.

Albert M. Card and John H. Millard are also fresh in the memories of the present bar.

Mr. Card was born in 1843, and died in 1905, most of the time maintaining an office and practicing in the city of New York, though frequently engaged in the trial of cases at the Dutchess terms.

Mr. Millard was born in 1851, studied law in the office of Thompson & Weeks, and died unmarried in 1904.

Peter Hulme and Nicoll Floyd Elmendorf, two young men of exceptional ability, died the first in 1901, and the other a few years earlier.

Robert Sanford was born in 1831, and lived the greater part of his life in Poughkeepsie. He was never engaged in active practice here, but lived in dignified retirement. He was a genial, warm-hearted man, and particularly fond of children. For many years he was actively interested in the public schools of this city. He died in 1908, leaving him surviving several children, of whom one, Henry G. Sanford, is a practicing lawyer in New York.

James C. McCarty, one of the oldest and most respected of the country practitioners, and for many years a member of the firm of Esselstyn & McCarty, at Rhinebeck, went over to the majority during the last year. He had attained the ripe age of eighty-four.

The last death to be recorded by your chronicler is that of Kieran J. Lawler, an amiable member of the bar, at one time City Chamberlain, who died at Poughkeepsie during the present year.

These sketches would be incomplete, however, without some reference to the most unique and interesting character that ever trod the halls of Justice in our county, often and familiarly known as the Irish barrister—John Moore.

No one ever knew the date of his birth, but no one after seeing and hearing him ever doubted his birthplace. Short and spare of frame, with a keen, intellectual face, and an inimitable brogue, he was a picturesque character of the bar during the writer's early life. Originally he was a gardener in the employ of John Thompson, in this article often mentioned. In some way he got admitted to the bar,



ALLISON BUTTS.

though apparently without any steady course of study or attendance in a law office. At all events, in 1870, he was quite a practitioner, and had numerous clients who availed themselves of his peculiar talents.

In later years he became very poor, clients dropped away from him, and the world went wrong with the aged lawyer, but at long intervals he would reappear and exhibit flashes of his former wit and eloquence. These appearances became more and more rare, and finally after a few years he was run over at a railroad crossing, and the poor, battered, unsuccessful hulk drifted into port.

It was a treat to hear the barrister in his palmy days try a cause. With a hazy idea of the more intricate paths of law, he had naturally a keen intellect, and this coupled with native Irish wit, made him an effective trial lawyer where the issues were of fact only. The writer does not remember ever seeing or hearing him laugh, and his rare smiles were always wintry. He would utter the most witty sayings, and forge an epigram which was humor boiled down, with a face as impassive as a sphinx.

The writer well remembers a time in the early seventies when lightning rods were greatly in vogue, and the country was infested with lightning rod agents, who thrust their wares upon the farmers almost against their will and knowledge. Moore was defending a case of this kind where the victim refused to pay, and in his summing up, wishing to crush the poor agent so far as words could do it, characterized him as an "I-tin-e-rant bu-r-rd of prey." This characterization, flung at the plaintiff in Moore's high falsetto voice, was irresistibly ludicrous, and a verdict for the defendant followed.

On another occasion when he was defending some one, on the last day of the term before the late Justice Gilbert, who resided in Brooklyn, not having much of a defense upon the merits, he made a motion for a non-suit at the completion of the plaintiff's case, which happened to be about three o'clock in the afternoon. The Judge hesitated, and was deliberating on the motion, when Moore in his coaxing, wheedling manner said: "Your honor's train will be going at three thirty, and you will have just time to catch it."

In his later years, when poverty was oppressing him, he was arguing a cause before Justice Barnard one warm spring day, wearing an overcoat buttoned up to his chin. The room was hot, and the counsellor was earnest, and the perspiration began to flow down his

face. The court said, "Mr. Moore, take it easy. Why don't you remove your coat?" "I have raysons," said the advocate, shirtless, no doubt, and continued his efforts.

Another memorable occasion was when he had been sued by a liquor dealer for unreturned collections, and had interposed a counter claim for services rendered to an amount considerably greater than the collections. The cause came on trial, the attorney for the plaintiff being the late Joseph H. Jackson, one of the most formal and precise lawyers of the old school. Opposed to him the Irish barrister, defendant and defendant's attorney in person.

When it came to the defence Moore took the stand and gravely commenced to question himself. He had an old, greasy, battered stiff hat which was the repository of all the law papers and exhibits connected with the case. This hat with its precious contents he carefully deposited on the end of the judicial bench, almost under the nose of the Justice presiding.

He insisted on reading all the correspondence between him and the plaintiff, with a view, of course, to show the number and variety of the delinquents he was pursuing, and the extent of his labors, and the measure of proper remuneration. As each paper was needed he would solemnly rise on the witness stand and fish in the hat for it. Then he would read it, and comment upon its contents. In fifteen minutes he had the court, the jury, and the entire court room convulsed with laughter. Jackson was powerless to restrain him, the court seemed unwilling to, and the poor plaintiff was laughed out of court with a verdict against him.

At Mr. Moore's death the bar erected a neat tablet and placed it over his remains. It bears the inscription:

JOHN MOORE,
Counsellor at Law.
Died Oct. 30, 1903,
Age 70 years.
Erected by his friends.

Since this book commenced to go to press, the members of the local Bar have learned with regret of the decease of Mr. William R. Lee, which occurred at his home in Pawling on the 6th day of June, 1909.

Mr. Lee was a careful and efficient lawyer and was elected District Attorney, serving the term immediately preceding the term of the

present incumbent. He was a man of the strictest personal and professional integrity, and endeared himself to all who came in contact with him.

At a session of the Supreme Court held a few days after his death in the City of Poughkeepsie the proceedings were suspended and Mr. Lee's professional friends all joined in feeling and touching tributes, expressing their appreciation of him as a man and as a brother lawyer. Judge Tompkins, presiding, joined in these expressions of regret and respect, and ordered the entire proceeding to be spread in full upon the minutes of the court.

In writing the foregoing sketches the writer feels that he has said little where much might be said. An experience of over thirty years at the local bar has brought him into personal contact and association with most of the men named. He feels that he has done but scant justice to the professional ability and private qualifications of his dead associates, but he feels that they will long be remembered by what they were, and what they did, and not by any brief record that can at this time be made.

He has prepared a list of other deceased lawyers who at one time or another have practiced at the local bar, and who have not been specially mentioned in the foregoing part of this article.

While such list extends beyond the personal recollection of the older members of the bar now living, it is necessarily imperfect and incomplete, embracing but comparatively few of the earlier practitioners.

No attempt has been made to arrange the names chronologically, but only to the extent that the later generation of lawyers appear at the end of each grouping. Possibly some of these last may still be living in some place outside of this county or State.

Ashurst, John
Armstrong John, Jr.
Akerley, Frank T.
Ackert, Alfred T.

Colden, Cadwallader
Cowles, Edward E.
Crooke, Philip S.
Conger, Moses
Cole, Andrew

De Lacy, William L.

Ellison, ——
Emigh, Ward

Bonney, B. W.
Buttolph, Edward A.
Bonesteel, Virgil D.
Brundage, Chester B.
Baum, Peter M.
Beard, Oliver L.

Davis, Richard, II.
Duer, William A.
Davies, John W.
Doty, John V. W.
Dearin, Samuel L.

Forbus, Alexander

Greenthal, Robert
Gray, Frank H.
Gillender, Augustus T.
Guernsey, Joseph R.

Hayes, Peter P.	Morse, John	Smith, James
Hoffmann, Murray	McCarty, Andrew Z.	Stoutenburgh, John A.
Hoffman, Fr. R.	McWilliam, John S.	Schouten, William K.
Hammond, Burton	Martin, Joseph	Schryver, Matthew V. B.
Hitchcock, Cyrus	Mitchell, J. Grant	Simmons, E. A.
Haviland, Hiram S.	Monell, John J.	Smalley Charles M.
Hughes, J. Wade		
Hoff, Charles L.	Nelson, William B.	Thayer, ———
Haight, Silas E.		Townsend, Robert
Heermance, De Witt	Oppe, James H.	Thompson, Smith
Hill Gideon	Oakley, Thomas J.	Tucker, Gideon J.
Hull, Walter C.		Tallmadge, James, Jr.
	Platt, Jonas	Thorn, Samuel
Ingraham, George	Platt, John H.	Thompson, Walter L.
	Paine, George W.	Townsend, John M.
Johnston, Charles	Peck, Richard	
	Post, J. Edward	Van Ness, Jacob
Kipp, William Bergh		Van Benthuyssen, Jacob
	Rusk, John	Van Keuren, Frank T.
Lyle, John V. A.	Rusk, Elisha	
Lewis, Morgan	Rose, Homer A.	Woodworth, W. W.
Liston, John K.	Reed, Thomas, Jr.	Williams, Charles
Lord, George W.		Weeks, Z.
Lawton, Isaac	Smith, Melancthon	Wilkinson, Arthur L.
	Shufeldt, George A.	Wolcott, Henry G.
Maison, Leonard		

Except as may be found in the biographical sketches contained in Part II of this History, the records of living and practicing lawyers are not given.

It seems well, however, as a matter of convenience to future historians that there should be appended to this article a list of the names and the present residences of all the members of the Dutchess County Bar now living.

The list as printed in the Calendar for June, 1909, Trial Term of the Supreme Court, follows:

DUTCHESS COUNTY BAR.

Ackerman, Fred E., Poughkeepsie	Bingham, Isaac E., Poughkeepsie
Albro, William C., Poughkeepsie	Bolin, Gaius C., Poughkeepsie
Arnold, C. W. H., Poughkeepsie	Brevoort, Benjamin H., Poughkeepsie
Arnold, Harry, Poughkeepsie	Briggs, Homer E., Poughkeepsie
Atwater, Edward S., Poughkeepsie	Brown, Samuel H., Poughkeepsie
Ball, John B., Poughkeepsie	Butts, Allison, Poughkeepsie
Barker, Harry C., Poughkeepsie	Butts, Ralph F., Poughkeepsie
Barnard, Frederick, Poughkeepsie	Card, George, Poughkeepsie

Carroll, James E., Poughkeepsie
 Connolly, Frank J., Poughkeepsie
 Conklin, Fred L., Millerton
 Cossum, Charles F., Poughkeepsie
 Conger, Edward A., Poughkeepsie
 Daughton, Jos. A., Poughkeepsie
 Daley, Annie G. W., Poughkeepsie
 Donnelly, John J., Matteawan
 Dorland, Cyrenus P., Poughkeepsie
 Dorland, John M., Poughkeepsie
 Douw, Alexander, Poughkeepsie
 Doughty, Robert W., Fishkill Landing
 Downing, William, Pawling
 Drake, Clarence J., Pleasant Valley
 Dugan, Daniel A., Fishkill Landing
 Dwight, James S., Poughkeepsie
 Elting, Irving, Poughkeepsie
 Eno, Frank, Pine Plains
 Esselstyn, George, Rhinebeck
 Farrington, Walter, Poughkeepsie
 Fowler, Milton A., Poughkeepsie
 Fowler, Benjamin M., Poughkeepsie
 Gardinier, Samuel H., Poughkeepsie
 Gurney, Herbert R., Poughkeepsie
 Gleason, Daniel J., Millerton
 Guernsey, Stephen G., Poughkeepsie
 Grubb, John B., Poughkeepsie
 Hackett, John, Poughkeepsie
 Hackett, John M., Poughkeepsie
 Haight, Adelbert, Poughkeepsie
 Harris, Harry C., Poughkeepsie
 Hasbrouck, Frank, Poughkeepsie
 Hasbrouck, Webster D., Poughkeepsie
 Heermance, Martin, Poughkeepsie
 Hopkins, Charles A., Poughkeepsie
 Hoysradt, Willet E., Poughkeepsie
 Hunter, Robert H., Poughkeepsie
 Husted, Chester, Poughkeepsie
 Horan, Joseph, Poughkeepsie
 Ingal, J. Malcolm, Poughkeepsie
 Keech, John R., Poughkeepsie
 Kelly, John A., Poughkeepsie
 Kent, William, Fishkill Landing
 Kelly, John T., Jr., Matteawan

Kelly, Frank H., Poughkeepsie
 Lawson, Welcome H., Poughkeepsie
 Lee, W. Morgan, Poughkeepsie
 Loope, Warren L., Matteawan
 Losey, Henry E., Poughkeepsie
 Lown, Frank B., Poughkeepsie
 Mayer, Edward D., Amenia
 Mattice, Leonard, Red Hook
 McCann, Charles L., Poughkeepsie
 McCarty, Charles E., Rhinebeck
 Meyer, James G., Matteawan
 Mack, John E., Poughkeepsie
 Morgan, Guy H., Poughkeepsie
 Morschauer, Charles, Poughkeepsie
 Morschauer, Joseph, Poughkeepsie
 Mylod, John J.,* Poughkeepsie
 Ormsbee, Frank S., Madalin
 Overocker, George, Poughkeepsie
 Perkins, Edward E., Poughkeepsie
 Phillips, Samuel K., Matteawan
 Phillips, Sherwood, Matteawan
 Phillips, George W., Hughsonville
 Platt, Isaac, Poughkeepsie
 Rikert, Frank G., Matteawan
 Ringwood, John F., Poughkeepsie
 Rogers, Samuel B., Fishkill Landing
 Russell, Elijah T., Millbrook
 Reynolds, Allen S., Poughkeepsie
 Schlosser, John F., Fishkill Landing
 Sherrill, Wilfrid H., Poughkeepsie
 Sickley, John C., Poughkeepsie
 Slee, Samuel, Poughkeepsie
 Slee, R. Burton, Poughkeepsie
 Spratt, George V. L., Poughkeepsie
 Tice, William G., Pawling
 Travis, Everett H., Poughkeepsie
 Van Cleef, Henry H., Poughkeepsie
 Van Wyck, S. Miller, Fishkill Landing
 Wager, A. Lee, Rhinebeck
 Wilkinson, Robert, Poughkeepsie
 Williams, George H., Poughkeepsie
 Wood, George, Poughkeepsie
 Worrall, George, Poughkeepsie
 Whittaker, Theodore, Poughkeepsie

NOTE.—The writer desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to the editors of the History of Dutchess County, and of the History of the City of Poughkeepsie for much valuable data.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

BY GUY CARLETON BAYLEY.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF DUTCHESS COUNTY.

ON March 23rd, 1797, the Legislature passed a law to regulate the practice of physic and surgery in this State, which in substance required that every person practicing medicine should file a copy of his diploma, or license to practice, with the Clerk of the County in which he lived. If he had no diploma he had to take a responsible person who knew him personally, before a Judge of a Court of Record to vouch for his respectability, and to the fact that he had practiced medicine in his present place of residence for at least two years previous. On his showing this, the judge gave him a license to practice. Two of these licenses which have historical interest, have been examined by the writer. One was issued to Cyrenus Crosby, of the Town of Amenia, by Gilbert Livingston, Master in Chancery, March 23rd, 1797. The second was issued to Isaac DeLavergne, of the Town of Washington, by Jacob C. Bloom, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, December 8th, 1797. If a man could do neither of these two things, he had to stop practicing, under certain penalties. This law was good, but whose duty was it to enforce it? And through what channel could it be done? It proved ineffective, and the law passed April 4th, 1806, entitled "An Act to incorporate Medical Societies for the purpose of regulating the practice of Physic and Surgery in this State," was a natural result. This made the medical men of each county, in an association legally constituted, the judges of the fitness of those desirous of engaging in practice, the censors of the morals and character of its own members, also enabling and constraining this body to enforce the laws of the State against illegal practitioners. It is interesting to note here that there had been voluntary associations and



GUY CARLETON BAYLEY, M. D.

societies of doctors before this, not only in the large cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, but as seen by the following advertisement, the doctors in the country towns associated themselves together in societies to discuss medical affairs. This notice is in the *New York Packet and the American Advertiser*, published at Fish-kill, and dated May 22nd, 1783:

"This is to notify the members of the First Medical Society in the thirteen United States of America since their Independence. That a meeting will be holden at the house of Dr. Phineas Smith in Sharon on the second Tuesday of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., certified per. Oliver Fuller, Clerk."

This meeting was to be at Sharon, but the notice was given at Fish-kill. The lines between New York and Connecticut were at that time very illy-defined, and Sharon may well have been considered in New York State. In any event the doctors of Dutchess were expected to take notice and respond to the call.

Up to the passage of the act of 1797 the practice of medicine had been in a chaotic state. Many of those calling themselves doctors had no qualifications whatever. The possession of some popular treatise on the treatment of simple ailments, a knowledge of the use of simples, often gained by intercourse with the Indians, were their only credentials. There were a few adventurous spirits from Europe, who had qualified themselves for practice at one of the great schools; a few Americans who went to the universities in the old countries and gained their diplomas; more who went to England, or Edinburgh, and took a single course of lectures; but the great number, after serving an apprenticeship with a doctor, without further advantages, launched their craft, spread their sails to the breeze, full fledged doctors. As the country became more thickly populated, and as collections of cabins grew into towns and villages, this confusion and uncertainty as to a doctor's standing and qualifications became intolerable, till the people, led by the better educated of the doctors, demanded order and higher standards, and these laws resulted.

In the *Poughkeepsie Journal* of August 12th, 1806, appeared the following notice:

"The Physicians of Dutchess having omitted to organize themselves into a society according to an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, they are requested to meet at Cunningham's Hotel, Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, the 20th of September, at 3 o'clock P. M. It is necessary that as large a number convene as possible."

In the same paper on August 26th there appeared the following communication—(it is verbose, and the sentences are badly constructed, but we get the writer's meaning):

"To the Physicians of Dutchess County:

A distinguished writer has remarked 'That enjoying a state of health we want little else.' A position which every man's progress through life can illustrate very clearly. But we do not trust to an exception and a recovery from disease, only to a strong and regular organization of our frame. Ill health will approach—it may advance with an insidious step, or it may assail with violence: and having commenced its attack, more than common skill may be necessary to resist it. For this purpose, in nursery language, you must call in the physician. It is of consequence, then, that he with whom a sick person is to be intrusted should be fitted to answer the purpose for which he is sent, coming on an errand, too, on which perhaps, is suspended the happiness of a family and of a community:—What Horace, with exuberant praise, asserts of the muse, is emphatically appropriate to the well-educated and skillful physician.—*Dignum Virum Vetat Mori.*

There can be no question that the practice of medicine involves the best interests of society; nor, can any one deny that they are also shamefully neglected. To remedy this evil, in some measure, a law was passed at the last session of the legislature, authorizing the physicians of the several counties to unite into societies, which should have the power of regulating a number of things appertaining to their profession. With a spirit that reflects lustre on the medical character societies of this kind have been formed in most of the counties of the State. In Dutchess, from apathy, indolence, or ignorance that a new law relating to the practice of physic and surgery was in existence, no society has been formed. Still it is not too late to fulfill the intention of the act, a provision having been made for those counties which should omit to avail themselves of its privileges. In reference to this provision is the notice to physicians in last week's paper. It may be observed that this notice ought to be attended to—because the law,—which regulates the practice of physic and surgery at present, will expire on the first of next month, after which time until the forming of a society according to the late law the practice will be absolutely at loose ends, or at no ends at all, unless the rotten limbs of the profession—the fag ends of it—may be called one of the ends of our science. To be serious, after the first of September, until the evil here spoken of be guarded against, any man may exalt himself in our county into a guardian of health, without examination or license. It is within the writer's knowledge, that three persons have appeared with the intention of settling down as doctors, on the strength of a belief that the present law was abrogated. It follows from these observations, that not only a sense of duty which actuates physicians, considered as members of the community, but that of interest should induce those of our county of Dutchess to form a corporate and medical association which may embrace their district. And the motive of interest is strengthened by another consideration. The wording of the provision in the law regulating the practice of physic which I have mentioned makes it necessary to convene a majority of the physicians of the country to institute a society where they have omitted to meet

on the first Tuesday of July. It runs thus: 'And be it further enacted, that if the physicians and surgeons of any county or counties of this State shall not meet and organize themselves at such times and places as is required by this act, it shall be lawful for them to meet at such other time as a majority of them shall think proper, and their proceedings shall be as valid as if their meeting had been at the time provided for in this act.' Here it is plain that a majority of the physicians of the county is necessary now even in the initiatory steps to organize themselves into a society. Nor is the case without difficulty. In the first place it cannot be ascertained at once what number of physicians constitutes a majority: and in the next it seems quite improbable that a majority will assemble at the time appointed, or at any other time. A sufficient number of physicians can convene, however, if they please. Let me ask them, then, with the utmost earnestness by all means to endeavor to come to town on the 20th of September, so as to have as many collected as possible. The solicitude which marks this request is not magnifying the trifles in matters of moment; for I am pleading at the bar of the faculty to effect what I deem a most important end. I have in view the happiness of mankind, and the satisfaction and comfort of my fellow practitioners in the discharge of the duties of their profession.

A PHYSICIAN.

N. B.—Measures are taking to obtain a list of all the practitioners of medicine in the county. If it be procured, comparing it with the number of physicians who may meet on the 20th of next month, it can be ascertained whether there be a majority as pointed out in the law.

Poughkeepsie, August 25th, 1806."

Agreeable to public notice a meeting of the Physicians of Dutchess County was held at Cunningham's Hotel, September 20th, 1806, viz.:

Doctors Benjamin DeLavergne and William Lathrop of Washington; Ezekiel H. Gurnsey, Amasa Buckman and Richard Bartlett of Stanford; James Thorne, John Pinckney, Abraham Halsey and Bartow White of Fishkill; David Delavan and James Scovel of Pawling; John Chamberlain, Charles Waldo, Baltus Livingston Van Kleeck, Caled Child, John Thomas and James Livingston Van Kleeck of Poughkeepsie; Thomas Quinlan, James Downs, George W. Cook, Cyrus Berry and William Ely of Clinton; John M. Smith of Amenia; Joseph Rogers of Fishkill (Wappingers); David Tomlinson and William Wheeler of Rhinebeck; Uri Judd of Northeast; Ebenezer Cary and Thomas Saffen of Beekman.

Resolved, That these present do form themselves into a society pursuant "to an act to incorporate medical societies for the purpose of regulating the practice of physic and surgery in this State, passed the 4th of April, 1806."

Whereupon the following were chosen officers of the society: Presi-

dent, Samuel Bard, M. D.; Vice-president, Benjamin DeLavergne; Treasurer, Robert Noxon; Secretary, James L. Van Kleeck, M. D.

BENJAMIN DELAVERGNE, Chairman.

ABRAHAM HALSEY, Secretary.

The society being organized, Dr. DeLavergne in the chair, the following were elected censors: Ebenezer Cary of Beekman, John Thomas of Poughkeepsie, William Lathrop, M. D., of Washington, Daniel Tomlinson of Rhinebeck, Abraham Halsey of Fishkill. Dr. William Wheeler was appointed delegate to the State Society. Drs. Thomas, White, Saffen, Ely and J. L. Van Kleeck were appointed a committee to draft a code of by-laws. When we consider that the state of the roads was such that traveling was largely done on horseback, the distance traveled, and the time taken, this was a goodly meeting of representative men, well conducted, of admirable results. We may note four things, Dr. Samuel Bard of Hyde Park, the President elect, was not present; Dr. Cyrus Berry, though present and taking part in this and other meetings up to May 11th, 1807, without objection, on that date applied for admission and was rejected, no reason being given; also that there were but three of the ten officers elected who had the degree of doctor of medicine, and that must have been a large proportion for any meeting of medical men in those days. And again that Dr. Wheeler, the delegate to the State Society, was at the organization of that body, in 1807, appointed a censor, an honor for old Dutchess.

I have been so very fortunate as to find Dr. Bard's inaugural address. As it is not printed among any collections of his writings, and gives a very good idea of his style in writing, and of the great interest he had in medical education, it has a special interest for us to-day.

ADDRESS—DELIVERED BEFORE THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF DUTCHESS COUNTY AT THEIR ANNIVERSARY MEETING ON THE 2ND TUESDAY OF THE PRESENT MONTH (NOVEMBER, 1806), BY DOCTOR SAMUEL BARD, PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

Gentlemen:

At all times and in all countries, the healing art has been considered of the first importance to the happiness of mankind; and accordingly, the means of instruction in it, and the regulation of its practice, have ever been thought objects worthy

the attention of most civilized nations and of the wisest governments. In the first, great progress has been made, and the theory and practice of medicine, upon the most solid principles, and the most extensive and philosophic plan, are in the present day not only taught in all the learned nations of Europe, but in this comparatively new country learned institutions for teaching all the various branches of science, which are connected with, and necessary to the most thorough knowledge of our profession have been founded, and brought to a degree of perfection which already vies with the most ancient. But to regulate the practice of medicine so as to avoid the fatal blunders of ignorance, and to prevent the frauds of deception, has been found a more difficult task; and notwithstanding the extensive powers which have been conferred on colleges and other medical institutions; and the penalties with which ignorance and quackery have been threatened, we daily see every city and almost every village in almost all countries, deluged with advertisements and nostrums, and the money, the health, and the lives of the people sacrificed to the most open and bare-faced imposture. In the institution under which we now meet, the Legislature of this State has made a new attempt, and upon a plan, which I believe, more extensive than has hitherto been thought of in any country; she has committed the care of guarding the honor of the healing art, of promoting its real usefulness, and of protecting our fellow citizens from the dangers of ignorance and of imposture, to the profession at large. Where confidence is reposed fidelity is a debt; and I sincerely hope that in the zeal and disinterestedness of the practitioners of medicine throughout the State, the Legislature may find reason to applaud the wisdom of her design. All human institutions are defective, and time and experience are necessary to bring them to any tolerable degree of perfection, from this conviction, the Medical Society of the State, which is formed of delegates from that of every county, and which meets at the seat of government, has been instituted, that the Legislature may, from time to time, receive the necessary information for correcting and perfecting its plan. From this, therefore, we are ultimately to receive many of the laws and regulations by which we are to be governed, and for this reason the fewer laws and regulations which are entered into by the county societies the better, especially in the beginning, that we may not contravene each other and that uniformity of conduct may be preserved, which is essential to success in any extensive design; for it is very plain to see, that if in this institution the physicians and surgeons throughout the State, are not actuated by one uniform, liberal and disinterested spirit, but oppose one another with jealous and contradictory designs, the whole will soon crumble into nothing. To incorporate the professors of an art so extensively diffused as that of medicine, so as to give uniformity to their plans and operations, is a delicate trust, and we must not expect but what the Legislature will contemplate our conduct with some degree of diffidence. If, therefore, we find her listening to our proposals with caution, and slowly granting the privileges we may think necessary to the completion of her own design, we must be prepared to wait with patience, until we can convince her of the liberality, utility, and disinterestedness of our intentions. It is evident from the use to which the Legislature has appropriated the annual contributions of the county societies, that she has had in view not only to legislate for the practice, but to promote the knowledge of medicine;

the necessity and usefulness of this part of the plan is apparent, and the sooner we make a beginning the better, but although I heartily subscribe to the collection of books, I think that the more they are read, the more general will be the conviction, that a good medical education although it may be commenced, can never be properly finished in the country, where opportunities for the study of many of the most useful branches of our profession are not to be obtained, where many rare and important diseases seldom occur, where few young men can see a capital operation in surgery, and where none can attend the dissection of a whole body. One great advantage therefor which I hope to see flow from this institution is the encouragement of our public medical schools by a practice which has not hitherto prevailed so generally as from its usefulness and great importance it unquestionably ought; I mean that of sending young men at least to finish their medical education at New York, where a botanic garden, a chemical laboratory, an anatomical theatre, a well regulated hospital, and learned professors, offer them every means of improvement; and will do more in one season to promote their knowledge and to give them just, liberal and extensive use of their profession than many years spent in the country. I am confident that in this decided preference which I have given to the opportunities afforded by a medical education at a well regulated and amply furnished school which we possess in New York, I meet the hearty concurrence of every medical man of liberal mind in this or any other county of the State. They too well know the difficulties they have to contend with in instructing their pupils, too justly appreciate the excellent opportunities of our public seminary and too conscientiously feel their duty, to hesitate in a matter so apparent and so important. I know too the difficulties and obstacles which obstruct their wishes, the reluctance, and in too many instances the impossibilities of parents supplying the necessary expenses, and too frequently the impatience and confidence of young men. But would it not be a less evil, that those who either will not or cannot afford the necessary expenses of time and money to obtain a good medical education, should turn their thoughts to some other profession, than that the health and lives of our fellow citizens should be committed to the care of such as are confessedly unqualified for so delicate and important a task. I have nothing further, gentlemen, to add at present, but to thank you for the honor you have done me in appointing me your president to recommend to you a unanimity, zeal, and public spirit in the conduct of this institution, and to promise you my hearty concurrence and faithful exertions in carrying into effect such useful regulations as you may think proper to adopt.

SAMUEL BARD.

November 11th, 1806.

At the meeting in which Dr. Berry was refused fellowship, the law against illegal practitioners was first put in motion, information being laid against a ¹James Cavel for illegal practice. In this, the first, as well as in all future cases of proposed discipline and enforcement of the rules, we find that there are members doubting the power

1. James Cavel was admitted to membership in 1819.

of the society to do anything in the way of discipline. This question of power is never raised outside, or by the defendant, but always by a member, and in most instances it has been overruled. It is a curious manifestation of the desire to be in the opposition which crops up so continually among men in all conditions in life. On January 22nd, 1808, a seal and a form for a diploma were adopted. It is very much to be regretted that all traces of this seal have been lost. In 1873, when I was secretary, I instituted a search among the families of former secretaries, but could find no trace of it. The society then authorized the secretary to procure a new seal, and one was obtained of an uninteresting, conventional design, which had no special significance. In the centennial year of the society I found several impressions of the old seal, which is most characteristic and original, and at the anniversary meeting of the society I recommended that the old seal reproduced from the impressions there shown, be the official seal of the society for the future.

The seal as shown has a profile of Dr. John Bard, the father of our first president, who lived both in New York and Dutchess Counties; the inscription "Coun^y N York. John Bard M. D. Med^y S^y Dut^{ss}," and the billet of wood (I tried hard to make it out, the staff of Aesculapius), with a serpent rising up, is all very good. An inaccuracy (it was a common fault in those times) is shown in placing M. D. after John Bard's name. He had no degree; his preliminary and professional education were both very scant, though he made the most of his opportunities, and by his perseverance and natural ability rose superior to the difficulties that prevented his obtaining a college education. Let us by all means have the old seal as it was.

The first evidence of real public spirit was shown by the society in 1812, when a committee of three was appointed to publish such information as it may be able to obtain in regard to the nature and method of treatment of the prevailing epidemic. This is very laudable, but if they had only gratified the curiosity of future generations by telling what the epidemic was it would have been more satisfactory.¹

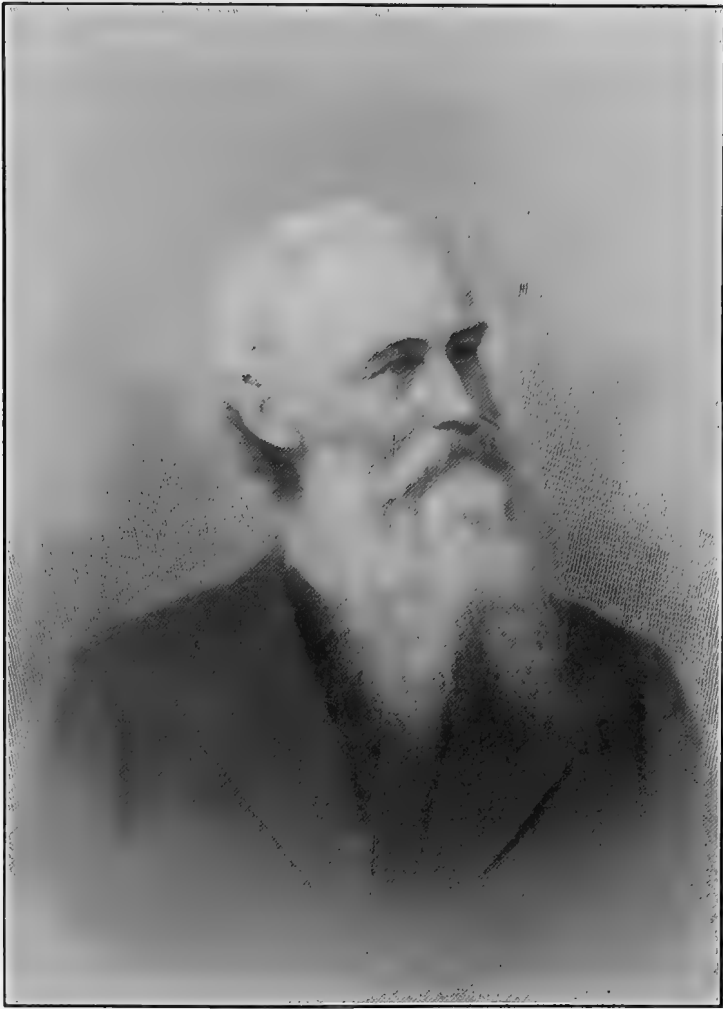
1. This epidemic was one of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, or Spotted Fever. In a letter written by Captain Fonda, the grandfather of the present cashier of the Merchants' Bank, to Dr. William Thomas, then in the army and stationed at Baton Rouge, he describes the scourge, and says that there had been forty deaths already from it in the town. Poughkeepsie at that time had less than three thousand inhabitants, and forty deaths was a high percentage of mortality.

It was at this meeting the deaths of Drs. William Lathrop and George W. Cook were announced, and it was resolved to wear crape on the left arm for twenty days in testimony of their regard for their deceased brethren, the first of the members to pass on. This custom was kept up, sometimes wearing the crape on the right arm, until 1836, when Dr. David Hosack, an honorary member, was the last so honored. On November 10th, 1831, Dr. Bard resigned the presidency of the society, which he had held since its organization, and the thanks of the society were voted him for his services as president. His resignation was occasioned by his appointment to the presidency of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. He was then in his 71st year. He seems to have been a father to, as well as president of, the society. The most distinguished medical man of his time in this country, the society was most fortunate in having such a one to lead in its councils at its birth. He was an eloquent speaker, an interesting, instructive writer, loved and respected by his associates, giving freely of his time and of his talents to the society, it is no wonder that it prospered under his leadership.

In the third generation there was another president with many of Dr. Bard's qualifications, whose service was longer, and whose reign, for he was a sovereign in the best sense while he served—was more beneficent than that of the first. I speak of Dr. Lewis H. White, whose memory we all revere, and of whom I shall say more later.

From May 19th, 1815, up to the present time the society has suffered from a chronic trouble for which no treatment that has been proposed has proved even palliative; it seems to have reached its climacteric in 1841, when a lawyer was employed to consult with the doctors and to direct the treatment, even to the extent of prosecuting delinquents, though the treatment never was carried so far. The collection of dues has caused endless trouble, and this was largely occasioned by the law which then compelled each physician practicing in the county to pay the society one dollar each year, whether he was a member or not. This law could never be enforced and was repealed.

From 1808 to 1816 the society was given the privilege of nominating a student of medicine each year to attend one course of lectures free at both the medical colleges in New York City. Seven young men were given and availed themselves of this opportunity. On



ALFRED HASBROUCK, M. D.

November 12th, 1816, the society made a new departure, and ordered that one hundred dollars be spent for instruments for the use of members of the society.

In 1817 two sets of amputating, and two sets of trephining instruments having been bought, it was ordered that one of each should be kept by the treasurer at Poughkeepsie, and one of each by Dr. Ricketson at Beekman, for the use of the members. Afterwards a set of obstetrical instruments was bought, and the nucleus of a library formed, but for reasons not stated this venture proved a failure, and the instruments and books were sold to individual members in 1826. In 1817 the first standard of prices for ordinary practice was adopted in great detail, even giving the price of medicines by the dose or larger quantity. The charges vary but little from the fees of the present time.

From 1836 to 1838 the society was greatly exercised by the question of granting a diploma to a Joel Devine. Feeling ran high; with the slight knowledge we have it is impossible to judge of the merits of the case. The court intervened, a mandamus was issued requiring the society to show cause why a diploma should not be given. It was decided at last, at a meeting slimly attended, to grant the diploma.¹

The late Dr. Pine in an historical sketch read before the society in 1875, gives this unfortunate episode as the cause of the gradual loss of interest shown by the members from about this time, which culminated in 1845. Then after a meeting, where officers were elected, and new members admitted, and for no apparent reason, there was no further meeting till 1854. The society was passing through parlous times, and its life was only saved by an accident. At a meeting of the physicians of Dutchess County, held at Washington Hollow, October, 1854, there were present Drs. Hillis, Hughson, Thorn, Dodge, Hasbrouck, Losee, Pine, Harvey, Bell, Campbell, and Bockee. A

1. The young man applied for examination by the society for a license to practice. The examination was held and he was given a certificate which had to be signed by the President. This, Dr. John Cooper, the President, refused to do, on account of the moral character of the applicant. The case was taken to the court, a mandamus to show cause was issued, the parties to appear at Utica. Lawyers were retained, and expense incurred. Dr. Varick was elected President and signed the certificate, and that part of the trouble was settled, but the bills were still to be paid, and it was this financial end of the affair which so nearly disrupted the society. Smith, in his History of Dutchess County, says that "The future course of the young man more than justified Dr. Cooper's action."

motion was made to organize a new society, not connected with the Dutchess County Medical Society. Motion lost. Just think of it! If that motion had prevailed we should not be here to-day, there would have been no centennial, and this honorable, useful organization would have passed into innocuous desuetude.

On motion it was resolved to reorganize the Dutchess County Medical Society, and Drs. Hughson, Pine and Bockee were appointed to revise the by-laws. On November 4th, 1854, a meeting of the society was held at Dr. Pine's office, in Mill street, the president elected in 1845, Dr. Calvert Canfield, in the chair. New members were elected, the by-laws revised, and the name of the society changed, and called "The Medical Society of Dutchess County." On August 9th, 1859, the next meeting was held, no reason being given for the long interval. The only business of importance was the reception of Dr. Edward H. Parker as a member. There was a meeting in 1861, and then another break till 1866. In 1867 Dr. Lewis H. White was elected president of the society, and a new era of enlarged usefulness and increasing prosperity opened out for it. The meetings were regularly held, the annual in Poughkeepsie, the semi-annual in one of the country villages. The numbers in attendance increased. The papers read were carefully prepared and full of interest. The discussions were intelligent and instructive. This change was due to the earnest efforts of one man, whose sincerity of manner, whose fatherly interest in the welfare and care of the individual interests of each member, caused him to be loved and universally respected. There were fourteen members present at the meeting when he was elected president, there were thirty-two present at the meeting in 1877 when he refused a renomination, which he thought was for the best interest of the society. At one semi-annual meeting in Fishkill there were forty-four members present, the largest number noted. It is truly said that blessed is the country that has no history, for history is largely the record of war and discord. And so with our society. From 1867 to 1877 the record is one of peace and prosperity. Important action was taken in 1879 which had far-reaching results on the rank of the medical staff in the navy. The army medical staff had already received justice at the hands of the government, though it was only about 1810 that a medical man had any rank, and when rank was conferred Dr. William Thomas, of our society, who was then in the service, being

given the rank of colonel, he received letters sent him in derision by the officers addressed to Colonel Thomas. The navy and army staffs had never been equalized, the navy remaining at a standstill. A grave injustice done an assistant surgeon, Dr. Charles L. Green, brought matters to a head. He was court martialed, and found guilty of treating with contempt his superior officer, in that he refused to report for duty a seaman who was on the sick list, and who in Dr. Green's opinion was unfit for duty. He was discharged from the navy. The society resolved that this was degrading to the profession, and that the attention of our Congressman, Ketcham, be called to the matter, and that he be urged to influence legislation on the subject. Dr. De Witt Webb took the matter in charge for the society, and Mr. John O. Whitehouse having succeeded Mr. Ketcham in Congress, Dr. Webb urged the matter on his attention until in 1875, through Mr. Whitehouse's efforts a law was passed removing the disabilities of the surgeons in the navy, and giving them commensurate rank with those in the army. The thanks of the society were voted to Mr. Whitehouse for his successful efforts for the cause of equality and justice. The subject of medical education was also considered, and the efforts of the American Medical Association to raise the standards and make them uniform was urged upon the Legislature. On November 12th, 1872, the meeting was not held for a very unique reason. There was a distemper prevailing among the horses throughout the country which threw them all out of commission; the older members can well remember the inconvenience and confusion that resulted from business having to be attended to on foot. The State Society at its meeting in 1882 repealed the code of ethics of the American Medical Association. The delegates present were Drs. Tuthill and Barnes. They were seated side by side when the vote was taken, the former voting aye, the latter no. In 1883 the question of rescinding this action was to come up at the meeting of the State Society, and the delegates, Drs. Barnes and Hasbrouck (the latter protesting), were instructed to vote for the restoration of the old code by a vote of 18 to 9. At the annual meeting in 1884 the code question was the prominent issue, and the society was greatly agitated. Dr. Hasbrouck had served one year as president; by courtesy he should have been elected again. Every member of the society would gladly have voted for him, but the code question overshadowed all other considera-

tions. Dr. Barnes was elected president, and Drs. Slack and Bayley delegates to the State Society, all being favorable to the restoration of the old code. From this time on the story of the society's life is too recent to be treated as history. The membership has increased largely and includes several practitioners of homeopathy.

The work of the society is only the collective results of the labors of its members. Where the activities of such an association has made a record of its work valuable, a knowledge of the lives and personal attributes of its members will always add to the interest and help to an understanding of its history. To-day we cannot even mention the names of all of the 385 men and women who at some time during the last century have been members, but in this, as in every institution, there are some men, like the mountain peaks in a diversified landscape, whose lives stand out so prominently before us, have been so rounded out by activities, and high achievement, that we are forced to give them the praise and recognition which their good works merit. Of this class our first president is easily at the head.

SAMUEL BARD, M.D., LL.D. By far the most illustrious member of our society and its first president, was of French descent. He was born in Philadelphia, April 1st, 1742, and came with his father to New York in 1746. He attended an excellent preparatory school, and entering King's (now Columbia) College, he graduated when 19 years of age. In the same year he sailed for England, but the vessel was taken by the French, and he spent five months in France, a prisoner on parole. On reaching London he entered Dr. Russell's office and pursued the study of medicine. In 1762 he went to Edinburgh; here he received a medal in botany, and took his degree in 1765. In 1770 he returned to New York and engaged in general practice and lecturing on medicine, and in efforts to build a hospital. In 1791 this latter work was accomplished, and Dr. Bard was the first physician appointed to the New York Hospital. During the war he lived with his father at the latter's residence at Hyde Park. Afterwards, when President Washington was living in New York, Dr. Bard was his family physician. Dr. Bard did not have the surgical temperament; after his first surgical operation he fainted away, and his second and last was only accomplished after a sleepless night. In 1805 he took Dr.* Hossick into partnership, and in the same year retired to his country place at Hyde Park. In 1813 he was elected President of the

College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. The degree of LL.D. was conferred soon after by Princeton. He died at Hyde Park, May 24th, 1821, surviving his wife less than twenty-four hours. They were buried in a common grave in the family yard.¹ It is told of Dr. Bard that he regarded his talents and education as a sacred trust, held for the use of those who asked for their aid, and that after his retirement to the country he never refused the call of any one who sought his advice. A man of great talent, disciplined by education and experience, he was an ornament to our profession.

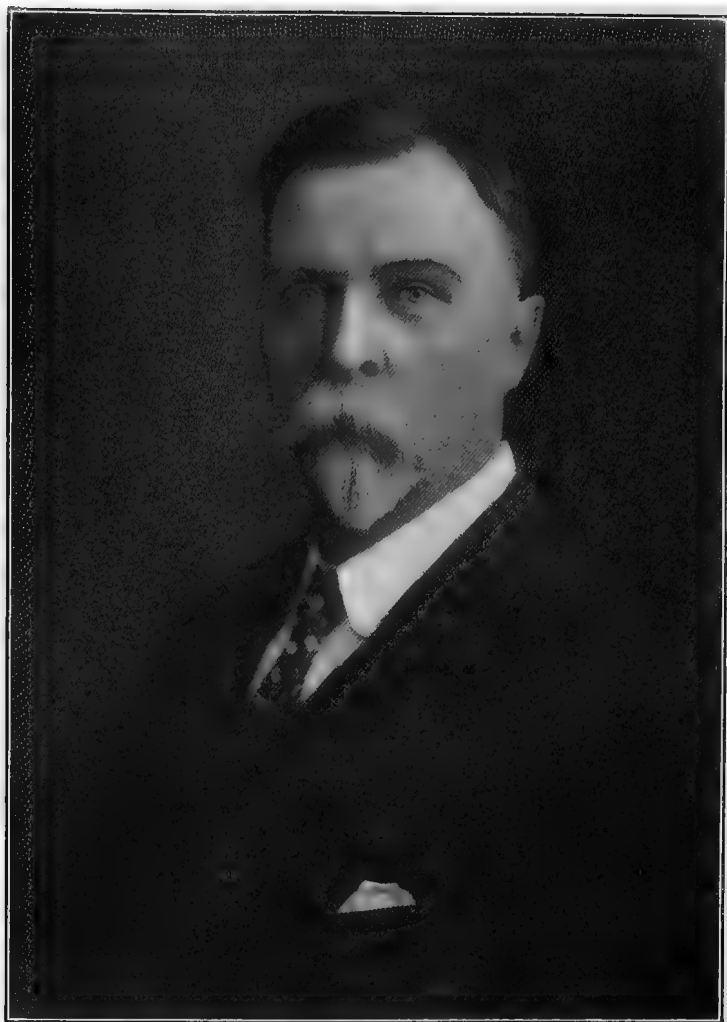
DR. JOHN THOMAS, one of the founders of our society, and second only in prominence to the president, was born at Plymouth, Mass., April 1st, 1758. His father, Dr. William Thomas, was the surgeon of the troops which went from Plymouth in the French and Indian war, in the expedition against Louisburgh. He took a very zealous part in the disputes with the Mother country that resulted finally in the independence of her colonies. After the first blow was struck at the battle of Lexington, 1775, he immediately joined himself and his four sons, viz.: Joshua, Joseph, John and Nathaniel, to the first formed revolutionary corps. Joseph and John continued in the service throughout the war, Joseph as Captain of Artillery, and John on the Medical Staff. Dr. William Thomas, on joining the army, was appointed Regimental Surgeon, and his son John, then seventeen years of age, accompanied his father, as surgeon's mate. They joined the army at Cambridge in the spring of 1775. Dr. John Thomas, on the resignation of his father in 1776, on account of ill health, was promoted to the rank of Regimental Surgeon. He was commissioned Surgeon of "Wesson's" 9th Mass. Regiment, January 1st, 1777, and was transferred to the 8th Mass. in 1783. He served on General Washington's staff, was often a guest at his table, and was with him all through the winter at Valley Forge. Soon after the conclusion of peace, Dr. Thomas settled in the town of Poughkeepsie, where he remained in the reputable and successful practice of his profession until his death in 1819. He is buried in the cemetery at Poughkeepsie. He was one of the original members of the society of the Cincinnati. Endowed with considerable powers of mind and devoting

1. The bodies of Dr. Bard and his wife were moved to St. James churchyard, Hyde Park.

himself to his official duties, Dr. Thomas overcame the difficulties and inexperience of his youth, and maintained a high professional respectability. In all his conduct he was honorable, just and benevolent; for wit and humor he was unrivaled. Such was the fecundity and disposition of his mind, that on all occasions he was furnished with an inexhaustible fund of anecdote and song, which made him a welcome guest in every place. There was considerable originality in the display of his talents, which with the courteousness of his manner, won the esteem of gentlemen of the highest rank; and on one occasion at the table of Washington, he excited an unusual degree of merriment and pleasantry. He is said to have made General Washington laugh the only time he was seen to do so at Valley Forge. There is an invitation to Dr. Thomas to dine with General Washington hanging framed on the wall of Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh.

DR. JOHN BARNES was born on the Barnes farm, northeast of the present city limits, December 11th, 1790. He was a man of feeble constitution, but he accomplished a prodigious amount of work. He accompanied the troops from this section to Long Island in the war of 1812. He was easily the leading surgeon of his time for this and surrounding counties. This position attracted to him many students of medicine, and some of the leading physicians of the next generation laid the foundations of their success under his wise supervision. It is to be regretted that the facts necessary for a more extended notice are not available. He died at his home, No. 45 Market street, August 29th, 1850, of dysentery. After his death his family were in straitened circumstances; bills were found on his books amounting to \$30,000 which were uncollectable. He is buried in the cemetery on the post road, just north of the city.

DR. RICHARD A. VARICK was born in New York City, April 24th, 1806. His preliminary education was liberal and thorough; he graduated at the Rutgers Medical College in New York City in 1827. The practice of his profession was begun with Dr. John Barnes, and at the latter's death Dr. Varick succeeded to the business. His taste led him to the practice of medicine rather than to surgery, and his skill and kindly manner led to his being largely sought in obstetric work. He was one of the last of the old time doctors to ride in a chaise. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Dr. Varick died August 10th, 1871.



Charles W. Fernald

DR. WALTER HUGHSON. While Dr. Barnes' sun was setting, a new planet was pushing above the horizon. Dr. Hughson joined this society in 1837. He was well educated, active, nervous, ambitious, wrapped up in his profession, devoted to his work. Born at Hughsonville, October 31st, 1816, he married a daughter of Dr. Cooper, and this, of course, brought him in close connection with the Coopers, father and son. There was a strong rivalry between Drs. Barnes and Cooper, and the families in which they practiced were zealous friends of their respective doctors. Dr. Hughson was a surgeon naturally, by education and from choice, and his success was far beyond that of any of his predecessors. North, south, east and west he went, far beyond the county lines, in consultation and for operations. His death from consumption, on December 9th, 1857, was all too early, and left a great gap in the profession here.

DR. LEWIS H. WHITE was born at Somers, Westchester County, March 17th, 1807. His grandfather, father and himself had each two brothers besides themselves who were physicians. The doctor attended lectures at the New Haven Medical College, and afterwards received an honorary degree from the Medical University of New York. For several years he practiced at Johnsville, removing to Fishkill, succeeding his uncle, Dr. Bartow White. He practiced medicine actively for fifty-eight years, dying September 24th, 1886. During the latter years of his life his time was taken up largely with consultations with his brother doctors, his opinion being sought and valued most highly. He was for eleven years president of this society, and what he did for its welfare and success is a matter of record, for which we feel deep gratitude and give all praise. In all Dr. White's long and more than usually useful life he gave no offence, made no enemies. Every man who knew him was his friend, and was the better for his friendship.

DR. ALFRED HASBROUCK was born in Ulster County, N. Y., July 17, 1820. His father was a great grandson of Abram Hasbrouck, and his mother was the great-great granddaughter of Jean Hasbrouck, two brothers who came to America before the close of the 17th century, and were two of the twelve patentees and original settlers of New Paltz.

Dr. Hasbrouck received his preliminary education at Kingston

Academy, and was graduated from Yale with the degree of A. B. in 1844. He then came to Poughkeepsie to study medicine with Dr. John Barnes, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, in 1848. He actively pursued the practice of his profession in Poughkeepsie for over fifty years with skill and fidelity.

He had an exalted idea of the honor and dignity, as well as the duties and obligations of the medical profession, and while he sacredly observed these obligations on his part, he exactly required the respect due the noble art of healing on the part of others—as well fellow physicians as patients. He was quiet and unassuming in his ways, and possessed a generous nature, which was ever open to the appeals of the needy and distressed.

For many years in his younger days he was Alms House physician. He was Health Officer of the city for some time, and for a long time after the Civil War he was Medical Examiner for this district under the United States Pension Bureau.

During the whole of his useful career he was one of the medical staff of St. Barnabas Hospital, and for a number of years he was vice-president of the medical corps of Vassar Hospital. In 1883-'84 he was president of the Dutchess County Medical Society.

Dr. Hasbrouck died May 9, 1903, aged 83 years.

DR. EDWARD HAZEN PARKER, son of Hon. Isaac and Sarah (Ainsworth) Parker, was born in the city of Boston, Mass., in 1823. Dr. Parker graduated from Dartmouth College in 1846, and received his medical degree from Jefferson Medical College in 1848. In the same year he was appointed lecturer on anatomy and physiology at Bowdoin Medical College, and for the following nine years was editor of the *New Hampshire Medical Journal*. In 1853 Dr. Parker was called to the chair of Physiology and Pathology in the New York Medical College, and associated himself in practice with Dr. Fordyce Barker in New York City. He at this time established the *New York Medical Monthly*, which he continued to edit personally for many years with great ability and success. In 1854 he received the degree of A.M. from Trinity College. In 1858, as the result of overwork, Dr. Parker had serious trouble with his eyes, necessitating his removal from the city, and in the outdoor life of a country practice to seek the recovery of his health. He came to Poughkeepsie, where, as a general practitioner and consultant, he practiced his profession for nearly

forty years. He was elected president of the New York State Medical Society in 1862, and in the same year, and in the succeeding one, went to the front as a volunteer surgeon in the service of New York State. The doctor was one of the trustees of, and visiting surgeons to St. Barnabas Hospital from its opening until it was closed in 1877. In 1877 he was appointed visiting surgeon to Vassar Brothers' Hospital, and elected president of the medical board. Dr. Parker died November 10th, 1896. He was twice married, his first wife, Sarah (Heyderk), died in 1880, leaving three daughters and one son, Dr. Harry Parker, all of whom are living. In 1883 he married Jennie C. Wright, who, with one son, survives her husband. Dr. Parker was a physician of signal competency and skill, and as a surgeon he had few superiors. He was a man of very fine fibre, of unusual cultivation, and of high scholarly attainments.

DR. JOSEPH MANNING CLEAVELAND was born in Newbury, Mass., in July, 1824. He came from a family which had many members of the medical profession, his grandfathers on both sides being doctors.

He graduated from Princeton University at an early age, and then began the study of medicine in the New York Medical School under Drs. Gordon Buck and Joseph M. Smith, who at that time were at the head of the profession. He was then appointed to the New York Hospital, on Broadway, where he spent three years as resident physician. After leaving this institution he joined his friend, Dr. Cornelius P. Agnew in the medical care of over twelve hundred miners, at the Great Cliff Mine on Lake Superior. Later he went to Utica as first assistant to Dr. Gray, the superintendent of that Asylum, where he remained for several years. While there he acted as editor of the *American Journal of Insanity*.

At this period of his career the needs of the eastern part of the State of New York for greater provision for the insane impressed themselves so strongly on his mind that he prepared the bill for the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane, and carried it through the Legislature. This was the first time the term "hospital" was used in this connection as opposed to the old term "asylum."

A committee was appointed to secure a site for the building. The business of selecting and deciding upon the same was practically left to him, and after a thorough investigation of them all, he fixed upon Poughkeepsie. His choice was ratified by the committee. His labors

for many years in arranging the multifarious details of the buildings, laying out the roads, water works, sewers, the planting of trees, etc., speak for themselves.

Dr. Cleaveland remained at the head of this institution for over a quarter of a century, and in 1893 retired from the service of the State, which he had served so faithfully and well, a martyr to political interference.

At a meeting of the Dutchess County Medical Club held in Poughkeepsie February 25, 1907, Dr. James E. Sadlier paid a deserved tribute to the memory of Dr. Cleaveland. In closing his remarks he said: "Dr. Cleaveland died January 21, 1907, aged 83 years. He is dead, but he has left us a heritage of greater value than gold or precious stones,—the example of a noble life well spent."

DR. EDWIN BARNES was born in Troy, July 28th, 1844, though his family had lived in this county for generations. Before completing his course at the Albany Medical College, he in 1864 entered the army as a medical cadet, and his degree was given him while in the service. In 1866 he began practice in Pleasant Plains, where he continued until his death, January 22nd, 1904. He had been active in the councils of this society, and was on the consulting staff of Vassar Brothers' Hospital.

ROBERT K. TUTHILL, who at the time of his death, June 9, 1909, was the oldest practicing physician in Poughkeepsie, was born in Newburgh January 18, 1835, a son of Dr. Samuel Tuthill. Dr. Tuthill came to Poughkeepsie with his father in 1848. He studied medicine in the New York Medical College, from which he graduated in 1859, and began the practice of his profession in Poughkeepsie.

In 1861 he volunteered as a surgeon in the Union army, and served his country with distinction through the Civil War. He had charge of the hospital at Fredericksburg in 1862.

Dr. Tuthill was made a member of the medical staff of St. Barnabas Hospital at the opening of that institution, continuing in that capacity until the hospital closed in 1884. He was selected as one of the surgeons of Vassar Brothers' Hospital by the founders of that institution.

Dr. Tuthill was blessed with a sense of humor, and his innate wit played with scintillating effect through all his work. To have known him as a family physician is to have felt the influence of good cheer

and constant hope in the sick-room. His presence brought confidence and relief like a benediction to the sufferer. He was for almost a generation among the busiest of men to be found in the community. He numbered his patients among the rich and the poor, and he gave, in fullest measure, all his splendid gifts to every case with which he had anything to do. His skill was acknowledged wherever he was known, and his kindly expressions endeared him to his patients and their friends.

HISTORICAL SKETCH, 1740-1908.

The first evidence of a doctor practicing in Dutchess County is found in the Assessor's book for 1740, in the County Clerk's office: It reads, "The doctor of Rhinebeck" (giving the amount assessed). These Assessors did not keep their books with a view to enlightening future searchers of the past, but only to designate a certain individual for the purpose of assessment, and this designation of "the doctor" would be sufficient if there was but one doctor, as there was here. Then, as the affair develops, the doctor had a hard name to spell; they make four efforts to accomplish this, and we can only judge by the evidence which of the spellings is correct. In 1748 the assessment is made against "Doctor Guselbruht" for five pounds one shilling. In 1750 it is "Doctor Guselbright." In 1754 it is "Doctor Keselbrught." In 1755 it is "Doctor Kisolbright." As during the years 1740 to 1755 there is no other doctor mentioned in Rhinebeck Precinct, and but one other (Dr. Nicholas De LaVergne) in the whole county, we may well believe that "the doctor of Rhinebeck" and "Doctor Kesolbright" are the same. The two letters given below bear directly on this subject, and also tend to show that there was a doctor at Rhinebeck before there was one at Kingston, which proves the opposite of the theory which has so often been advanced that there were doctors in Ulster County long before there were any in Dutchess County, because Ulster had the larger population at that time.

Kingston ye 5th march, 1741/2

Loving Son

I wrote to you before that your Sister Hannah was the Same day you went, taken with Spitting of blood, and black Stuff like Corroded blood and fevourish, and is so weeke with it that wee have two Girles Every night to sit up by her, She Spitts no more blood but is very week your mother is better but sill very week has no Stomach to her victuals. If Philip more has Recorded a deed which

he had of Capt. Barent van Benthuyssen Send or bring me a Copy of it. the River will be passable here soon with a Cannoe Yesterday the Rondout Creek was open from the Dock to the middle of the Rivr, alida went home last wednesday.

Remain with our Love yr affet father

GIL: LIVINGSTON

To Henry Livingston Esqr Clarke of the peace of Dutchess County at Mr Yel-vertons.

Kingston ye 7th march 1741/2

Loving Son

I wrote you that yr Sister Hannah was taken ill the same day you left this place and She groes dayly wecker and Cant hold it Long unles it please God to give a Change William Cool Came over Just by Lowrence hendrick this morning who is to Returne with the doctor to morrow morning. and I believe that one Can goe over at van wagenen with a cannoe. I want a Copy of a deed from Barent Benthuyssen to philip more if it is Recorded. I Remain yor Loving father

GIL: LIVINGSTON

P. S. Your mother is still very week.

To Henry Livingston Esqr at Poghkeepsinck.

Here it is shown, that waiting for the ice to go out of the river, these letters were sent over the river in a canoe by a messenger to Rhinebeck who would bring the doctor back with him to see the sick girl. In the records of the Reformed Church of Kingston, there is a baptism of a child of Godfried Geisselbracht and wife, February 7th, 1742, and in the record of the Reformed Church of Rhinebeck there is the record of the baptism of a child of the same parents, Sept. 11th, 1743. The last mention that we can find of this doctor in Rhinebeck is in 1755, and about 1760 we find there was "A German, G. Gyselbricht, Surgeon and Practitioner in Physic," in New York City. It would seem reasonable to suppose that he left Rhinebeck for New York between those dates.

DR. CORNELIUS OSBORNE, of Poughkeepsie, is the second physician whom we find to have been practicing in the county, and fortunately we can give of him quite a full and accurate account. There was a Francis Filkins living in Poughkeepsie in those days, and he is known and made celebrated by an account book which he kept, and which has been preserved for our enlightenment. In this book is found the following memorandum: "1745, September 1st. Dr. Cornelius Rasbun agreed with me for twenty shillings per year to doctor my family. He has due one pound." In the Assessor's book for 1757 we find Dr. Cornelius Osborne assessed for one pound one shilling at Poughkeepsie.

Now we know that this Dr. Osborne was born in England, July 13th, 1723, that he practiced at Poughkeepsie up to the Revolutionary War, that he joined the American Army as a surgeon, and served in the war, and died about one-half mile above Fishkill, at Osborne Hill, on August 23rd, 1782. He left three sons, all doctors, and all dying bachelors at the homestead. They were James, born August 13th, 1748; Peter, born March 4th, 1759; Thomas, born July 27th, 1764. There was a daughter who had a son, Dr. Cornelius Remson. He was born at Newton, L. I., February 14th, 1789. He came to Fishkill, September 7th, 1804, studied medicine with his uncles, and with Dr. Bartow White, he was licensed to practice by the society in 1810, and served as a surgeon in the army during the war of 1812. Dr. Remsen practiced medicine at Wappingers Falls and lived there until his death, December 4th, 1883.

DR. WILLIAM MOORE. We are fortunate in having quite a detailed account of Dr. Moore, who was assessed for land in the Middle Precinct, now the Town of Beekman, as early as 1735, although he was not a resident of the county at that time. Dr. Moore was born at Antrim, Ireland, February 12th, 1705, and received his medical education before emigrating. He married Mary Palmer, of Stonington, Conn., June 4th, 1729, and was in Union Vale in 1745, but had real estate in Westchester County, where he spent part of the time. He must have settled at his home in Union Vale about 1746. His wife joined the Society of Friends before coming to this county, and he became an active member also, and a noted preacher of the society. He tells us that while he was practicing his professions here (for he preached, practiced law and medicine), after 1745 the roads through Dutchess County were only trails through the woods, marked by blazed trees, impassible for wagons, all traveling being on horseback, with wolves and Indians constantly about. Dr. Moore was killed in the woods, his horse returning home without him while he was making a professional visit on November 25th, 1752. His son, Allan Moore, built the mill which has named the postoffice Moore's Mills.

In 1741 there lived in the "Gore," a strip of land between the Great and Little Nine Partners, now called Shekomeko, a "Christian Henry Rauch," a Moravian missionary, teacher and physician. He did not call himself doctor, but he treated the sick for miles around acceptably.

DR. NICHOLAS DE LA VERGNE was born in France in 1703, and tradition says came to this country in 1720 on a French man-of-war, as a surgeon. He is first found in this county at the Oblong, where he owned a large tract of land. In 1747 he was on his farm, which now forms part of Mr. Oakleigh Thorne's place, in the Town of Washington, and in the Supervisors' books for that year he is allowed one pound, one shilling for pasturing twelve horses and serving the Assessors. He was a man of affairs, a Justice of the Peace, and a Probate Judge. He speculated in land and practiced his profession and was a man of substance, being assessed in 1748 for thirteen pounds ten shillings, a large sum for those days. He was known throughout the county as the French doctor, and a dam which he built is known as the French doctor's dam to this day. He died in 1783. Dr. Benjamin De La Vergne was his son.

DR. THEODORUS VAN WYCK was born at Johnsville (now Wicopee) in 1730. He may have commenced practice about 1752, certainly the earliest doctor in Fishkill. He was a delegate to the Second Provincial Congress in 1775 from New York, where he had been compelled to move on account of his outspoken patriotism. He was elected to the Third Congress in 1776 from Fishkill, and was a member of the Committee of Safety during the Revolution. He served in the Second Dutchess Regiment, and afterwards in the Sixth. Dr. Van Wyck practiced medicine actively, and had a fine temper of his own. He died in 1797 and is buried in Rombout cemetery.

These were the first physicians practicing in the county. The names of many who followed them are given alphabetically. They have been gathered from files of old newspapers, local histories and family records, by tramping through cemeteries, churchyards and family burying grounds. The data of several living members of the profession are absent because they did not answer letters of inquiry sent them.

ACKERT, WILLIAM S. Born Rhinebeck, December 18th, 1865; graduated Albany, 1891; Rensselaer, 1892-1900; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1901.

ADAMS, ELIJAH. Born February 15th, 1754; army surgeon during the Revolution; died Pine Plains, April 14th, 1837; buried Vedder Church, Gallatin.



J. WILSON POUCHER, M.D.

ALLABORN, EZRA W. Born April 18th, 1820; died Upper Red Hook, December 11th, 1853.

ALLERTON, CORNELIUS. Born Amenia, July 23rd, 1779. Son of Dr. Reuben Allerton. He studied medicine at New Haven, beginning practice at Amenia in 1803. He was a successful physician, and esteemed by all for his charity and kindness of heart. He died at Pine Plains, April 26th, 1855.

ALLERTON, CORNELIUS. Born Pine Plains, May 19th, 1819. A son of Dr. Cornelius Allerton. He was a man of good natural abilities, but erratic and indolent. He died suddenly at Dover Plains, January 15th, 1867.

ALLERTON, REUBEN. Born Canterbury, Conn., December 25th, 1753. He was unusually well educated for those times, and studied medicine with Dr. Fitch, of New Haven, and surgery with Dr. Spaulding, of Norwich. He moved to Amenia, and entering the army as a surgeon he was present at the battle of Saratoga and the surrender of Burgoyne. He was in Col. Hopkins' Regiment, 1777. Died Amenia, October 13th, 1808.

ALLISON, HENRY E. Born Concord, N. H., December 1st, 1851; graduated A. B. Dartmouth, 1875; M. D. Dartmouth, 1878; Superintendent Asylum for Insane Criminals at Auburn, N. Y., July 1st, 1889; Superintendent Matteawan State Hospital, 1882; Society 1893. A man whose honesty of purpose and force of character was so plainly marked in every line of his face as to give him great influence over the unfortunates committed to his care. Eminent in his specialty. Author of many monographs on insanity. Died November 12th, 1904.

ANDREWS, NELSON. Born about 1803; Hyde Park and Society, 1835. A peculiar character, penurious, accumulating a large property. Never married. Died at Poughkeepsie, July 27th, 1873.

ANDREWS, ROBERT WESLEY. Born Rochdale, N. Y., September 9th, 1869; graduated Albany, 1898; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1898; active service as Assistant Surgeon U. S. A. in the Philippines, 1899-1902; Poughkeepsie, 1902.

ANDRUS, CHARLES HAWLEY. Born October 13th, 1823; graduated

P. & S., 1845; perceptor, Dr. E. R. Grant; Poughkeepsie, 1845; Society, 1854; Assistant Surgeon 128th N. Y. V. I., 1862; Medical Inspector, 1864; died Metuchen, N. J., August 13th, 1905.

ANNAN, DANIEL D. Born Fishkill, June 11th, 1792; Surgeon in war of 1812; Society, 1821; died Matteawan, November 23d, 1834.

ANTHONY, THEODORE V. W. Born Fishkill, May 31st, 1801; Society, 1825; member of State Legislature, 1834; died Glenham, April 15th, 1868.

ATWOOD, JOHN W. Born Marion, N. Y., September 14th, 1862; graduated Jefferson, 1888; Marion, 1888-96; Fishkill-on-Hudson and Society, 1905.

BAKER, BENJAMIN N. Born Montgomery County, Pa., October 2d, 1833; graduated Pennsylvania Medical College, 1857; Surgeon U. S. A., 1862-3; Rhinebeck, 1868; Society, 1878.

BALDWIN, LESTER CASS. Born Jewett, N. Y., December 14th, 1850; New York University, 1879; Tivoli, 1879.

BAMFORD, THOMAS E. Born New York City, November 11th, 1867; graduated N. Y. University, 1889; H. R. S. H., 1893-1904; Society, 1894.

BARD, JOHN. Born Burlington, N. J., February 20th, 1716; died Hyde Park, N. Y., April 1st, 1799; buried St. James' Churchyard.

BARNES, JOHN HENRY. Born Poughkeepsie, March 22nd, 1818. Son of Dr. John Barnes. Office in Garden street, 1852. Died New York City, February 8th, 1880.

BARNES, PETER. Born Poughkeepsie, October 8th, 1808. A half brother of Dr. John Barnes; graduated P. and S., 1835; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1835; died December 5th, 1870.

BARNUM, HENRY WESTON. Born Bridgeville, N. Y., January 19th, 1859; Jefferson, 1890; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1890.

BARTON, LEONARD. Born Stanford, N. Y., 1769; Society, 1829; died, 1841. A man of more than usual intelligence.

BARTON, LEWIS. Born, 1724; practiced in the Town of Stanford, 1770-1801; died, 1813. Father of Dr. Leonard Barton.

BARTON, THOMAS JEFFERSON. Born Valatia, N. Y., 1830; graduated Albany, 1855; Madalin, 1856; Society, 1878; died Tivoli, September 13th, 1903. A well read man; a writer of verses; served in Civil War.

BASCH, SAMUEL H. Graduated Albany, 1903; Rhinebeck and Society, 1904.

BATES, JOHN. Born November 26th, 1812; Lower Red Hook, succeeding Dr. Benedict; Society, 1841; died June 8th, 1877.

BATES, XYRIS T. Born Lebanon Springs, August 11th, 1839; graduated A. B., Yale, 1862; M. D., Albany, 1867; Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, 1871; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1890; died Poughkeepsie, January 2nd, 1899.

BAYLEY, GUY CARLETON. Born Eden Hill, Poughkeepsie, October 16th, 1850; grandson of Dr. Guy Carleton Bayley and great-grandson of Dr. Richard Bayley, of New York City; student of Dr. H. B. Sands; graduate P. and S., 1872; Poughkeepsie, 1872; physician St. Barnabas Hospital and Orphan House; Assistant Surgeon Woman's Hospital, New York City; Surgeon-in-Chief Vassar Brothers' Hospital; Society, 1873.

BAXTER, WILLIAM. Born Delhi, N. Y., 1805; graduated A. B., Union College; M. D., P. and S., 1831; practiced New York City and Wappingers Falls; died July 3d, 1875.

BEADLE, EDWARD L. Born Pleasant Valley, N. Y., July 12th, 1807; graduated P. and S., 1829; Society, 1829; practiced Hyde Park, 1834, New York City, 1859; retired, his wife inheriting a large property; Poughkeepsie, 1862; died April 5th, 1882; Vice-president College P. and S.; trustee of many public and charitable institutions; also held many civil offices. A man of high character, very popular, and greatly respected.

BECKWITH, GEORGE S. Born Litchfield, Conn., 1841; graduated Yale; practiced at Ballston, N. Y., Pine Plains, 1868; died about 1890.

BEEBS, VILLEROY. Born, 1789; Society, 1817; died Poughkeepsie, February 28th, 1846.

BELDEN, SAMUEL. Supposed to have settled at Pleasant Valley about 1770. Moved to New York City in 1815, where he died June 4th, 1830, at an advanced age.

BELDING, SILAS T. Born Town of Washington, January 6th, 1795. Practiced at Poughkeepsie and Dover, where he died, January 2nd, 1859.

BELL, WILLIAM P. Born Gettysburg, Penn., February 25th, 1822; Fishkill Landing, 1850; Society, 1854; died December 4th, 1869.

BENEDICT, ABIJAH G. Born Salem, N. Y., 1790; student of Dr. James Downs of Pleasant Valley; licensed by Dutchess County Society, 1815; Society, 1816; member of the State Legislature, 1835-6; Lower Red Hook, 1816; died October 3rd, 1862.

BENEDICT, ABIJAH G. Born, 1833; P. and S., 1855; Assistant Surgeon 125th N. Y. V. I.; discharged November 18th, 1862; died Red Hook, April 15th, 1873.

BERRY, CHARLES H. Born Mahopac, N. Y., 1842; graduated University Michigan, 1868; Dover Plains, 1868; Society, 1869.

BERRY, CYRUS. Society, 1806; Pleasant Valley after Dr. Ely.

BIRD, J. STERLING. Born Winchester, Conn., August 29th, 1836; graduated P. and S., 1863; Hyde Park, 1865; Society, 1866; died April 3d, 1900.

BIRD, W. LANGDON. Born Middletown, Conn., 1867; New York University, 1893; Matteawan S. H.; Society, 1894.

BLISS, WILLIAM A. Born Nassau, May 5th, 1841; graduated Albany, 1866; practiced Brooklyn till 1892, when he retired and lived at Spy Hill, Matteawan.

BOCKEE, JACOB. Born Northeast, 1814; graduated Union M. A., 1836; M. D., University Pennsylvania; Society, 1840; in the drug business in Poughkeepsie and Chicago; Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers, 1862; in charge of the Marine Hospital, New Orleans, 1866; died November 26th, 1885. A scholarly man of retiring disposition.

* **BOLTON, EDWARD CLAY.** Born April 25th, 1818; in the drug business in New Orleans and Poughkeepsie; Society, 1867; died October 19th, 1892.

BORST, NELSON. Born Cobleskill, N. Y., January 8th, 1857; graduated P. and S., 1889; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1890.

BOTTSFORD, CHARLES. Born Connecticut; Wappingers Falls, 1840-1861, about; Society, 1842; died in Connecticut of consumption.

BOYCE, J. NEWTON. Born Pine Plains, August 11th, 1873; graduated P. and S., 1895; Contract Surgeon U. S. A., 1900-02; Society, 1898; Stanfordville, 1902.

BROWN, LEWIS HENRY. Born Amrath, South Wales, September 25th, 1860; Guy's Hospital, London, England, 1887; New York City, 1901; Pine Plains and Society, 1905.

BROWN, SAMUEL HERMAN. Born New York *City, August 4th, 1860; A. B. St. Stephens, 1881; M. D. Wurzburg, 1885; son of Dr. S. H. Brown; Madalin, 1885; Tivoli, 1899.

BRUSH, NEHEMIAH. Born August 20th, 1787; died September 3d, 1843; buried at New Hackensack.

BUCKNUM, AMASA. Born England, 1768; graduated Oxford University; Society, 1806; Stanford; in 1854 he was attacked with gangrene of the foot; he amputated the toes himself; died June 15th, 1856, and is buried at the Bear Market. A man of unusual attainments, and of a cheerful disposition.

BUFFINGTON, CHARLES E. Graduated Albany, 1874; Troy, 1892; Pawling and Society, 1894.

BUGBEE, HENRY G. Graduated Columbia, 1903; Superintendent and Surgeon-in-Chief Vassar Brothers' Hospital, 1906; Society, 1907.

BURNS, EDWARD M. Born Bulls Head, N. Y., May 19th, 1871; graduated Cornell, A. B.; M. D., P. and S., 1894; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1895.

BUSH, WILLIAM. Madalin. A surgeon in the army in 1863, where he lost his life.

CADY. Rombout Patent, 1779.

CALKINS. At the Oblong before 1750.

CARD, JOHN ALLING. Born Poughkeepsie, May 20th, 1876; graduated N. Y. University, 1898; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1898.

CAMPBELL, CORNELIUS NARE. Born July 7th, 1825, at Amenia; student of Dr. Eastman of Dover Plains; graduated N. Y. University, 1849; Pawling, 1850; Society, 1854; Stanford to 1862; Surgeon 150th Regiment; Medical Inspector 20th Corps, 1865; Poughkeepsie, 1865; died of pneumonia, December 21st, 1888. A happy, kind-hearted man, keeping no accounts, and never worrying over business troubles.

CANFIELD, CALVERT. Born 1793; Pleasant Valley and Society, 1817; died August 11th, 1860.

CARROLL, ROBERT J. Born Ohio, 1843; graduated Jefferson, 1867; Red Hook, 1876; Society, 1878.

CARY, EBENEZER. Born at Providence, R. I., February 22d, 1745. He is said to have been educated at Brown University. He was a taxpayer in Beekman in 1767, and probably settled there about that time; his house, which he built is still standing at Gardner's Hollow. During the Revolutionary War he served as Adjutant of the Fifth Regiment, Dutchess County Militia, 1775-1779, the regiment garrisoning the forts in the Highland, and taking part in the battle of White Plains. He was a member of Beekman Precinct Committee, 1776-78. In civil life he served as a member of the State Legislature at the fourth and eighth sessions, 1780-1 and 1784-5. He was prominent in his profession and active in the affairs of the community where he lived. He died at Beekman, May 10th, 1815.

CARY, EGBERT. Born Beekman, April 12th, 1789; a son of Dr. Ebenezer Cary. He studied medicine with his father and attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was licensed to practice by the Dutchess County Medical Society in 1810. In 1812 he was commissioned Surgeon's Mate of the Fourth Regiment, New York State Cavalry, and in 1818 Surgeon of the same. He served in civil offices in his town, and in 1827 as a member of the State Legislature. Dr. Cary died May 1st, 1862, and is buried in the Rural Cemetery at Poughkeepsie.

CASE, EPHRAIM. Clinton Corners; died 1876.

CAVANAUGH, WILLIAM J. Born Bath, N. Y., June 4th, 1874; graduated Albany, 1899; H. R. S. H. and Society, 1902.

CHAFFEE, JEROME STEWART. Born Amenia, N. Y.; A. B., Yale; M. D., University Pennsylvania, 1897; U. S. A. Medical School, Washington; Amenia Union and Society, 1898; in active service in the U. S. Army and Navy; Sharon, Conn., 1903.

CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN. Poughkeepsie and Society, 1806; died Millerton, 1873.

CHAMBERLAIN, WILLIAM YOUNG. Born 1815; Northeast, 1850; died August 26th, 1863.

CHAPMAN, GEORGE B. Born Dover, May 20th, 1849; graduated Medical Department, Yale, 1875; Amenia Union and Society, 1876-88, when he retired on account of ill health.

CHASE, BENJAMIN. Amenia, 1765.

CHILDS, HENRY F. Born 1811; graduated Fairfield Medical College, 1835; Washington and Society, 1835; died Lithgow, January 1st, 1867. A man with a peculiar individuality; never married; buried at Lithgow, but the body was removed.

CHURCHILL, J. H. Graduated Harvard, 1867; Pawling, 1890.

CLARK, ALLEN. Born 1808; died Stone Church, July 21st, 1882.

CLARK, FREDERICK T. Born Granville, Mass., March 27th, 1874; graduated Albany, 1896; H. R. S. H., 1897-1900; Society, 1898.

CLARK, PHILO WINCHELL. Born Millerton, December 18th, 1831; graduated P. and S., 1867; died Millerton, of pneumonia, November 23d, 1880.

CLARK, THEODORE F. H. R. S. H. and Society, 1900.

CLARK, WALTER M. Born Belleville, N. Y., July 10th, 1875; graduated Albany, 1896; Matteawan S. H., 1897; Society, 1902.

CLARKSON, FREDERICK VERMEULE. Born New York City; graduated P. and S., 1852; Northeast, 1865; died Asbury Park, N. J., February 9th, 1902.

CODDING, GEORGE H. Born Egremont, Mass., August 1st, 1857; graduated P. and S., 1881; Amenia and Society, 1882.

COLE, CHARLES EDWIN. Born Pine Plains, January 29th, 1850; graduated Bellevue, 1872; Jackson Corners, 1872; Pine Plains, 1876-84; died July 23d, 1884.

COLE, PETER S. Born February 2d, 1812; Pine Plains from 1844-68; died at Jackson Corners, November 4th, 1870.

COLLINS, GEORGE MILTON. Born Fishkill about 1814; University Pennsylvania, 1838-9; died about 1841, aged 27.

CONKLIN, WILLIAM JAMES. Born Cornwall, N. Y., January 28th, 1846; son of Dr. Peter Elting Conklin; graduated University New York, 1870; Fishkill Village and Society, 1870.

COOK, ALBERT HERMON. Born Napanee, Ontario, Canada; graduated Trinity Medical College, Toronto, 1900; Dover Plains and Society, 1904.

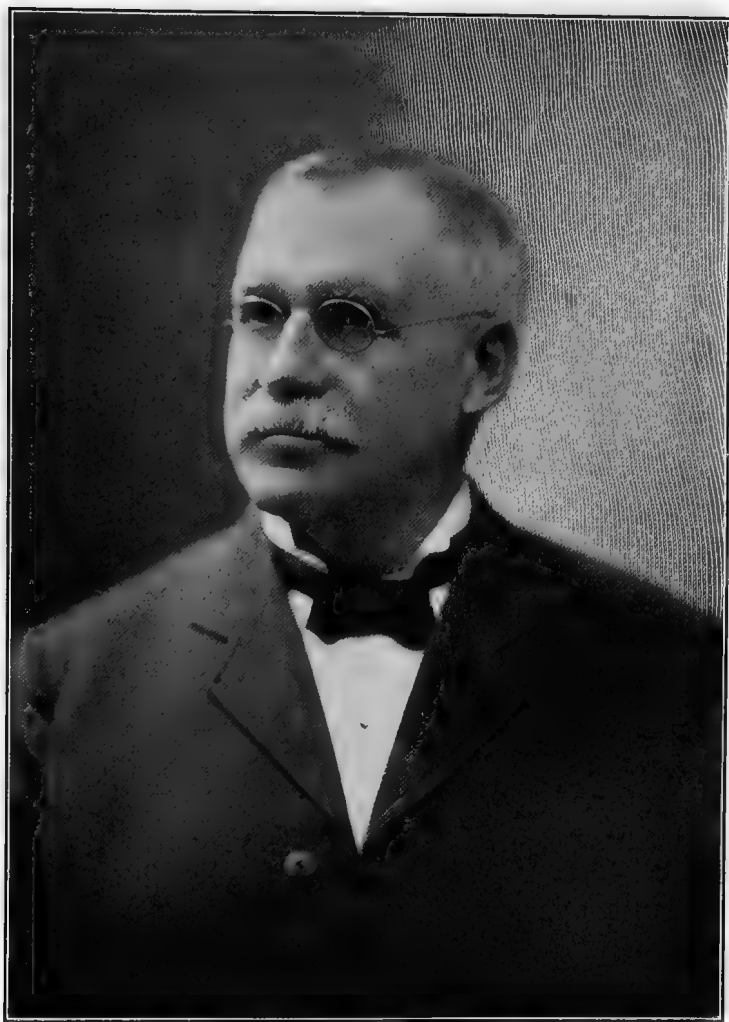
COOK, GEORGE W. Clinton and Society, 1806.

COOK, JAMES S. Born March 17th, 1788; Clinton and Society, 1811; died July 23d, 1859, at Verbank. Deranged for several years before his death from an injury to his head.

COOK, SAMUEL. Poughkeepsie, 1767.

COOKINGHAM, HARRIS L. Born Hyde Park, N. Y., 1850; graduated Albany, 1871; Staatsburg and Society, 1872; Red Hook, 1873.

COOPER, ANANIAS. The doctors Cooper were all descendants of John Cooper, of Olney, Buckinghamshire, England, who came to America in the ship Hopewell, in 1635, and settled at Lynn, Mass. We first find Dr. Ananias at Bridge Hampton, L. I., in 1755. In 1757 he lived in the Cooper house, on the west side of the Post Road, one mile above Rhinebeck. In 1759 he charged the county ten shillings for doctoring a soldier, the first charge made by a doctor against the county for professional work done. This soldier must have been in the French and Indian War. He was a member of Assembly, 1779-80. He died April 4th, 1797. He had a son, Dr. Charles De Kay Cooper, of Albany.



W. J. CONKLIN, M. D.

COOPER, JEREMIAH. Fishkill, 1759. A brother of Ananias Cooper, and probably the father of Dr. John Cooper.

COOPER, JOHN. Born Fishkill, June 6th, 1786. Student of Dr. Bartow White; graduated P. and S., about 1808. He practiced in Poughkeepsie until the war of 1812, when he entered the service as surgeon, and was stationed at Fort Dearborn until the close of the war, when he returned to Poughkeepsie and remained in active practice until his death, which was in 1863. He was a man of strong character, high principles, and of positive convictions. A contemporary of Dr. John Barnes; they were rivals in business. Dr. Barnes, giving undivided attention to his work, had the advantage. Dr. Cooper had a strain of sporting blood, which led him to keep a stable of thoroughbred horses, which he ran on the old Dutchess track, at East Poughkeepsie, with considerable success in winnings, though they proved an expensive amusement.

COOPER, JOHN REED. Born Poughkeepsie, January 25th, 1828; son of Dr. John Cooper. He studied medicine with his father, and attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the years 1848-50. He practiced one year at Wappingers Falls with Dr. Van Duser, when he moved to Poughkeepsie and continued there until his death. In 1861 Dr. Cooper was appointed Surgeon of the Fifth New York Cavalry; he served fourteen months, when he resigned. During their last illness, Drs. Hughson, the elder Cooper, and Varick threw their influence in Dr. Cooper's favor; this, with his positive manner and strong character, gave him a commanding position in the profession, and for years he did a large proportion of the surgery in the county. In his practice he trusted to his practical experience, and had no use for theories, and but little for books. He died April 8th, 1887, and is buried at Greenwood.

CORNELIUS, LA WILLA MOTT. Born Lafayetteville, N. Y., October 10th, 1858; graduated Bellevue, 1891; Staatsburg and Society, 1894; New York City, 1896; Brooklyn, 1906.

CORNELL, ISAAC M. Born Defreetsville, N. Y., April 26th, 1851; student of Dr. S. S. Green of La Grangeville; graduated University New York, 1877; New Hamburg, Wappingers and Society, 1878.

CORNING, J. LEONARD. Graduate University of Wurzburg, 1878; H. R. S. H., 1878-82.

CORTELYOU, LAURANCE V. Born Brooklyn, 1846; graduated A. M., Yale; M. D., Bellevue, 1864; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1873-88; died August 5th, 1896. A man of very eccentric conduct; never practiced actively.

COTTER, JOHN H. Born Pleasant Valley, April 6th, 1851; graduated Albany, 1878; Mount Ross to 1880; Jackson Corners to 1894; Society, 1893, and Poughkeepsie.

COTTER, JOHN H., JR. Graduated Albany, 1894; Jackson Corners and Society, 1895; Pine Plains, 1899-05.

CRAMER, WILLIAM. Born Poughkeepsie, June 1st, 1860; graduated A. B., Rutgers, 1879; M. D., P. and S., 1883; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1883; physician to Orphan Home. A modest, reticent man of studious habits. Died April 4th, 1899.

CRONK, JAMES M. Born Suydam, N. Y., 1867; graduated Albany, 1898; Hyde Park and Society, 1898.

CROOK, CHARLES. "Lately married at Poughkeepsie, Dr. Charles Crook to the amiable Miss Polly Marsh of that place;" November 7th, 1786. "The house, instruments, &c., of the late Dr. Charles Crook, to be sold at auction, the house in Poughkeepsie near the English Church;" November 4th, 1788. It is regrettable that no further information can be had of this representative of one of the oldest and most respectable of the county families. Their burial plot, on the west side of the Post Road, midway between Teller's Hill and the village of Hyde Park, is a scene of desecration and desolation.

CROSBY, CYRENUS. Born April 22nd, 1762; practiced Amenia Union about 1806; Society, 1813; died Amenia, December 22d, 1832.

CRUSE, THOMAS K. Born Baltimore, March 3d, 1849; graduated A. M., College City of New York, 1868; M. D., Bellevue, 1870; Wappingers Falls, 1875; Society, 1876.

CUCK, DANIEL. Born August 1st, 1777; Upper Red Hook; died November 1st, 1829.

DAVIS, JACOB H. Born 1795 at Pine Plains; student of Drs. Guernsey and Wilber; Mount Ross, 1821; Pine Plains and Society, 1834; died 1857 or '61.

DAYTON, DANIEL. Poughkeepsie and Society, 1806.

DE LAMATER, ABRAHAM. Born 1771; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1807; died Rhinebeck, February 16th, 1841.

DE LAVAN, DAVID. Pawling and Society, 1806; Dover Plains previous to 1824.

DE LA VERGNE, BENJAMIN. Born August 18th, 1742, on his father's farm in the Town of Washington. He studied medicine with his father, and was practicing when the war of the Revolution called him to take an active part. On October 7th, 1775, he was commissioned Captain of the Seventh Company of the Sixth Regiment of Dutchess County Troops, and was soon after given a Majority. He served seven years in the army, and in 1776 was a delegate to the third Provincial Congress in New York City. He was a forceful, enterprising man, a leader among his fellows, taking an active part in all the affairs of life, a successful business man, as well as a prominent physician. Dr. De La Vergne was the presiding officer of the meeting at which the Dutchess County Medical Society was organized, elected its first vice-president, and its second president. He died June 25th, 1830, and is buried at Washington Hollow.

DE LA VERGNE, ISAAC. Born Town of Washington, August 11th, 1771; a son of Dr. Benjamin De La Vergne. His license to practice was issued by Jacob C. Bloom, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, December 8th, 1797. He was of a quiet, retiring disposition, and did not take an active part in affairs, or even in his profession. He died November 1st, 1822, and lies buried with his father at Washington Hollow.

DENNY, JAMES. Born Clinton about 1790; practiced at Pine Plains.

DENNY, JAMES, JR. Born October 30th, 1824; practiced at Milan and died there March 3d, 1905.

DENNY, PETER. Born June 9th, 1818. Brother of James, Jr. Died February 18th, 1888.

DEVINE, JOEL. Born Pleasant Valley, 1810; licensed Dutchess County Medical Society, 1841; practiced Poughkeepsie, 1841-4; Pleasant Valley, 1844-8. Shot a neighbor in a dispute over a line

fence. At his trial his father testified: "He is my youngest son, and has never been controlled, but has always had his own way and done as he pleased." He cut his throat in jail while waiting for a second trial, November 26th, 1848.

DEYO, ELVY. Born New Paltz, 1815; Poughkeepsie; having a drug store, 137 Main; died April 29th, 1879.

DINGMAN, JOHN HENRY. Born, 1876; graduated Albany, 1901; Stuyvesant Falls; Tivoli, 1902; Madalin and Society, 1903.

DOBSON, WALTHAM H. Born Amherst, Nova Scotia, August 27th, 1858; graduated New York University, 1881; Poughkeepsie, 1890; Society, 1894; Opth. and Aural Surgeon, Vassar Brothers' Hospital; Opth. Surgeon, H. R. S. H.

DODGE, DANIEL L. Society, 1817; Hyde Park, 1861.

DODGE, SAMUEL. Born 1820; graduated Albany, 1847; Washington and Society, 1854; died Poughkeepsie, June 29th, 1863.

DORLAND, ELIAS T. Born East Hamburg, N. Y., April 12th, 1830; La Grangeville, 1854-66; died Buffalo, N. Y., 1902.

DOUGHTY, JOHN H. Born La Grangeville, 1832; graduated A. B., Williams College, 1858; M. D., Michigan University, 1863; entered army as an Assistant Surgeon, resigning in 1865 as Medical Director; Society, 1890; Matteawan, 1866; died January 28th, 1905.

DOUGHTY, PHOEBE V. V. Matteawan and Society, 1904. Daughter of Dr. J. H. Doughty.

DOUGHTY, THOMAS J. Born May 5th, 1865; graduated University Michigan, 1896; Matteawan and Society, 1897; died August 2d, 1898; son of Dr. J. H. Doughty.

DOWE, HARRY P. New York University, 1886; Pawling, 1899.

DOWNES, JAMES. Clinton and Society, 1806; Pleasant Valley with and after Dr. Ely.

DU BOIS, HENRY K. Graduated Bellevue, 1870; Bangall, 1884.

DWAN, JOHN M. Born August 25th, 1833, in Orange County; graduated Albany, 1861; Pleasant Valley, 1861; died March 26th, 1884.

ERSTEIN, LUDWIG. Born Germany, 1818; graduated University of Berlin; Poughkeepsie, 1850; Surgeon N. Y. S. V., 1863; Society, 1859; returned to Germany, 1867, and died at Breslau, March 17th, 1886.

EDDY, CASPER W. Rhinebeck and Society, 1817.

ELY, WILLIAM. Clinton and Society, 1806. Had at one time a large practice, but neglected his work, and died in the alms house.

ENSIGN, LEE. Graduated P. and S., 1844; Clinton and Society, 1841.

ESSELSTYNE, RICHARD. Society, 1820. In the cemetery of Stone Church, just north of Rhinebeck, there is a well-kept lot and a stone with this inscription: "Friends of the late Dr. Richard Esselstyne, feeling that some insignia commemorative of his worth and services is justly due to him, have placed this stone and epitaph over his grave. Born in 1795, he died February 12th, 1868, in his 73d year. Of him it may be truly said, he was a Christian and philanthropist, and professionally self-sacrificing in the extreme; for neither inclemency of weather nor calls at unseasonable hours, or even the certainty of services illy repaid, ever deterred him from performing his duty to his fellow-man; and thus he left to the world, at least, this proof of his love for his Creator."

EVERETT, THOMAS J. Poughkeepsie and Society, 1832.

FAREWELL, GERTRUDE. Graduated Woman's Medical College, New York City, 1878; Vassar College, 1891.

FINK, AUSTIN T. Born Westchester County, November 16th, 1843; graduated New York University, 1869; Freedom Plains, 1869; Society, 1870.

FLEMMING, MARK L. Born Townsburg, N. J., June 12th, 1880; graduated Cornell, 1901; H. R. S. H. and Society, 1904.

FLETCHER, CHARLES L. Born Milton, Vt., 1851; graduated Vermont University, 1873; South Dover, 1881; Society, 1883; Wing's Station, 1906.

FOREMAN, JAMES H. Born Kent, N. Y., April 19th, 1852; graduated University N. Y., 1877; Hopewell, 1877; Society, 1878; moved to New York City.

FOWLER, BENJAMIN MALTBY. Born Northford, Conn., January 2d, 1821; studied with Dr. L. W. Stanton, 1842, and with Dr. N. B. Ives in New Haven; graduated Yale, 1845; practiced first at Durham, Conn., and removed to Poughkeepsie, 1856. He was fast building up a large and successful practice at the time of his death, September 8th, 1858.

FRISBY, JOSEPH. Born 1787; Society, 1813; died Rhinebeck, August 11th, 1814.

GAINS, JOSIAH. There is in the Fisher Library at Vasser Brothers' Hospital a small book entitled "Arostittis Compleat and Experienced Midwife, London, n, d, 10th Edition." On the fly leaf is written "Josiah Gains, Man Midwife. His Book, 1755. Man Midwife at Poughkeepsie." And here we have our first specialist, though it does not appear that he claimed the title of doctor.

GEROW, ELIZABETH H. Born Plattekill, N. Y.; graduated University Michigan, 1875; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1875.

GILBERT, WHEELER. Born 1791; Beekman and Society, 1811; a Member of the Legislature and a County Judge; died June 10th, 1847.

GILL, ROBERT THOMAS. Born Camelot, July 6th, 1821; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1854; died July 1st, 1873; he took a more active interest in his farm than in his profession; graduated A. B., Yale, 1842; M. D., Jefferson, 1846.

GRANT, EDMUND F. Licentiate of the Sullivan County Society; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1837; at "Eden Hill;" lost with steamship Arctic in 1853.

GRANT, JAMES PRESTON. Born New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, October 31st, 1872; graduated McGill, 1895; L. R. C. P., 1900; M. R. C. S., London; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1902.

GREENE, FREDERICK H. Born Otsego County, N. Y., 1872; graduated Albany, 1897; New Paltz, 1898; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1907.

GREEN, STEPHEN S. Born Starksboro, Vt., January 9th, 1839; graduated New York University, 1864; Assistant Surgeon U. S. N., 1864; La Grangeville and Society, 1867; Buffalo, 1875.

GUERNSEY, CALVIN P. Born 1811, Clinton; died December 3d, 1855.

GUERNSEY, DESAULT. Born Milan, June 13th, 1830; student of Dr. Willard Parker; graduated P. and S., 1850; Assistant Physician at Quarantine. In 1862 Surgeon N. Y. S. V. His horse fell on him at Port Hudson, necessitating his resignation; *Amenia and Society*, 1866; Vice-president New York State Medical Association at the time of his death, December 9th, 1885.

GUERNSEY, EZEKIEL H. Born *Amenia*, April 12th, 1775; *Stanford and Society*, 1806; Doctors Calvin P. and Peter B. were his sons; died September 17th, 1853.

GUERNSEY, PETER BENNETT. Born February 7th, 1804; *Clinton and Society*, 1826; licensed by the State Society, 1831; *New York City*, forty years; died November 26th, 1873.

GRIBBON, HENRY ALEXANDER. Born Passaic, N. J., January 24th, 1877; graduated University and Bellevue, 1899; *Poughkeepsie and Society*, 1902.

HAIDLAF, JOSEPH. Born Hohenzollern, Germany, June 19th, 1825; graduated Wurzburg, 1860; *New York University*, 1882; *Poughkeepsie and Society*, 1882; died October 28th, 1894.

HAIGHT, CHARLES. Born June 15th, 1806, in Town of Washington; *Society*, 1828; practiced Four Corners till 1845; died *Poughkeepsie*, September 26th, 1891.

HAMMOND, THOMAS, JR. *New York University*, 1845; *Dover*, 1845-85; *Millerton and Society*, 1888.

HAMMOND, THOMAS. Surgeon in war of 1812; *Dover and Society*, 1821-69; died Port Huron, Mich., May, 1880.

HARKNESS, JAMES REV. Born Roxburyshire, Scotland, March 3d, 1803; graduated University Edinburgh. A Presbyterian minister at Fishkill Landing, who practiced medicine among his congregation; died July, 1878.

HARLEY, MARY. Graduated W. M. College, New York, 1892; *Vassar College*, 1904.

HARRIS, ISHAM G. Born Paris, Texas, February 23d, 1867; graduated New York University, 1890; H. R. S. H., 1891; Society, 1893.

HART, HENRY A. Born New Britain, Conn., 1828; graduated P. and S., 1854; Millerton, 1874.

HARVEY, ALBERT B. Born Middlesex County, Massachusetts, March 2d, 1817; graduated Woodstock, Vt., about 1842; Poughkeepsie, 1844; Society, 1854; Physician St. Barnabas Hospital; an earnest, kindly man, of simple, unassuming life; died July 5th, 1882.

HARVEY, CLARENCE. Born Manchester, N. H., October 2d, 1849; graduated New York University, 1880; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1881; a nephew of Dr. A. B. Harvey; died December 26th, 1883.

HASBROUCK, STEPHEN. Born April 24th, 1794; A. B., Union College, 1815; student of Dr. B. White, M. D., P. and S., 1817; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1820-23; New York City to 1864; Jersey City, where he died December 28th, 1881. Decided in his convictions, temperate in his habits, upright in all his ways, he commanded respect among all who knew him. He was a scholar of more than ordinary attainments, and took an active editorial part in the *Christian Intelligencer*.

HASTINGS, WILLIAM J. Born February 5th, 1843; Pleasant Valley; died June 1st, 1875.

HAYT, RALPH AUGUSTUS. Born Fishkill, N. Y., November 11th, 1877; graduated P. and S., 1900; Fishkill and Society, 1902.

HAZELTINE, HERMON E. Matteawan S. H., 1904, and U. S. A.

HEATON, ADN A. Born New Haven, Conn., May 22d, 1762; student of Dr. Perry; Amenia, 1784; removed to Plattekill, 1800; died April 24th, 1827. A minister of the Society of Friends and a successful practitioner.

HENNESSEY, FRANK A. Graduated Albany, 1896; Society and New Hackensack, 1898.

* HERRICK, WALTER. Born Milan, 1820; graduated Berkshire, 1849; Pine Plains, 1850; Milanville about 1866; Society, 1879.



ISHAM G. HARRIS, M. D.

HICKS, ROBERT L. Society, 1817. On June 2d, 1819, Dr. Hicks moved to just below the Poughkeepsie Hotel on Main street.

HILLIS, JAMES GROVE. Born October 4th, 1825; U. S. M. Academy, West Point. On Gen. Scott's Staff during the Mexican war. Received two medals for personal bravery. Poughkeepsie and Society, 1854; died January 19th, 1861.

HOAG, ARTHUR F. Born Northeast, November 11th, 1856; graduated P. and S., 1879; Amenia and Society, 1879; Millerton.

HOLBROOK, MELLEN R. Born New Hampshire, February 7th, 1824; graduated Woodstock, 1850; Poughkeepsie, 1861; Society, 1866.

HOLDEN, EDWIN. Union Vale and Society, 1833-61.

HOOKE, WILLIAM. Society, 1822; Dover about 1830.

HOPKINS, WILLIAM H. Born Carmel, N. Y., 1814; Yale, 1837; Society, 1839; Sprout Creek, purchasing the place and practice of Dr. Sleight; died Hyde Park, May 22d, 1890.

HOSACK, DAVID. Born New York City, August 31st, 1769; graduated A. B., Princeton, 1789; student of Dr. Richard Bayley; Medical College, Philadelphia, 1791; Edinburgh, 1794; Union College, L.L. D., F. R. S., London; F. R. S., Edinburgh; Society, Hon., Hyde Park; died New York City, December 22d, 1835.

HOYT, DANIEL JAMES. Born Galway, N. Y., January 29th, 1872; A. B., Union University, 1899; M. D., University Vermont, 1902; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1903.

HOYT, EDWIN S. Born Pleasant Plains, N. Y., April 5th, 1845; graduated Albany, 1874; Society, 1875; Schultzs ville, 1899.

HUGHSON, BENJAMIN. Born Hughsonville, January 2d, 1799; Fishkill and Society, 1822; died February 9th, 1856.

HULL, WILLIAM BIRD. Born Pine Plains, June 26th, 1852; graduated P. and S., 1874; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1874; retired, 1880.

HUNTING, EDWARD. Was married May 20th, 1790. Dr. Bartow White bought his home and practice at Fishkill in 1805.

HUNTING, ISAAC M. Graduated University Pennsylvania, 1841; Stanford and Society, 1871; died 1893.

HUNTINGTON, GEORGE. Born East Hampton, April 9th, 1850; son of Dr. George Lee Huntington, and grandson of Dr. Abel Huntington; graduated P. and S., 1871; practiced East Hampton to 1874; LaGrange and Society, 1874. Dr. Huntington first described a peculiar form of hereditary chorea, which is known as "Huntington's Chorea." Hopewell Junction, 1906.

HURD, CURTIS J. Millerton and Society, 1823; moved to Manlius, N. Y., 1837; dying there.

HURD, DARWIN E. Son of Dr. Curtis J.; Northeast, 1833; Millerton.

HURD, GEORGE F. Born 1808; graduated Pittsfield, 1829; Pleasant Valley, 1831-41; Society, 1833; Fayetteville, 1841-54; died Rochester, December 1st, 1854.

HURD, MILO. Northeast and Society, 1816.

HURLBERT, P. R. Born 1781; Poughkeepsie to 1855; died Troy, N. Y., April 4th, 1855.

HUSTED, FRANK A. Born LaFayetteville, N. Y., May 3d, 1876; graduated Albany, 1892; Wassaic and Amsterdam, 1898.

IVE, CHARLES WILLIAM. Graduated A. B., St. Stephens, 1880; A. M., Columbia University; M. D., P. and S., 1898; Hyde Park and Society, 1900.

JOHNSON, GEORGE QUINCY. Born Hillsdale, December 5th, 1859; graduated P. and S., 1882; Pine Plains, 1885-95; Society, 1893; Ardsley, 1906.

JUDD, STODDARD. Born Sharon, Conn., May 23d, 1797; Stanford, Dutchess County, 1798; Union Vale and Society, 1819; LaGrange previous to and after 1832; Member of Legislature, 1836; 1850 at Waushaba, Wis. A nephew of Dr. Uri Judd.

JUDD, URI. Born Waterbury, Conn., 1775. Grandson of Dr. Benjamin Judd, a noted doctor of Connecticut; Northeast and Society, 1806; Milo, Yates County, 1831; Penn Yan, N. Y., 1850. A very prominent man professionally.

JULIAN, JOHN M. Born Hoboken, April 25th, 1854; son of Dr. John M. Julian; graduate L. I. C. Hospital, 1880; Moore's Mills, 1880-92; Society, 1885; Pleasant Valley, 1906; died 1907.

KELLOGG, ABNER OTIS. Born Colchester, Conn., April 24th, 1820; graduated Berkshire, 1844; P. and S., Canada, 1849; H. R. S. H., 1871-84; Society, 1873; died Kentland, Ind., September 21, 1888. A student of Shakespeare, whom he quoted aptly and dramatically in his papers, which were scholarly and instructive and always most acceptable to the Society.

KELLOGG, THEODORE H. Graduated Bellevue, 1865; H. R. S. H., 1888-91; Society, 1891; private hospital, Riverdale, 1897-1906.

KIERSTEAD, HANS. Born Kingston, N. Y., 1743; Rhinebeck, 1769; died September 29th, 1811.

KIMBALL, GRACE N. Graduated W. M. C. of New York City, 1892; Poughkeepsie, 1899; Society, 1900.

KINKEAD, JOHN. Born Lexington, Ky., December 30th, 1848; graduated Bellevue, 1872; New York City to 1879; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1879; retired 1890; Ophthal. and Aural Surgeon Vassar Brothers' Hospital; died June 29, 1909.

KIPP, ISAAC. Born 1733; Rhinebeck, 1760; died January 11th, 1815.

KITTREDGE, CHARLES M. Born Mt. Vernon, N. H., 1838; graduated A. B., Amherst, 1862; M. D., Harvard, 1867; Line Officer 1862-5 in Civil War; Hyde Park; Fishkill-on-Hudson, 1870; Society, 1875; died August 19th, 1896.

KNAPP, DAVID A. Born New Fairfield, Conn., June 13th, 1820; student of Dr. Ezra P. Bennett, of Danbury, Conn.; graduated New York University, 1845; North Clove, 1846; Society, 1866; died September 22d, 1907.

KNICKERBACKER, PHILIP H. Born 1804; student of Dr. Broadhead, of Clermont; Upper Red Hook and Society, 1828; died April 9th, 1864.

LA GRANGE, JOHN H. Albany, 1871; Glenham and Society, 1882 to 1894.

LAMB, JOSEPH T. Born New York City, July 9th, 1834; graduated Bellevue, 1867; New York City and Hudson till 1880; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1880; retired, 1888.

LAMB, ROBERT B. Born Jamestown, N. Y., August 1st, 1869; graduated Albany, 1891; Matteawan S. H. and Society, 1893; Medical Superintendent Matteawan S. H., 1906.

LA MONT, AUSTIN. Born Charlotteville, N. Y., 1837; graduated University Michigan, 1861; Hyde Park and Society, 1861-76; Carmel, 1906.

LANDON, WALTER R. Born 1790; died Rhinebeck June 11th, 1855.

LANGDON, CHARLES HENRY. Born New York City, May 22d, 1853; P. and S., 1874; H. R. S. H. and Society, 1876-1905; died November 15th, 1905.

LATHROP, WILLIAM. Born 1760; Washington about 1785; Society, 1806; died April 18th, 1812. A well educated, successful physician, with the degree of M. D.

LAPE, FREDERICK THOMAS. Born Athens, N. Y., December 21st, 1873; graduated P. and S., Baltimore, 1896; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1898; died Athens, September 4th, 1905.

LATSON, JOHN RODNEY. Born Rhinebeck, 1838; graduated Castleton, Vt.; Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. N.; died 1900.

LEACH, GEORGE W. Graduated P. and S., 1833; A. M., Hon. Wesleyan, 1846; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1833.

LEONARD, ALPHEUS. Amenia Union about 1806; died 1829.

LE ROY, IRVING DEYO. Born Highland, N. Y., April 18th, 1859; graduated Albany, 1883; Pleasant Valley and Society, 1884. A descendant of Frans Le Roy, who came to Poughkeepsie as early as 1719, and bought land in the neighborhood of Smith street on the Fall-kill.

LEWIS, JAMES M. Graduated University Buffalo, 1880; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1888.

LEWIS, JONATHAN, "The Tory." Practiced at Pine Plains before the Revolution. He had to move to Nova Scotia till the end of the war. On returning his life was made so unhappy for him by his patriotic neighbors, that he hung himself in the attic of his house, the Dibble-Booth house, in 1783.

LINSLEY, WILLIAM B. Born New York City, 1840. Son of Dr. Jared Linsley. Graduated P. and S., 1864. During the Civil War was Assistant Surgeon for eighteen months; Pawling, 1880; Society, 1882; died June 10th, 1890.

LOSEE, EDWIN KNICKERBOCKER. Born Upper Red Hook, May 16th, 1863; graduated A. B., Rutgers, 1885; M. D., P. and S., 1888; Upper Red Hook, 1890.

LOSEE, ELMORE. Born Saratoga County, May 23d, 1821; graduated Castleton, 1846; Red Hook, 1850; Bangall, 1852; Society, 1854; died September 2d, 1904.

LOSEE, HARVEY. Born Upper Red Hook, March 30th, 1867; graduated New York University, 1878; Upper Red Hook, 1902-4.

LOSEE, JOHN E. Born Washington, September 18th, 1826; graduated Albany, 1852; Red Hook, 1853; Society, 1878; died December 20th, 1900.

LOWN, MARCUS M. Graduated Albany, 1877; Rhinebeck and Society.

MACKENZIE, DAVID HUGH. Born Nova Scotia, April 24th, 1860; graduated New York University, 1889; Mabbettsville and Society, 1899; Millbrook.

MACNICHOL, B. W. Graduated Jefferson, Pa., 1884; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1884; Westchester County, 1899; died June 22d, 1900.

MANN, FREDERICK J. Born Utica, N. Y., October 13th, 1870; graduated Buffalo University, 1893; H. R. S. H. and Society, 1896; Poughkeepsie, 1899.

MARILL, JOAQUIM. Born Havana, Cuba, December 21st, 1841. Assistant Surgeon Volunteer Infantry, 1861. Taken prisoner at Bull

Run; in Libby prison till 1864. Discharged from service, 1865. Spanish army in Cuba, 1866-70. Highland till 1874; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1875. Died January 14th, 1908.

MARKS, LOUIS HENRY. Born Auburn, N. Y., September 17th, 1872; graduated Trinity, Toronto, 1896; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1902.

MARSCHESSEAU, W. WILFRID. Graduated Harvard, 1888; Matteawan, 1902.

MATHEWS, ADELBERT C. Born Little France, N. Y., July 12th, 1875; graduated Baltimore, 1903; H. R. S. H., 1905.

MCCABE, V. V. Graduated Baltimore Medical College, 1901. In practice at Worcester, N. Y., and New York City until May 1, 1908, when he located at Pleasant Valley. Society 1909.

MCCAMBRIDGE, CHARLES J. Born Kingston, September 25th, 1875; graduated Queens, Canada, 1898; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1900.

MCCLAURY, ABRAM. Born Kortright, N. Y., February 4th, 1821; Cairo till 1876; Pleasant Valley; died January 13th, 1897.

MCCLELLAN, CHARLES H. P. Born Gorham, Me., June, 1803; Poughkeepsie, 1836; died April 2d, 1862. A gentleman and a scholar. Retired and opened a school for girls, which was successful.

McFARLAND, WARREN C. Born Brooklyn, N. Y., November 6th, 1865; graduated Yale, 1887; Matteawan and Society, 1893.

MCGRATH, E. C. Poughkeepsie; office 126 Main street, 1861.

MEAD, ISAAC NEWTON. Born Amenia, September 13th, 1840; graduated P. and S., 1866; a student of Dr. L. P. Wood of Miller-ton. Entered the army in 1862 as a private; promoted to be Assistant Surgeon and mustered out in 1865; Society, 1867; Amenia, 1869.

MILLER, GEORGE NORTON. Born Rhinebeck, September 27th, 1857; graduated A. B., Harvard, 1879; M. D., Harvard, 1882; Vienna and Heidelberg, 1882-4; Rhinebeck; never practiced.

MILLS, JOHN D. Born Dover, N. J., December 6th, 1811; Poughkeepsie, 1884; Society, 1889; died Pleasant Valley, December, 1893.

MITCHELL, FREDERICK DE VINE. Born Millbrook, June 22d, 1859; graduated Bellevue, 1880; Pawling, 1899.

MOITH, JULIUS EDGAR. Born Fishkill Landing, September 22d, 1855; graduated P. and S., 1879; Matteawan and Society, 1879.

MURDOCK, GEORGE W. P. and S., 1867; Assistant Surgeon U. S. V., 1865; Cold Spring, Putnam County; Society, 1894.

MURPHY, FRANKLYN N. Born Williamsburg, N. Y., June 14th, 1876; graduated L. I. C. Hospital, 1899; Staatsburg and Society, 1902; New York, 1909.

MYER, ELIZABETH R. G. W. M. C., New York City, 1877; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1890; Turner, N. Y., 1905.

NELSON, THEOPELUS. Born October 17th, 1798; Pleasant Valley and Society, 1823. A partner of Dr. Platt of Rhinebeck, and the surgeon of that section. Died April 4th, 1872.

NEWCOMB, ZACCHEUS. Born July 22d, 1767; Pleasant Valley; died August 30th, 1831.

NICHOLSON, CLARKSON A. Born South East, Putnam County, December 29th, 1821; graduated University New York, 1847; Beekman, 1847; Society, 1859. Died Sylvan Lake, January 14th, 1886.

NORTHROP, MORTIMER C. Graduated New York Medical College, 1857; Northeast previous to 1864; South Dover and Society, 1867; Pleasant Valley, 1902.

NOXON, ROBERT. Born Poughkeepsie, July 31st, 1750; student of Dr. Robert Thorn; lived at 83 Market street, Poughkeepsie and Society, 1806.

O'RIELLY, MILES J. Albany, 1874; Fishkill-on-Hudson, 1900.

ORTON, HENRY TUDOR, Born Woodbury, Conn., August 17th, 1782. A son of Dr. Samuel Orton; Hart's Village and Society, 1828. He spent a long and useful life in the practice of his profession. In later years he was remarkable for his custom of always making his calls on horseback. Summer and winter, rain and shine, Dr. Orton could be seen any day jogging along the country roads on his trotting

horse, with his saddlebags filled with medicine any time up to 1864. He had a wide circuit to ride, and attended to business faithfully. He was greatly beloved and respected. He died in 1864, leaving a considerable fortune, and is buried by the side of his father in Woodbury Cemetery, Conn.

OWSLEY, HENRY F. Born in Ohio, 1870; graduated P. and S., N. Y., 1896; practiced in New York until removal to Green Haven, 1908.

PAIN, BARNABAS. Born Canterbury, Conn., 1738; practiced in Amenia as early as 1767, and died there June 6th, 1822. He was a man of peculiar and decided views.

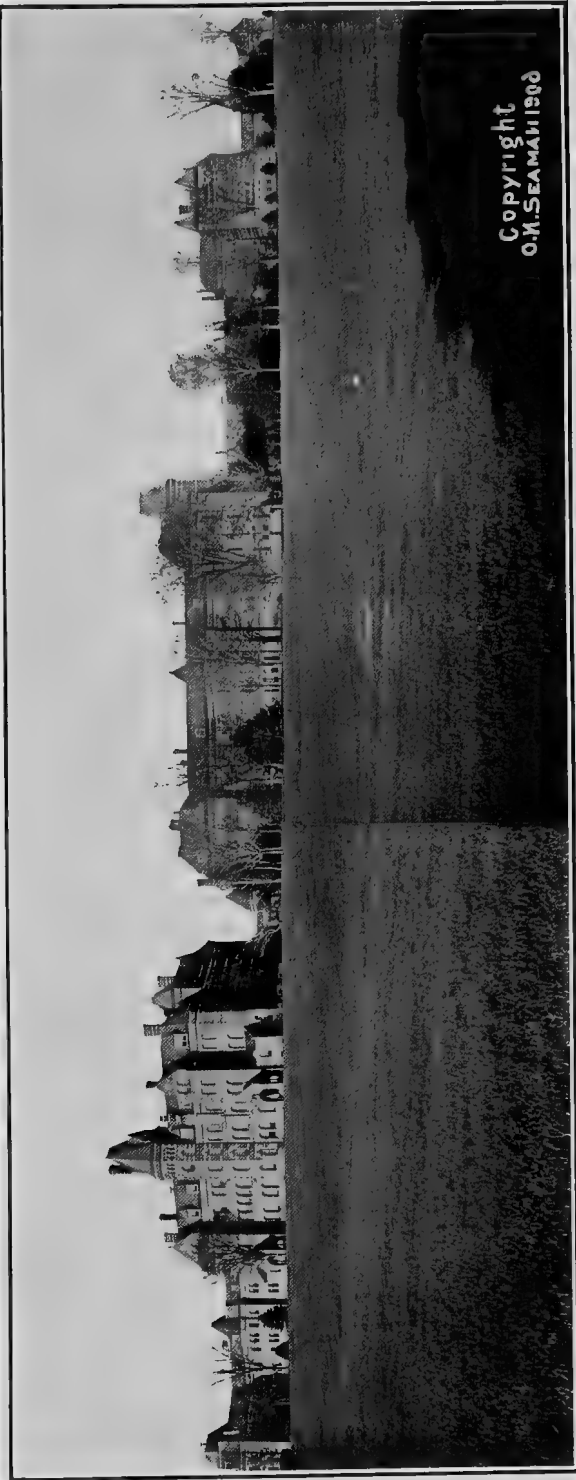
PAIN, ICHABOD B. Born Amenia, 1790; licensed by the State Society, 1812. The Doctors Paine and Payne are all descendants of the Rev. Solomon Pain, of Canterbury, Conn. He died August 1st, 1819. Society, 1817.

PAIN, ICHABOD SPARROW. Born Canterbury, Conn., September 11th, 1736. The seventh son and ninth child in a family of fifteen. Crum Elbow, 1759; died at or near Amenia before 1774.

PAYNE, JOHN CHESTER. Born Amenia, April 3d, 1819; graduated Berkshire, 1848; Amenia and Society, 1854; Poughkeepsie, 1858. Dr. Payne was ship's surgeon on the "Dreadnaught" under Captain Samuels for several voyages, and visited the hospitals of London and Paris while waiting between trips. He was a man of gentle manner, kind hearted, and had an inexhaustible fund of anecdote which made him popular with young and old. Physician to St. Barnabas and Vassar Brothers' Hospitals. Died April 10th, 1899.

PEARCE, GEORGE STARK. Born Pawling, N. Y., October 28th, 1872. Son of Dr. Henry Pearce. Pawling, 1895; Dover Plains, 1902; graduated P. and S., 1895.

PEARCE, HENRY. Born Pawling, N. Y., March 1st, 1833; graduated University Michigan, 1857; Assistant Surgeon 150th Regiment, N. Y. S. V. While on the march to Lookout Mountain his horse fell on him, crushing his left leg, necessitating its amputation above the knee. Continued practice at Pawling until his death, December 30th, 1905.



HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

PECK, GEORGE. Born Town of Milan, April 8th, 1813; practiced and died in Town of Stanford, October 13th, 1873.

PERRY, JOHN. Born 1770; Pine Plains and Society, 1824; died April 22d, 1852, at Perry's Corners.

PHILLIPS, PAUL A. Born Orangeburg, S. C., May 20th, 1869; graduated Bellevue, 1891; H. R. S. H., 1894-6.

PHINNEY, LORENZO N. Born Sugar Hill, N. Y., January 1st, 1841; graduated Geneva, 1866; Assistant Surgeon, 193d Regiment, N. Y. S. V.; Wappingers Falls, 1902.

PHINNEY, STURGIS. Born March 26th, 1789; died November 13th, 1841; in the drug business many years in Poughkeepsie.

PILGRIM, CHARLES W. Born Monroe, N. Y., March 27th, 1855; graduated Bellevue, 1880; studied in Munich and Vienna, 1885; 1890, Superintendent Willard S. H.; 1893, Superintendent of H. R. S. H.; Society, 1893.

PINE, PER LEE. Born 269 Mill street, Poughkeepsie, March 14th, 1809. His preceptor was Dr. Delafield, of New York City, and he graduated from P. and S., 1834. After two years spent in study in London and Paris he began the practice of medicine in Poughkeepsie, where he remained until his death. An unfortunate circumstance occurring soon after his return from Europe cast a shadow over his professional life. A cousin of Dr. Pine's was on trial for murder and Dr. Pine testified that there was insanity in his family, and that he realized this in his own case. Dr. Pine was a modest, unassuming, Christian gentleman. He brought into the practice of his profession an intelligence, zeal, industry and perseverance worthy of the largest measure of success, which was denied him. His work was among the poor, giving them the best he had, never shirking the call of duty, or humanity. He was known among his associates for his integrity, ability and courtesy. Dr. Pine never owned a horse, or drove, from choice, but made visits six miles from home on foot. He died of pneumonia, May 13th, 1882, in the house in which he was born.

PINGRY, JAMES O. Born Fishkill, July 21st, 1843; graduated University New York, A. B., 1862; M. D., P. and S., 1868; Mabbettsville and Society, 1871; Millbrook.

PLATT, ELIPHALET. Born June 6th, 1797; Rhinebeck and Society, 1818; M. D. Hon. State Board of Regents, 1848; died May 16th, 1868. A prominent member of the profession, and in civil life; a scholar, reading his Bible regularly in the Greek text up to the last week of his life.

PORTEOUS, JAMES G. Born Moriah, N. Y., January 3d, 1839; M. D., Harvard, 1865; Surgeon in the Civil War; Luzerne, N. Y., fifteen years; Poughkeepsie, 1880; Society, 1882; died suddenly July 11th, 1895.

POUCHER, J. WILSON. Born Claverack, N. Y., July 24th, 1859; Albany, 1879; Modena; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1887; Surgical Staff, Vassar Brothers' Hospital, 1887 to 1898.

POWELL, HORACE RENNIE. Born February 16th, 1860 at Coeymans, N. Y.; graduated Albany, 1882; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1883.

PRICHARD, CHURCHILL A. Born December 5th, 1862, at Aylmer, Ontario, Canada; graduated Bellevue, 1890; Tivoli and Society, 1891.

PROAL, WILLIAM H. Born 1821; Wappingers Falls, 1847; Channingville and Society, 1854; died July 16th, 1858.

PULTZ, MONROE TRAVER. Born Rhinebeck, July 17th, 1843; graduated P. and S., 1868; Stanfordville, 1868; Society, 1871. Found dead in his bedroom under the most distressing circumstances, September 9th, 1902.

QUITMAN, WILLIAM F. Born 1787. Stone Church. Died December 4th, 1834.

RADCLIFF, PETER AUGUSTUS. Born Rhinebeck, 1807; Society, 1830; died July 7th, 1831.

REYNOLDS, ISRAEL. Lincense to practice issued by Judge Isaac Bloom, 1797; Pine Plains, 1795; died March 28, 1824.

RICKETSON, SHADRACK. Born 1768; New York City, 1808, where he wrote a book entitled "Means of Preserving Health and Preventing Disease," published in New York City, September 1st, 1806; Society, 1815. A member of the Society of Friends. He never married. Died Beekman, March 3d, 1839.

RING, LEWIS. Born 1785; Pleasant Valley and Society, 1810; died Hyde Park, August 30th, 1867.

ROBERTS, CHARLES FREDERICK. Born Lebanon, August 5th, 1860; graduated P. and S., 1883; Dover Plains, 1902; Society, 1903.

ROCKWELL, LYMAN E. Born Stockbridge, N. Y., January 12th, 1846; graduated New York University, 1873; Amenia and Society, 1873.

ROGERS, JOSEPH. Born Connecticut, October 31st, 1776; Fishkill and Society, 1806; died March 16th, 1814.

ROOF, FRANCIS H. Born Cooperstown, N. Y., 1842; graduated P. and S., 1863; Assistant Surgeon N. Y. S. V.,* 1865; Rhinebeck, 1876.

ROSS, JOHN PHILIP B. Born Germany, January 28th, 1754; died Red Hook, January 22d, 1814. A Palatine.

ROOSEVELT, ISAAC. Born New York City, April 21st, 1790; graduated A. B., Princeton, 1808; M. D., P. and S., 1812; pupil of Dr. David Hosack, Hyde Park, 1820; died October 23d, 1863. Though well educated in his profession and fond of its literature, its practice was distasteful to him, and being removed from the necessity of practice, he never engaged in it, choosing rural enjoyments and agricultural pursuits. He was of a delicate constitution, with refined tastes, a gentleman of the old school.

RUMSEY, JAMES SYKES. Born July 9th, 1800; educated in France; Fishkill Landing, 1846, until his death, November 1st, 1872.

RUSSELL, SELWYN A. Born Jay, N. Y., 1851; graduated Albany, 1877; practiced Albany, 1888; Attending Physician St. Peter's Hospital; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1892; died January 10th, 1906.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM LOGI. Born Chatham, N. B., Canada, July 24th, 1863; graduated New York University, 1885; Poughkeepsie, 1904; Medical Inspector of Institutions for the Insane of New York State.

SACKETT, JAMES. On November 24th, 1791, advertisement of claims against the estate of, late of Frederickstown, Dutchess County.

SADLER, JAMES EDGAR. Born Walden, N. Y., March 28th, 1865; graduated Albany, 1887; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1889; Medical Staff of Vassar Brothers' Hospital, 1890 to 1898.

SAFFEN, THOMAS. Born February 22d, 1768; Beekman and Society, 1806; died July 21st, 1810.

SCHENCK, JOHN P. Born Matteawan, February 2d, 1798; graduated P. and S., 1819; Society, 1820; died September 7th, 1872.

SCHENCK, JOHN P., JR. Born Matteawan, February 13th, 1843; graduated P. and S., 1864; in army as Assistant Surgeon one year; Matteawan, 1864; Society, 1866; died December 14th, 1886.

SCHENCK PETER D. Born 1793; pupil of Dr. Bartow White; Fishkill and Society, 1817; died Wappingers Falls, April 29th, 1837.

SEGER, CHARLES E. Born April 8th, 1842; graduated Albany, 1863; Stockbridge, nine years; Albany, nine years; New Hackensack, 1885; Society, 1891; died December 10th, 1896.

SHEEDY, DANIEL M. Born Norwalk, Conn.; graduated New York University, 1888; Poughkeepsie, 1888; Society, 1889.

SHEPPARD, JOHN M. Poughkeepsie and Society, 1892.

SHERBILL, HUNTING. Born April 3d, 1783; licensed State Society, 1809; Clinton and Society, 1809; Hyde Park. Author of "A Review of the Diseases of Dutchess County from 1809-1825," published 1826. Also "An Essay on Epidemics as they Appeared in Dutchess County," 1809-1825, published 1832. Died New York City, January 16th, 1866.

SHOOK, URIAH. Born February 15th, 1816; died Red Hook, July 27th, 1842.

SLACK, HENRY. Born Albany, June 10th, 1826; A. M., Yale, 1848; M. D., Albany, 1851; two years in Paris; nine years in New York City; Fishkill Landing, 1865; Society, 1873; died December 10th, 1886.

SLOCUM, CLARENCE J. Born Richmond, R. I., 1873; graduated Albany, 1897; H. R. S. H., 1897-1900; Society, 1900; Pleasantville, N. Y., 1906.

SMITH, STROWBRIDGE. Born March 13th, 1825; graduated New York Medical College, 1851; Surgeon Civil War, 1863; Wappingers Falls and Society, 1874; died June 9th, 1876.

SNYDER, PETER. Born 1772; died Northeast, near the Slate Quarry, 1826. Said to have been a good doctor. He had an apple brandy distillery near his house and he patronized it liberally. He abjured all religion, and that he might not be buried in a churchyard, set apart an acre of ground on his farm for his burial place. There is no evidence of a grave, and the place is desolate.

STACKHOUSE, OSWALD D. Born St. Andrews, Quebec, 1874; McGill, 1896; H. R. S. H. and Society, 1899; Niagara Falls, 1900.

STANTON, LUKE W. Born Huntington, Mass., 1806; M. D., Bowdoin; Pine Plains with Dr. Davis, afterward at Amenia; Society, 1867. He was a man of more than usual ability and prominence, and many students were attracted to his office. He visited Europe, and kept abreast of the times professionally. Died Amenia, February 5th, 1869.

STEVENSON, WILLIAM GEORGE. Born Cambridge, N. Y., 1843; son of Dr. William Stevenson; graduated P. and S., 1865; Poughkeepsie, 1873; Society, 1874. Of an active, inquiring mind, without the discipline of a classical education. Died July 31st, 1890.

STILLMAN, D. E. Graduated Vermont Medical College, 1851; Pine Plains, 1862-76; Society, 1871; died Baltimore about 1900.

STILLMAN, SIDNEY. Born Litchfield, Conn., 1814; student of Dr. Benj. Welch of Norfolk; graduated Berkshire, 1837; Northeast, 1846; Millerton, 1883; Society, 1867.

SUTHERLAND, DOUGLASS RUDD. Born Bangall, November 9th, 1850; graduated P. and S., 1874; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1874; died Morris, Minn.

SUTTON, GEORGE LEMUEL. Born Louisville, N. Y.; graduated Castleton, 1858; P. and S., 1859; Army as Assistant Surgeon, 1862; Ret. 1865 as Lieut-Col. Brevet; East Fishkill and Society, 1866; died Louisville, September 6th, 1888.

SUTTON, LESLIE A. Born Louisville, N. Y., June 10th, 1866; a nephew of Dr. G. L. Sutton; graduated New York University, 1889; East Fishkill and Society, 1889; Brewster, N. Y., 1905.

TABER, JAMES RUSSELL. Born Milton, N. Y., December 18th, 1851; graduated P. and S., 1874; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1874; Brooklyn, 1896.

TANNER, WILLIAM H. Born Amenia, September 12th, 1836; graduated New York University, 1860; Assistant Surgeon N. Y. S. V., 1861; Surgeon, 1865; never active in civil practice.

TAPPEN, PETER. Born July 3d, 1748; Poughkeepsie, 1772; living on north side of Main street between Catharine and Crannell. Very active during the Revolutionary War; one of the committee on correspondence; a First Lieutenant of D. Co., Dutchess Co. Mil., 1775; died September 3d, 1792.

TAPPEN, PETER C. Born April 13th, 1790; son of Dr. Peter Tappen; had a school on the north side of Main street between Academy and Hamilton; died July 9th, 1836.

TAPPING, ELISHA C. Born 1789; Society, 1828; house southeast corner Mill and Washington streets; died September 6th, 1849.

THELBERG, ELIZABETH B. Graduated Woman's Medical College, New York City, 1884; Physician at Vassar College, 1889; Society, 1895.

THOMAS, WILLIAM. Born Plymouth, Mass., 1786. He came to Poughkeepsie to study medicine with his uncle, Dr. John Thomas, about 1804. He was licensed to practice by the Society in 1808. Dr. Thomas entered the army about 1810 as a surgeon, and served through the war, resigning about 1816. After the close of the war, the troops with which he was serving were ordered from Baton Rouge to Buffalo, and were marched on foot that distance, proceeding along the coast to New York, and from there via. the Post Road through Poughkeepsie. Died December 18th, 1860.

THOMPSON, CHARLES HENRY. Born Freehold, N. J., August 23d, 1843; graduated P. and S., 1868; Fishkill and Society, 1868; Belmar, N. J., 1906.

THORN, BENJAMIN S. Born November 9th, 1814; brother of Dr. J. S. Thorn, Milan; died March 5th, 1877.

THORN, JAMES. Born New Hackensack, N. Y., June 21st, 1763; Society, 1806. As a commentary on the changes in social customs, it may be noted that at Dr. Thorne's funeral the best families were represented, and the bearers were leading men socially and professionally. They were so drunk that the burial was delayed two hours for them to sober up sufficiently to be able to carry the body from the house. Died New Hackensack, June 26th, 1816.

THORNE, JOHN S. Born Milan, August 14th, 1821; graduated Castleton, Vt., 1843; practiced Bangall, Stanfordville and Millbrook; Society, 1854; died November 11th, 1879.

THORNE, ROBERT. Poughkeepsie. In 1795 the first charge for treating prisoners at the jail in this county was made by Dr. Thorn. He was prominent socially and professionally.

THORN, STEPHEN. Born 1737; died October 16th, 1795. Dr. Thorn's charge book is still in existence, and shows very clearly the condition of the practice of medicine at that period. He did but three things, a puke, a purge, and a bleed, and the charge for each was two shillings. His medical library consisted of but one book, published at Montpelier in 1660, and a very curious book it is. He built the red brick house at New Hackensack on the farm adjoining the church on the north, now owned by Dr. Bayley, in 1772.

TICE, LEON. Born Brooklyn, N. Y., November 13th, 1864; graduated L. I. C. Hospital, 1885; Rhinebeck and Society, 1895; died October 19th, 1899.

TOMLINSON, DAVID. Born 1772; Rhinebeck and Society, 1806; Member of Assembly, 1819; died New York City, April 25th, 1841; buried Rhinebeck.

TRAVER, ISAAC H. Born August 2d, 1814; graduated P. and S., 1836; Pleasant Valley and Society, 1837; died June 8th, 1892.

TREADWAY, ALFRED. Born Colchester, Conn., September 1st, 1781; educated at Plainfield Academy; studied with Dr. Lathrop, settled at South Dover till 1810; in 1811 at Hart's Village, succeeding Dr. La-

throp, and having Dr. Orton as assistant. He was an excellent business man, slender, tall, with a bright, pleasant face, and courteous manners, and interesting in conversation. Died April 26th, 1826.

TRIPP, CHARLES H. Born Town of Washington, December 25th, 1855; graduated Bellevue, 1881; Washington and Society, 1882; Clinton Corners, 1884.

TRIPP, DELMAR C. Born Ithaca, N. Y., July 6th, 1848; graduated Bellevue, 1875; Beekmanville, 1885; Society, 1886; succeeding Dr. Nicholson.

TRIVETT, ELIAS C. Born England, March 24th, 1790; licensed Society, 1814; State Society, 1836; Society, 1828. Had drug store 288 Main street. Died April 12th, 1866.

UNDERHILL, ANTHONY. Born Westchester County, November 12th, 1818; son of Dr. Joshua B. Underhill; graduated Bowdoin, 1845; New Hackensack, 1845; Society, 1869; died September 4th, 1889.

UPTON GEORGE. Born Valatia, Columbia County, April 26th, 1811; graduated Jefferson, 1833; LaGrange and Society, 1834-61; served in Civil War; died January 10th, 1878.

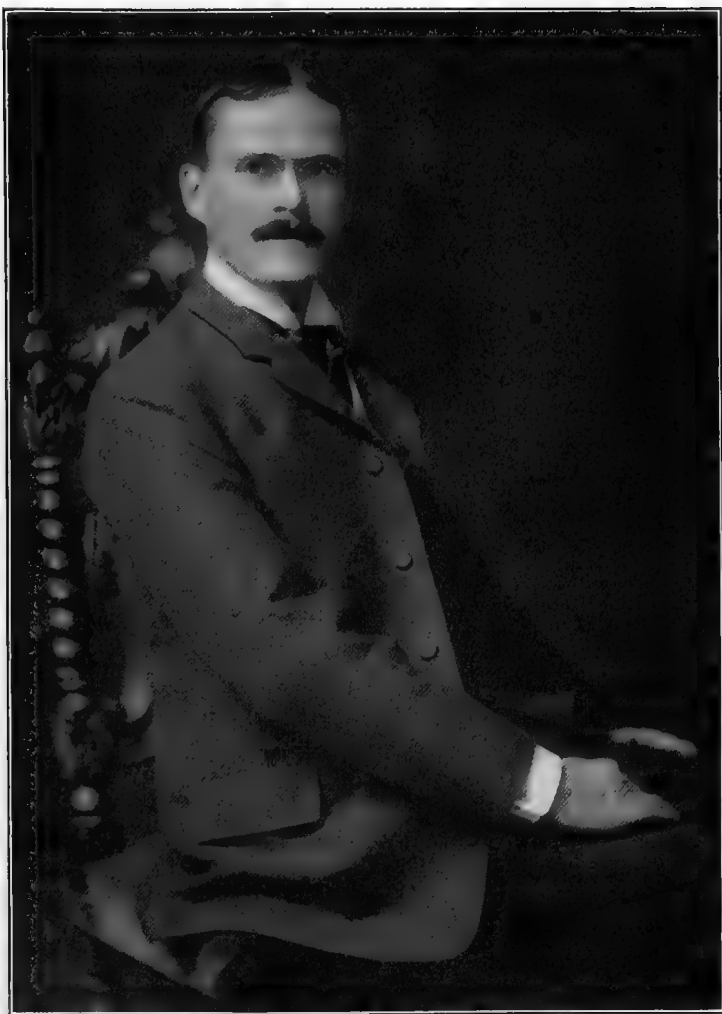
VAN DERBURGH, FEDERAL BEEKMAN. Born May 11th, 1788; Beekman and Society, 1810; removed, 1812; died January 23d, 1868.

VANDERHOFF, THOMAS P. Born 1805; died Rhinebeck, December 3d, 1838.

VAN DUSER, AMOS EDWARD. Born 1835; graduated P. and S., 1859; Assistant Surgeon Civil War; Medical Staff of St. Barnabas Hospital; lost his business from neglect, and died July 19th, 1892.

VAN DUSER, NATHANIEL M. Born Cornwall, N. Y., 1820; graduated P. and S., 1852; Hughsonville, 1854; Society, 1859; Wappingers Falls, 1873; retired, 1885.

VAN ETTEEN, CORNELIUS S. Born Pike County, Pennsylvania, September 13th, 1846; graduated University Pennsylvania, 1873; Rhinebeck, 1876; Society, 1905.



GEORGE R. FINTON.

VAN KLEECK, BALTUS LIVINGSTON. Born 1774. Son of Dr. Lawrence Van Kleeck, a physician of New York City, who moved to Poughkeepsie, where he died before 1783. Dr. Van Kleeck, after practicing in Poughkeepsie for some years, removed to Newburgh, where he was a busy and honored practitioner until his death, May 9th, 1843.

VAN KLEECK, JAMES LIVINGSTON. Brother of Baltus; and M. D.; died Poughkeepsie, 1816. The brothers joined the Society 1806.

VAN VLIET, ISAAC FISK. Born 1822; graduated P. and S., 1844; Rhinebeck and Society, 1866; died February 23d, 1876.

VAN WAGNER, GEORGE H. Born Lloyd, N. Y., July 1st, 1851; graduated Albany, 1881; Schoharie, 1881-6; Wappingers Falls and Society, 1887.

VAN WYCK, DAVID BARNES. Born LaGrange, April 24th, 1852; graduated Bellevue, 1889; LaGrangeville, Manchester Bridge; Society, 1890.

VAN WYCK, EDMUND. Born New Hamburg, 1850; student of Dr. N. M. Van Duser; graduated P. and S., 1873; New Hamburg and Society, 1875; Wappingers Falls, 1876; died February 23d, 1885.

VAN WYCK, RICHARD C. Born East Fishkill, December 30th, 1843; graduated P. and S., 1867; practiced in Denver, in Virginia and Hopewell Junction and joined the Society 1883. Thrown from his carriage in his door-yard and killed January 28th, 1896.

VERMILYEA, JOHN R. Born October 17th, 1796; Fishkill and Society, 1830-61; died June 7th, 1871.

VERMILYEA, VALENTINE MOTT. Born LaGrange, 1818; graduated P. and S., 1844; Fishkill Landing, 1844-54; died Sandwich, Ill., May 7th, 1906.

VIGEANT, JOSEPH E. Born Lee, Mass., 1872; graduated Albany, 1896; Red Hook and Society, 1904.

VON TILING, JOHANNES H. M. A. Born Dillmarshaf, Russia, 1875; graduated Bonn, 1901; Poughkeepsie, 1904; Society, 1905.

WARD, DAVID BOYD. Born Pleasant Valley, N. Y., March 13th, 1853; A. B., Hamilton College, 1873; student of Dr. E. H. Parker;

graduated P. and S., 1876; Wheeling, W. V., till 1879; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1879; Medical Staff of Vassar Brothers' Hospital and St. Barnabas Hospital; died 1908.

WARD, JONATHAN. Born 1780; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1807; his office was at No. 266 Main street; died typhoid fever, September 13th, 1813.

WATT, JAMES. Graduated University Maryland, 1863; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1867; Union Bridge, Md., 1900.

WEAVER, FREDERICK B. Born Galatinville, N. Y., 1875; graduated Albany, 1898; Hyde Park and Society, 1901.

WEBB, DEWITT. Born Clinton, N. Y., December 19th, 1838; graduated P. and S., 1863; Clinton and Society, 1866; Poughkeepsie in the drug business at 339 Main street; Member of Assembly, 1887-8; St. Augustine, Fla., 1906.

WEBSTER, HELEN W. Born, 1837; graduated Woman's Medical College, Boston; Vassar College and Society, 1875; died New Bedford, Mass., July 19th, 1904. A woman of unusual professional ability and good common sense.

WELLMAN, GEORGE MARVIN. Born Springfield, Mass., February 24, 1837; graduated Amherst A. B., 1861; M. D., Georgetown, N. C., 1868; Dover Plains, 1869; Society, 1871; died January 13th, 1902.

WHEELER, GAMELIAL. Born January 20th, 1786; Rhinebeck and Society, 1828; Upper Red Hook; died March 20th, 1859.

WHEELER, WILLIAM. Born August 12th, 1753; Rhinebeck and Society, 1806; Upper Red Hook; died April 14th, 1810.

WHITE, BARTOW. Born Yorktown, Westchester County, N. Y., November 7th, 1776. A student of his father, Dr. Ebenezer White. He commenced the practice of his profession at Fishkill, succeeding Dr. Edward Hunting in 1800. Dr. White was not only an active, useful practitioner of medicine for forty-five years, but also a leader in all the useful activities of the community in which he lived so long. His success brought many students to his office, some of whom attained high rank in their profession. Among them were Dr. Cornelius De

Pew and Stephen Rapalje, Surgeons in the Navy, and Dr. John Cooper and Isaac Van Voorhis, who served in the army. Others were scattered through various parts of the State. In 1824 Dr. White was chosen to represent this district in Congress, and in 1840 he was a Presidential Elector. He received the honorary degree of M. D. from the Regents of the University in 1845. He was a strictly temperate man, of mild manners, making and keeping many valuable friends, who cheered and brightened his last days, which were passed amid an unusually happy environment. He died December 12th, 1862.

WHITE, HENRY D. Born Brooklyn, N. Y., February 8th, 1866; great grandson of Dr. Ebenezer White, grandson of Dr. Bartow White; graduated P. and S., 1887; Hopewell Junction, 1896; Society, 1897.

WHITE, HOWELL. Born Fishkill, N. Y., 1856; student of Dr. Oliver White; graduated Bellevue, 1879; son of Dr. L. H. White; Fishkill, 1879; Society, 1880.

WHITEWELL, WILLIAM SCOLLAY. Graduated Harvard, 1872; Fishkill-on-Hudson, 1901.

WILBER, BENJAMIN S. Born July 22d, 1795; student of Dr. Uri Judd; Pine Plains and Society, 1822; died June 26th, 1871.

WILBER, HENRY CLAY. Born Pine Plains, 1845; graduated Bellevue, 1867; Society, 1871; son of Dr. B. S. Wilber.

WILCOX, JEREMIAH. Amenia, 1784.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE H. Born Johnstown, N. Y., May 30th, 1860; L. R. C. P. Edinburgh, 1883; M. R. C. S., London, 1884; M. D., Yale, 1890; Fishkill, 1894; Society, 1895.

WILLIAMS, PHEBE THORNE. Born Millbrook, N. Y.; daughter of Dr. J. S. Thorne; graduated Woman's Medical College, New York City, 1878; Millbrook and Society, 1878; Poughkeepsie.

WILSON, HENRY C. Born Derby, Vt., 1837; M. D., University Vermont, 1863; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Civil War; Matteawan, 1867.

WILSON, JOHN POWELL. Born Hobart, N. Y., January 27th, 1845; graduated P. and S., 1870; Stanford, 1871; Pleasant Valley to 1879; Society, 1872; Poughkeepsie, 1906.

WILSON, JOHN S. Born Stuyvesant, N. Y., January 10th, 1865; graduated P. and S., 1887; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1888; Physician to Orphans' Home.

WIMPELBERG, SAMUEL. Born Poughkeepsie, March 27th, 1861; graduated Jefferson, 1883; Poughkeepsie and Society, 1884; resigned; died July 12, 1907.

WOOD, LOUIS C. Born New York City, July 24th, 1856; graduated Bellevue, 1881; Wappingers Falls and Society, 1886; Poughkeepsie, 1899.

WORTMAN, DENNIS. Born Brooklyn, February 21st, 1796; East Fishkill and Society, 1817; died May 3d, 1864.

YOUNG, JOHN. Born Port Glenone, Ireland, April 16th, 1822; America, 1826; graduated P. and S., 1844; New York City to 1867; Fishkill; died September 2d, 1893.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL. The erection of a State Hospital for the Insane somewhere along the Hudson River was authorized by the Legislature in 1866, but its location was left to a Commission, with power to obtain the most advantageous terms from the rival counties. It was brought to Poughkeepsie only after a considerable struggle on the part of the enterprising men of the day. When the Dutchess County Supervisors met in November the contest had narrowed down to Poughkeepsie and Newburgh. The site most favorably considered comprised two hundred acres belonging to James Roosevelt, about a mile north of the city. The city and county were asked to pay \$30,000 towards its purchase, and on November 18th a paper, signed by Mayor Innis, the aldermen and a committee of citizens who pledged themselves to raise this amount, was submitted to the Supervisors, who were asked to issue county bonds for two-fifths of the amount. The aldermen who signed this paper were S. B. Wheeler, Sidney Fowler, Daniel Clifford, Robert Slee, Oscar A. Fowler, William Shields, Joseph H. Marshall, E. P. Bogardus, P. G. Beneway and Samuel Tuthill, and the citizens Cornelius DuBois, B. J. Lossing, George Corlies, E. L. Beadle, J. P. H. Tallman and George Innis.

The Board of Supervisors passed a resolution December 4th, to

issue \$12,000 of county bonds, but Orange County raised its offer, and after overcoming considerable opposition from Fishkill and other towns whose Supervisors did not see how their sections could be benefited, the board reconsidered its action and voted to issue bonds for two-fifths of the amount needed, "said two-fifths not to exceed \$34,000." The expenses of the site were stated to be \$80,000. By the time it had been definitely ascertained that the required amount would be raised it was too late on Saturday afternoon, December 29th, to catch a train for Newburgh, where the commission was in session, and about to decide the question of location. Nothing daunted, a telegram was sent asking the commission to wait for the arrival of a committee from Poughkeepsie. George Morgan brought out two of his "quick steppers," and a two-seated sleigh, and with John P. H. Tallman, Alderman Slee and George W. Davids, began at 6. p. m. a memorable drive to Newburgh. Mr. Davids, describing it a day or two later wrote: "The night was a terrible one, the wind blowing a perfect hurricane and the snow drifting heavily. Twice we got off the road, the snow blinding us in such a manner, and the track blown so full, that it was utterly impossible in some places to find the way."

Reaching Fishkill Landing after 9 o'clock they found that the ferry had ceased its regular trips and was only running occasionally to keep the ice from blocking it. The captain was at length found and informed the party that he would probably start in about an hour. "He was persuaded to go at once." Mr. Davids does not mention the persuasive force, but the story afterwards told placed it at \$50. The commission had about given up the Poughkeepsie committee when they finally arrived, and after a conference lasting until 1 a. m. at the Orange Hotel, Poughkeepsie secured the prize.

Work began at the hospital site the following summer, and in 1871 sixty patients were admitted and a large amount of work was in progress. The State Hospital has been constantly increased in size until now it has a population of nearly 3,000 patients. The money disbursed to laboring men in its construction has been a factor of importance in local business, and its large force of physicians, nurses and attendants, numbering more than six hundred, add much to the life of the city. Dr. Joseph M. Cleaveland was made the superintendent at the opening and remained until May 1, 1893, when he was succeeded by Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim. The first board of managers,

in 1867, was Dr. Charles P. Agnew and Dr. A. Cook Hull, of New York; State Treasurer William A. Howland, of Matteawan; Mayor George Clark, of Newburgh; Hon. A. W. Palmer, of Amenia; Dr. Beadle and Cornelius DuBois, of Poughkeepsie. The architects were Vaux, Withers & Co., of New York.

MATTEAWAN STATE HOSPITAL. In 1846 a law was enacted which permitted officers of the State prison to transfer to the Utica Asylum any convict who became insane while serving sentence. These lunatics were so vicious and troublesome to the Utica management that eight years later it succeeded in convincing the Legislature that it would be a good plan to build a separate institution for this class of patients. Funds were appropriated and in 1855 work was commenced. This building was located at Auburn Prison, but had an independent and distinct administration, wholly apart from the prison proper. It was opened for patients February 2, 1859, and was the first institution of its kind in the world, so far as is known. At the beginning it cared for the convict class only and was known as the State Asylum for Insane Convicts. Some ten years after its opening the name was changed to the State Asylum for Insane Criminals and the Courts were given power to commit to its care criminals brought before them whose insanity was evident at the time of the commission of the criminal act. The institution increased in size until finally the Auburn buildings became too small for their population. In 1886, largely through the efforts of Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald, a commission was appointed to determine the best method of caring for the criminal insane. This step had a cordial public and press support. The commission, after much consideration of the subject, advocated the purchase of the Dutchess County site and the erection thereon of the buildings now known as the Matteawan State Hospital. In April, 1892, the first patients were received by transfer from the abandoned Auburn institution. The initial population was 261. In five years it had practically trebled. The convict part of the population were taken to Dannemora in 1900. So that the hospital now serves principally as an adjunct to the Courts, detaining patients under the following conditions: *First*—Those simply charged with crime. *Second*—Those accused of crime and awaiting indictment. *Third*—Those under indictment and awaiting trial. *Fourth*—Those acquitted on ground of insanity.



MATTEAWAN STATE HOSPITAL, MATTEAWAN, N. Y.

In addition to the foregoing, all committed by the Courts directly, the hospital receives from penal and reformatory institutions all female inmates evincing insanity, as well as male patients held on simple misdemeanor charges. The present population is about seven hundred and fifty. To provide for this number, a new group of buildings is in course of erection. When these shall be complete the capacity of the hospital will be about a thousand beds. At the time of the opening of the Matteawan buildings, Dr. Henry E. Allison was the Medical Superintendent. He died in November, 1904, and was succeeded by Dr. Robert B. Lamb, who directs the hospital management at the present time.

ST. BARNABAS HOSPITAL, incorporated March 16, 1871, was started by Dr. Edward H. Parker. The first trustees were Rev. P. K. Cady, rector of Christ's Church; Rev. R. F. Crary, of the Church of the Holy Comforter; Rev. S. H. Synnott, of St. Paul's Church; William A. Davis, S. M. Buckingham, Robert Sanford, Dr. E. H. Parker, Benjamin Van Loon, and Winthrop Atwell. The Hospital was first opened in Garden street, then in 1873 was transferred to 108 North Clinton street, which was purchased for \$5,200. Although St. Barnabas Hospital was abandoned when Vassar Hospital was opened, the St. Barnabas fund is still in existence, and there is now a prospect of using this money toward the erection of a new St. Barnabas Hospital.

VASSAR BROTHERS' HOSPITAL was founded in 1882 by Matthew Vassar, Jr., under the name of Vassar Hospital. Following the further endowment of the institution by his brother, John Guy Vassar, the name was changed to Vassar Brothers' Hospital.

The original board of trustees were John Guy Vassar, Irene B. Vassar, Oliver H. Booth, James H. Weeks, Stephen M. Buckingham, Henry L. Young and Joseph M. Cleaveland, M. D.

The hospital located above the banks of the Hudson, on the outskirts of the city, surrounded by seventeen acres of open grounds, is admirably situated for the care of the sick.

Additions have been made from time to time to the original building, these additions being required by the constantly increasing work of the hospital. A library building including modern laboratories was erected in 1898, and four years later additions were made to the main

wards and new private rooms opened. At present there are fifty-two ward beds and eleven private rooms. Two years ago the re-equipment of the entire hospital was begun and has been continued to the present time. During these two years an isolated building for the care of contagious diseases arising in the hospital, has been erected.

Dr. Guy Carleton Bayley was surgeon-in-chief and superintendent of the hospital from its opening until 1906, when he was succeeded by Dr. Henry Greenwood Bugbee. The present officers and board of trustees is composed of Frank Van Kleeck, President; Guilford Dudley, Vice-president; Henry Booth, Treasurer; Benjamin M. Fowler, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer; Floy M. Johnston, William F. Booth, William T. Reynolds and James Hyde Young.

HIGHLAND HOSPITAL, Town of Fishkill. This institution was founded May 1, 1871, as the result of a meeting held at the house of Henry Slack, M. D., January 19, 1871, at which were present Gen. Joseph Howland, Judge J. J. Monell, Rev. Dr. Masters, Rev. H. E. Duncan and Dr. Slack. Gen. Howland offered for use as a hospital for one year, a house owned by him in the village of Matteawan.

The first trustees and the incorporators were Joseph Howland, Silas G. Smith, Francis R. Masters, John J. Monell, Rev. Henry E. Duncan, Walter Brett, Henry Slack, M. D., Lyman Robinson and Smith T. Van Buren, none of whom survive.

The house, the use of which was given by Gen. Howland, continued to be so occupied until May, 1874, when it was deeded to the Hospital Association by Gen. Howland and his wife, as a free gift. In 1876 an addition was erected which nearly doubled the capacity of the institution. In 1887 the need of new and larger quarters became apparent, but it was not until August 15, 1901, that ground was broken for the present spacious building, which was ready for occupancy May 1, 1902.

The officers of this hospital are Winthrop Sargent, President; William T. Blodgett, Vice-president; Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, Secretary; Samuel K. Phillips, Treasurer.

It was a source of great satisfaction to the editor of this history that Dr. Guy Carleton Bayley consented to write the foregoing chapter, for there is no one as thoroughly equipped with information and as well qualified for the task as he.

In 1906 he prepared "An Historical Address delivered before the Dutchess County Medical Society at its Centennial Meeting at Vassar Institute, January

10th, 1906, with a Record of the Medical Profession of Dutchess County from 1740 to 1906."

This address was privately printed by its author.

It is an exceedingly interesting record of the medical profession of our county and bears evidence of an immense amount of careful investigation. Not only the medical profession, but all students of local history, are under obligations to Dr. Bayley for his pains-taking work—wholly a labor of love for his honored profession.

For the information concerning the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane and the Matteawan State Hospital acknowledgment is given to the Superintendents of said institutions, Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim and Dr. Robert B. Lamb.—EDITOR.

THE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF DUTCHESS COUNTY.¹

IN 1860, the subject of the organization of a County Medical Society was pressed upon the attention of the homeopathic physicians of Dutchess County by Horace M. Paine, M. D., secretary of the State Homeopathic Medical Society. The following year Dr. J. F. Merritt published in the two weekly papers in Poughkeepsie, a card to homeopathic physicians, naming a time and place of meeting of those favoring an immediate organization. Accordingly a meeting was held at the Gregory House in Poughkeepsie, November 27, 1861, at which the Homeopathic Medical Society of Dutchess County was formed and the following officers chosen: Federal Vanderburg, Rhinebeck, President; Ephraim Case, Clinton Corners, Vice-president; Ernst F. Hoffman, Poughkeepsie, Secretary and Treasurer. The Censors were: John Hornby, Poughkeepsie; Stephen G. Cook, Stanfordville, and Jesse F. Merritt, Pleasant Plains. A constitution and bylaws were then adopted. Article 5 of the constitution makes "any regularly licensed physician who has complied with the requisitions of the laws of the State and who shall avow his belief in the homeopathic maxim, *similia similibus curantur*, eligible to membership on a majority vote of the members present at a regular meeting."

Under an act of the Legislature, passed April 17, 1862, a reorganization of the State Society was effected whereby county societies then existing became auxiliary to the State Society, and the next year it was formally inaugurated.

At the second meeting of the Society of this county, February, 1862, Dr. Vanderburg read a paper on the "Problem of Life," which

1. We are indebted to John C. Otis, M. D., for the historical review of this society.

was deposited in the archives for future discussion. Accounts of interesting cases in practice were given verbally by Doctors Cook, Merritt and Hornby.

At the third meeting, held in May, 1862, Doctors G. Lorrillard, G. C. Lansing and Benjamin Lansing, all of Rhinebeck, were proposed for membership. The Society seal was received and attached to the by-laws, and the Secretary was ordered to deposit them with the County Clerk, in accordance with the laws of the State.

April 2, 1867, communications from Dr. Jones, of Albany, and the Secretary of the State Society were read, "and it was resolved that members of the Society be requested to use their personal influence with their patrons, and endeavor to procure homeopathic treatment to be adopted by the authorities in the new insane asylum to be erected near this city."

October 6, 1868, it was resolved: "That the code of medical ethics adopted by the American Institute of Homeopathy, at their 21st annual session, held in St. Louis in June, 1868, be the standard of professional behavior among the members of the Society."

At the meeting held October, 1871, the Society was reported to be in a flourishing condition, and the Homeopathic Dispensary which had been established in Poughkeepsie, to be achieving excellent results. No succeeding reports of the annual meetings, however, were recorded until 1874, when the following officers were chosen: Ephraim Case, President; John Hornby, Vice-president; John C. Otis, Secretary and Treasurer. In subsequent meetings there appears to have been a gradual decrease of interest—often no quorum—and in 1891, the organization is termed by the State Society, "Moribund."

In 1893 the Society was reorganized, and the following officers elected: John C. Otis, President; W. R. Case, Vice-president; Anna C. Howland, Secretary and Treasurer. Doctors C. E. Lane, F. A. Faust, J. G. Dawson, J. F. Goodell, S. I. Jacobus and Milton Angell were elected members. A committee was appointed to write a new constitution and by-laws. Meetings were held regularly from October, 1900, to October, 1906, and the following year the members united with the Dutchess County Medical Society.

A history of homeopathy in Dutchess County must necessarily be incomplete from the fact that all records were burned on February 19, 1900, necessitating recourse to memory alone.

The first homeopathic physician of Dutchess County was, probably, Dr. Federal Vanderburg, a New York City practitioner, who had a country home at Rhinebeck about 1820. Dr. Vanderburg was a native of Beekman, Dutchess County, N. Y. He studied medicine with Dr. Stephen Smith, a leading physician of New Milford, Conn., and must have graduated about 1808. He commenced practice at Geneva, N. Y., remaining there for twenty years, and returned to New York about 1830. He obtained his knowledge of homeopathy from Dr. Gram, who was among the first homeopathic physicians in this country. After giving up practice in New York City, Dr. Vanderburg did a great deal of work in the vicinity of Rhinebeck, mostly in consultation. During his residence in Rhinebeck he persuaded Dr. Martin Freligh, who was then in practice at Saugerties, to remove to Rhinebeck, and for many years he was the local physician in that town.

About 1843 Dr. Vanderburg induced Dr. Asahal Hall, of Fishkill, to adopt the new method of treatment. Dr. Hall soon after removed from Fishkill to Hart's Village, in the vicinity of the present Millbrook, where he practiced for a number of years, finally removing to Rhinebeck; he remained there only about a year or two, and somewhere about 1850 came to Poughkeepsie, where he practiced until his death, which occurred in 1878.

Probably the next homeopathic physician of Dutchess County was Dr. Charles Haight, who was born in the town of Washington, June 6, 1806. After obtaining a good, common school education, he went to New York and studied medicine, returning to Dutchess County and practicing at Clinton Corners. He removed from there to Hart's Village, where he practiced for several years, finally going to Poughkeepsie in 1845, where he enjoyed a large practice until the time of his death, September 26, 1891.

Dr. Haight was succeeded at Clinton Corners by Dr. Ephraim Case. Dr. Case was born in Milan, Dutchess County, in the year 1809, and remained at Clinton Corners until his death in 1880.

The next homeopathic physician in this county was Dr. Jesse F. Merritt, of Pleasant Plains. Dr. Merritt was a student of Dr. Vanderburg's, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and

practiced at that place from 1860 to the time of his death, which was in 1870.

About 1858 Dr. William Baxter located at Wappingers Falls, where he practiced for a number of years, and at his death, in 1873, he was succeeded by his son, Dr. William Baxter, Jr., who still is in practice at Wappingers Falls.

About 1860 Dr. G. C. Lansing commenced practice at Rhinebeck, and was succeeded by his nephew, Dr. Benjamin Lansing, who had been in practice at Hyde Park for a short time, and who died at Rhinebeck in 1888.

In 1860 Dr. Ernst Hoffman, a German, came to Poughkeepsie, and for a time was associated with Dr. Hall. He was active in all pertaining to the homeopathic profession, and was a member of the Dutchess County Homeopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Stephen G. Cook was in practice at Stanfordville for two or three years, removing from there to New York City, where he became a police surgeon, and died in 1900.

Dr. George Lorillard was in practice at Red Hook about 1863.

Dr. John Hornby located in Poughkeepsie in the early 60's, after having served seventeen years in the British army in India. He was a voluminous writer, very active in the Medical Society, and in the latter part of his residence in Poughkeepsie made a specialty of the diseases of women. His failing health compelled him to remove to Bermuda, where after a residence of about two years, he died, about 1887.

Dr. Levi Hubbard practiced homeopathy in Poughkeepsie from '65 to '75. He was followed by Dr. I. S. P. Lord. Dr. I. S. P. Lord succeeded Dr. Ernst Hoffman in practice in the city of Poughkeepsie, and was active in medical, temperance and religious circles. In 1872 he removed to California, where he lived until about two or three years ago, dying at the advanced age of 92 years.

Dr. Walter R. Case, son of Dr. Ephraim Case, was graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1865 and commenced practice at Hart's Village, where he remained until 1868, when he

removed to Salt Paint; he practiced there until 1885, and then came to Poughkeepsie, in partnership with Dr. John C. Otis, until 1887. He then carried on practice by himself until his death, in 1904.

Dr. Henry N. Avery came to Poughkeepsie in 1865 and remained until '71, when he was succeeded by his brother, Dr. Edward W. Avery, Henry Avery removing to Minnesota. After a year or two Dr. Edward Avery removed to Brooklyn, where he is still in practice.

In 1868 Dr. Anna C. Howland, a graduate of the Women's Homeopathic Medical College of New York, a lady from Maine, opened an office in Poughkeepsie, where she remained in active practice until her death, in 1902.

Dr. John C. Otis was graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College, and the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, Allopathy, in 1868, and in October of that year located at Hart's Village, succeeding Dr. Case, where he remained until January, 1871, when he removed to Poughkeepsie in partnership with Dr. A. Hall. After two years of partnership with Dr. Hall, he commenced practice by himself, and in 1878, took into partnership Dr. Taylor Lansing, a brother of Dr. Benjamin Lansing, of Rhinebeck. Dr. Lansing remained with him until his death in 1880. Dr. Otis is still in active practice in Poughkeepsie. Dr. Otis was succeeded at Millbrook by Dr. P. A. Banker, who practiced there for three years and then removed to Rhinebeck. Dr. Banker was succeeded at Millbrook by Dr. J. F. Goodell, who removed to Rhinebeck, and was succeeded at Millbrook by Dr. S. I. Jacobus, who after spending a year in post graduate study, located at Millbrook in the spring of 1888, where he is still in active practice.

Dr. Taylor Lansing was a graduate of the Philadelphia Homeopathic Medical College. He was born near Fonda, N. Y., and came to Poughkeepsie in 1877.

Dr. G. B. I. Mitchell located in Fishkill in 1869, and practiced there until 1876, when he removed to New Jersey and practiced with his brother, Dr. John J. Mitchell.

Frederick A. Faust was graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1886. After having practiced in Bern,

Albany County, for one year, he located in Poughkeepsie, where he remained until 1898, when continued ill health compelled him to remove to Colorado Springs, where he still is in practice.

Dr. Charles E. Lane was graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1883. After practicing in Clove, Dutchess County, for a year or two he removed to Poughkeepsie, where he is still in practice.

Dr. Charles E. Lane was graduated from the New York Homeo-

Dr. F. Reed Hawley was graduated in 1892 at the New York Homeopathic Medical College. Practiced in Brooklyn and Washington, D. C., and removed to Staatsburgh, N. Y., in 1896.

Dr. J. G. Dawson practiced at Fishkill and Matteawan for three years, removing to New Jersey about 1905.

Dr. Augustus Angell was graduated at the New York Homeopathic Medical College. He practiced at Salt Point for two years, and then removed to Hartford, Conn., where he is still in practice as an eye and ear specialist. He was followed at Salt Point by his brother, Dr. Milton Angell, who still remains there.

Dr. John H. Otis was graduated at the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1894, and immediately commenced practice in Poughkeepsie, where he remained until his death, June 30, 1907.

Dr. A. L. Peckham was graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1899. He immediately commenced practice in Poughkeepsie, where he still remains.

Dr. C. Knight Deyo was graduated at the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1905. After a hospital course he came to Poughkeepsie in 1907.



DERRICK BROWN.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY.¹

ANCIENT CRAFT MASONRY.

THE earliest authentic record of masonry in New York, or, in fact, in the American colonies, is the deputation appointing Daniel Coxe, of New Jersey, to be provincial grand master of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, signed by the Duke of Norfolk, grand master of the grand lodge of England, and dated "this fifth day of June, 1730, and of Masonry 5730."

From that date and until 1781 there were five different masonic deputations granted to provincial grand masters for New York, by the grand lodge of England.

During this period there were two provincial grand lodges in the State of New York, organized at different periods by authority of rival grand lodges in England, which were termed the "Moderns" and "Ancients." In 1813 these two grand bodies united into what is now the "United Grand Lodge of England."

The provincial grand lodge authorized by the Atholl warrant, dated September 5, 1781, existed from December 5, 1782, to September 19, 1783, when the British troops evacuated New York City, and as the grand lodge was essentially a royalist institution, and a majority of its officers and members were connected with the evacuating army, the brethren were in a quandry, the solution of which we find in the minutes of a grand lodge of emergency, held on the nineteenth of September, 1783, when "The propriety of leaving the grand warrant by which this lodge is established in the province of New York, being fully discussed, it was resolved that the same should be left and remain in the care of such brethren as may hereafter be appointed to succeed the present grand officers, the most of whom being under the necessity of leaving New York upon the removal of

1. We are indebted to Right Worshipful Derrick Brown for the greater portion of the material embodied in this chapter.

his majesty's troops." This necessitated the election of a complete new set of officers, which was immediately done.

The lodges throughout the State which had received charters from the "Modern" provincial grand lodge, in the interim between the dissolution of that body and the organization of the "Ancient" provincial grand lodge, had pursued an independent existence, and, naturally, under their existing conditions, were loath to surrender their warrants to the new body; therefore it was a number of years before all the lodges were brought under the control of the new grand lodge. This provincial grand lodge, so far as existing records show, made no returns to the parent grand body, and in all matters acted as an independent grand lodge.

This state of affairs caused some of the lodges to question the legality of its proceedings, and the propriety of paying grand lodge dues. This question was settled for all time on the 6th of June, 1787, by the grand lodge adopting the report of a committee which reported:

"Your committee appointed at the last quarterly communication, in consequence of certain resolutions of St. John's lodge, respecting the warrant under which the grand lodge is established, report their opinion as follows, viz: That the grand lodge of this State is established, according to ancient and universal usages of masonry, upon a constitution formed by the representatives of the regular lodges, convened under a legal warrant from the grand lodge of England, dated the fifth day of September, in the year of masonry five thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, the most noble Prince John the Third, Duke of Atholl, being the then grand master. And your committee further beg leave to report that in their opinion, nothing is necessary or essential in the future proceedings of the grand lodge upon the subject matter referred to them, but that a committee be appointed to prepare a draft of the style of warrant to be hereafter granted by the grand lodge, conformable to the said constitution. All of which is, nevertheless, most respectfully submitted to the wisdom of the most worshipful grand lodge."

In this manner the grand lodge declared itself an independent grand body, supreme within its own jurisdiction. The date of transition of the grand lodge from a provincial to an independent State masonic organization might be a subject of difference of opinion, but the grand lodge, however, numbers its annual communications from the earlier date, viz., 1781, under the charter issued by the "Ancients."

- At different times the grand lodge has been disrupted by internal strife and schisms which continued several years, but since June,

1858, peace and harmony have prevailed among the fraternity. The severest trial that freemasonry has had to endure was the anti-masonic crusade that began in 1826, which assailed the fraternity throughout the land and resulted in many of the lodges having their charters forfeited.

A political party was founded at the time on prejudice and hatred. Politicians mounted the whirlwind, and rode into power on the storm. Fanatics in the forum, at the bar and in the pulpit inflamed the passions of men, and aroused the bitterest enmity against freemasonry. Men of the highest social and masonic standing were threatened with political ostracism; to be a mason was to be an object of suspicion, and often of persecution; the lodge rooms were deserted, charters were surrendered, and the craft became disheartened at the situation. Some members of the fraternity openly declared their withdrawal, and were known as "seceding masons" in the community. After ten years of bitter feeling and hatred against the society of Free and Accepted Masons, the storm of persecution began to subside; the calmer and better judgment of men prevailed; the craft took courage, and masonic lodges again opened their doors and resumed labor.

WARREN LODGE, No. 32. The first Masonic lodge organized in Dutchess County, now in existence, was Warren Lodge, No. 32, located at Schultsville in the town of Clinton. It is one of the oldest lodges in this section of the State, and one of the few that did not succumb to the anti-masonic storm of 1826.

The records of the Grand Lodge say that on the 10th of June, 1807, a dispensation was issued to certain members of the order living at Pine Plains, which was then a part of the Northeast township, authorizing them to establish a lodge of Free Masons at that point. Under that dispensation from the Hon. De Witt Clinton, who was then a Grand Master, the lodge was constituted and dedicated on the 24th of January, 1808. At its constitution the following members of the order acted as grand lodge officers: Worshipful Brother Samuel Edmonds of St. Tammany Lodge, Grand Master; S. Carol, Deputy Grand Master; I Pierson, Grand Senior Warden; Samuel Owen, Grand Junior Warden; Enos Hopkins, Grand Secretary; Aaron E. Winchell, Grand Treasurer; Peter Mills, Grand Senior Deacon; Jonathan Reynolds, Grand Junior Deacon.

On this occasion the following named brethren were installed as

officers of Warren Lodge, No. 157: Martin Lawrence, Worshipful Master; Ezra L. Barrett, Senior Warden; Leonard Barton, Junior Warden; Benjamin R. Bostwick, Secretary; Israel Harris, Treasurer; Joshua Culver, Senior Deacon; Thomas Stevenson, Junior Deacon. At this communication Benjamin Lewis was proposed for membership, and he was initiated as Entered Apprentice on March 8th, 1808.

During the time that the lodge was located at Pine Plains, the meetings were held in a room which might be rented in a private house, and for various reasons the place of meeting was changed almost every year. The meetings were usually held at four o'clock in the afternoon on Tuesday preceding a full moon, but changes in the day and hour were very frequent until 1812, when the first Tuesday on or after a full moon was adopted, and still later the time was changed to Thursday on or preceding a full moon, and the third Saturday following.

In those days it was the custom of the fraternity to celebrate the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist on the 24th of June, and Warren Lodge observed the anniversary either by inviting other lodges to be their guests, or they being the guests of some sister lodge. There were four lodges that celebrated this festival together quite frequently; they were Temple, Lafayette, Hiram and Washington, and they must have been located not very far apart as late as the year 1812. In 1817 Temple Lodge extended an invitation to celebrate the occasion with them at the house of S. Dakin in the town of Northeast, of which town the village of Pine Plains forms part, but whether Temple Lodge was at that time located in the village of Northeast, it is difficult to say.

In 1823 these lodges and Widow's Son Lodge, located at Clermont; Montgomery, located at Salisbury, Conn., and Montgomery, located at Rhinebeck, celebrated the festival on the invitation of Warren Lodge.

In 1824 a lodge named Columbia is mentioned, and in that same year Warren Lodge was invited to celebrate St. John's Day with Solomon's Lodge, which was located at Poughkeepsie.

In celebrating these festivals the lodges would meet early in the day, have a parade with a band of music composed of clarionets, bassoons and drums, and then listen to a sermon, or an address, by a

minister, to be followed by a dinner. Such a band of music in those days cost \$25.00, and as the ministers were not expected to preach for nothing, they received about \$20.00 each for their addresses.

It is recorded that in 1826 the lodge met as early as five o'clock in the morning in order to enable it to celebrate the festival with Montgomery Lodge at Rhinebeck.

In 1841 an invitation was accepted to celebrate with a lodge in the City of Hudson, which was probably Hudson Lodge, No. 7. In 1844 Warren Lodge extended an invitation to all the regular lodges between Troy and New York City to celebrate the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist.

With the exception of three, all of the lodges mentioned have become extinct and others have replaced them. While a lodge existed at Pine Plains village, candidates were received from Ancram, Galatia, Stanford, Milan and Clinton, and the record shows that one was received from Connecticut, and another from Kingston.

It is to be noted that originally Warren Lodge was No. 157, and it held that number until 1839, when on June 7th, the Grand Lodge ordered that this lodge No. 157 should be reorganized as No. 32. This certificate is in existence, and it is signed and sealed January 1, 1840.

While located at Pine Plains the original charter was lost, and application was made to the Grand Master for a substitute, and he being absent from the State, the Deputy Grand Master, John L. Lewis, Sr., granted a dispensation for the lodge to continue its work, the dispensation to be in force until the close of the session of the Grand Lodge, when Warren Lodge could be present and present a petition for a new warrant. Accordingly, on the 8th of May, 1856, a new warrant was issued, and Brother Lewis having been elected Grand Master, signed the substitute charter.

Warren Lodge was located at the village of Pine Plains until 1861, when it was allowed to change its place of meeting to Lafayetteville in the town of Milan, and that continued to be its location until 1864, when a masonic hall was built at Schultsville, and in this hall it has since held its communications. The hall was erected on a site bequeathed by the will of Theodore Schultz, who was a devoted member of the lodge, and who died in 1862. He also left the sum of \$2,000 for the erection of a building, which with the contributions of the

members, enabled the lodge to complete the building and furnish the lodge room.

In order that the lodge might receive the bequest of Brother Schultz it was necessary that the Legislature should pass an act to enable Warren Lodge to hold real and personal property. To secure this legislative action Benjamin Thorne and Peter Denny, members of the lodge, were appointed a committee to make an effort to get a special act passed by the Legislature. The enactment was passed, and this secured the validity of the bequest, which was never afterward questioned. It is hardly possible that Warren Lodge was the first to be the beneficiary under a will, yet at that time there was no law on the statute books enabling a lodge to hold real and personal property, which seemed to have been necessary in this instance, so that Warren Lodge may be credited with being the pioneer in this movement, which in 1896 was made general by the Legislature of this State, the act being known as the Benevolent Orders Act.

From its constitution in 1808 until 1856 the lodge was opened and closed on what was then called "The First Step in Masonry." About 1824 the word *step* was expunged and *degree* inserted. All lodge business was regularly transacted in the Entered Apprentice Degree. The Fellow Craft and Master Mason Degrees were simply for the purpose of passing the candidates on. This form must have been proper at the time, for it is on record that on an official visit of the Grand Visitor he presided in the East and the lodge was conducted in this manner.

In the year 1856 the method was changed. The lodge was opened on the Master Mason Degree, business was transacted in that degree, and the lodge was closed upon it. Candidates were proposed in open lodge by the members, and on a motion that must be made and carried. Then the name would be placed upon the minutes, and an investigating committee appointed, sometimes consisting of as many as six members. This was regulated by the maker of the motion. In the course of time a motion would be made that the committee report, and if the committee reported favorably, a motion would then be made that the candidate be balloted for, and, if elected, a motion would then be made that the candidate be initiated. Being an initiated Entered Apprentice he could be present at the opening of the

lodge, and on motion he could be passed to the order of Fellow Craft, or passed to the sublime degree of Master Mason.

At a communication held in 1856 the petitions of twelve candidates were presented. This is notable on account of the large number presented at one time. They were all elected. The first record of a printed petition being used by the candidate was in the year 1823.

The Grand Lodge honors have been bestowed upon Warren Lodge only once. Brother Elias Hicks filled the position of Grand Secretary to Grand Lodge in 1822 and 1824.

ROYAL ARCH MASONRY. Royal Arch Masonry in Dutchess County is represented by Poughkeepsie Chapter, No. 172, which is located and holds its regular convocations in the City of Poughkeepsie. This chapter was organized under a dispensation from the Grand Chapter to Royal Arch Masons in the State of New York, and its first convocation was held on the 11th day of June in the year 1860. At the following annual convocation of the Grand Chapter, held in the City of Albany in February, 1861, a charter was issued bearing date February 7, 1861. The officers of the Grand Chapter at that time were: James M. Austin, Grand High Priest; Sylvester Gilbert, Deputy High Priest; Augustus Willard, Grand King; George N. Williams, Grand Scribe, and John O. Cole, Grand Secretary.

The charter members of Poughkeepsie Chapter were John Trowbridge, John Hamlin, Elias G. Hopkins, Albert H. Champlin, William C. Arnold, Lemuel A. Chichester, Oliver W. Doty, John Freeman, Peter B. Lawson. The Council officers were: John Trowbridge, High Priest; John Hamlin, King; Elias G. Hopkins, Scribe.

The Chapter has been fairly well represented in the Grand Chapter. The first appointment from its members was made in 1877, when Grand High Priest George Van Vliet appointed William Morgan Lee to the position of Grand Principal Sojourner in the Grand Chapter. In 1899 Grand High Priest John W. Palmer appointed Derrick Brown to the position of Grand Royal Arch Captain. He held that position for two terms, and then was regularly advanced through the different chairs of the Grand Chapter, and was its Grand High Priest in 1906. He served in that station one year.

William S. Ackert, of this Chapter, was appointed Assistant Grand Lecturer in 1908, and served in that position for two years.

That the Chapter has done efficient work is shown by the fact that

at the beginning of the year 1909 its membership was 274, and that there are but twenty-one Chapters in the State with a larger membership.

Up to June 8, 1909, there had been registered 563 members, classified as follows: Charter members, 9; affiliated members, 31; exalted members, 523.

CRYPTIC MASONRY. Cryptic Masonry in this county is represented by King Solomon Council, No. 31, R. and S. M., which is located in the city of Poughkeepsie and holds its stated assemblies in that city. Its charter, dated February 4, 1868, permits it to hold assemblies in Poughkeepsie or Newburgh, and in its early life it held them at Newburgh. For a quarter of a century or more, preceding the date of this record, its assemblies have been held in the city of Poughkeepsie. It has a membership of 141, and holds its assemblies once in each month.

CHIVALRIC MASONRY. Chivalric Masonry is represented in this county by Poughkeepsie Commandery, No. 43, Knights Templar. It was organized October 16, 1867, and worked under dispensation until October 7, 1868, when a charter was granted by the Grand Commandery in annual conclave at New York City.

Sir Knight John Hamlin was the Commander under dispensation, as well as the first Commander under the charter, and the organization began its "history" with the following charter members:

Oliver S. Atkins, of Lafayette, No. 7.			
William Baird,	"	"	"
Albert H. Champlin,	"	"	"
James H. Cronk,	"	"	"
John Hamlin,	"	"	"
Elias G. Hopkins,	"	"	"
George Lyon	"	"	"
Edward B. Parker,	"	"	"
Thomas S. Parker,	"	"	"
Samuel H. Paulding,	"	"	"
James Smith	"	"	"
John Schickle,	"	"	"
Edward Blankenhorn, Hudson River, No. 35.			
John C. Chatterton,	"	"	"
Herman King,	"	"	"
John H. Lindley	"	"	"

The commandery has appeared in public on many occasions and has made a number of notable pilgrimages.

On the 24th of June, 1871, it participated in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the State Capitol at Albany.

It also acted as escort to the Grand Lodge at the laying of the corner stone of the Poughkeepsie Bridge on the 17th of December, 1873, and at the laying of the corner stone of Eastman College in July, 1883.

Perhaps the most memorable pilgrimage of the commandery was that to Washington in 1889, on the occasion of the conclave of the Grand Encampment in that city.

The Grand Commandery of New York met in Poughkeepsie in October, 1881, and was entertained by the local commandery.

The membership at the close of the year 1908 was 171.

POUGHKEEPSIE LODGE, No. 266, was organized at Poughkeepsie May 12, 1852, with nine charter members. The first officers were: A. M. Sweet, W. M.; John Broas, S. W.; Samuel Chichester, J. W.; John E. Eisel, Treasurer; Isaac F. Russell, Secretary. The lodge, January 1, 1909, reported 321 members.

BEACON LODGE, No. 283. This lodge is located at Fishkill-on-Hudson, and was opened under dispensation October 12, 1852, and was consecrated and officers elected March 8, 1853, Rev. Isaac Francis being the first W. M. About 460 persons have been members of this lodge by initiation and affiliation. July 1, 1909, there were 170 members. The semi-centennial anniversary of the lodge was celebrated in October, 1903.

MONUMENTAL LODGE, No. 374. This lodge is located at Tivoli, and was organized July 8, 1855. The charter bears date of July 6, and contains the following names as charter officers: Rev. John A. Edmonds, Master; Simon Van Namee, S. W.; Benjamin F. Gedney, J. W. Charter members: Samuel Nelson, William Whitting, N. P. Tylar. The lodge was incorporated in 1878.

RHINEBECK LODGE, No. 432, was organized on the 9th day of July, 1857. The charter members were: Smith Quick, James Hogan, De Witt C. Marshall, Richard R. Sylands, Ambrose Wager and Henry M. Taylor.

The lodge celebrated its fiftieth anniversary July 9, 1907, and its first W. M., Smith Quick, then over eighty years of age, presided.

SHEKOMEKO LODGE, No. 458, was organized at Mabbettsville. The charter is dated June 20, 1858, and its semi-centennial was observed with fitting ceremonies. John S. Parker was chosen the first W. M. David Tallman, of South Millbrook, is the only living charter member.

The lodge was removed to Washington Hollow in 1868. January 1, 1909, there were 111 members.

WEBOTUCK LODGE, No. 480, was instituted at Millerton in 1859, and received its charter June 19, 1860. The officers at that time were as follows: L. P. Woods, W. M.; S. L. Bagley, S. W.; I. C. Smith, J. W.; Wm. Kelsey, Treasurer; C. Patterson, Secretary; P. C. Trowbridge, J. D.; W. N. Knight, S. D.; I. S. Colgrove and John Scutt, Masters of Ceremony; Horace Jenks, Tyler. The lodge in 1909 has a membership of 80.

STISSING LODGE, No. 615, was organized at Pine Plains in 1866, and held its first meeting under a dispensation, July 2d of that year, in the hotel then kept by Mrs. Jones. The room set apart for the meeting was formerly utilized by old Warren Lodge. The first officers were: Lewis D. Huntting, W. M.; William H. Scutt, S. W.; Clark Guernsey, J. W.; Isaiah Dibble, Secretary; Mulford Conklin, Treasurer; Cornelius Pitcher, S. D.; Fred Dibble, J. D.; William Carskaddan, Tyler. The lodge moved to their room over the harness shop of the late R. D. Hicks in 1868.

WAPPINGER'S LODGE, No. 671, was instituted September 25, 1867, the first W. M. being Mr. John Hunter, who was also a charter member. All the other charter members are dead, with the exception of Mr. Thomas W. Goring, now living in Chicago. There have been twenty-six Masters of the lodge, eight of whom have passed away. This lodge in 1909 has a membership of 90. The elective officers for 1909 are as follows: James Hunter, W. M.; Myatt E. Goring, S. W.; I. Raymond Macaulay, J. W.; J. W. Cornell, Treasurer; Jos. D. Thompson, Secretary; John Bogle, John Hunter, William Halliwell, Trustees.

DOVER PLAINS LODGE, No. 666, was organized August 13, 1867. The charter officers were: Andrew B. Hammond, W. M.; Andris Brant, S. W.; Isaac G. Sherman, J. W.; George Hufcut, Treasurer; Horace D. Hufcut, Secretary; Thomas Hammond, Jr., S. D.; Robert C. Swift, J. D.; Rev. A. P. Lyon, Chaplain; Isaac A. Morse, Tyler. It has a membership, according to the last report, of 116.

AMENIA LODGE, No. 672. This lodge is located in Amenia village. and was organized January 11, 1868, with the following charter members: John H. Thompson, Isaac N. Mead, James T. Upington, W. C. Payne, William Reed, A. B. Vedder, J. G. Husted, E. H. N. Warner, Henry S. Chapman, John J. Capron, Peter W. Husted, Roswell B. Taylor, Abiah W. Palmer, Allen Wiley.

TRIUNE LODGE, No. 782, was organized at Poughkeepsie February 6, 1879, with thirteen charter members. The charter is dated June 7, 1879. The first officers were: William Morgan Lee, W. M.; Henry Hasbrouck, S. W.; Charles D. Johnson, J. W.; Oliver S. Atkins, Treasurer; Samuel K. Rupley, Secretary. The lodge, January 1, 1909, had 347 members.

HARLEM VALLEY LODGE, No. 827, was organized at Pawling April 4, 1898, with twenty-four charter members. The membership in 1909 is 103. C. L. Fletcher was the first W. M.

HALCYON LODGE, No. 832, was instituted at Millbrook, May 9, 1900, with twenty-one charter members. There are, in 1909, 63 members. John H. Allen held the office of W. M. for the first three years.

HENDRICK HUDSON LODGE. This lodge is located at Red Hook and is the youngest in the county. It was instituted W. D. June 22, 1909, by Right Worthy George H. Sherman of Poughkeepsie. The thirty-one charter members were nearly all affiliated with Monumental Lodge of Tivoli. The dispensation was granted to Frank E. Burnett, W. M.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.¹

THE first Catholic missionary who came to Manhattan Island and who traveled through the State of New York, was the Rev. Isaac Jogues, a member of the Society of Jesus. On one of his missionary trips among the Indians, in 1642, he was taken prisoner and during his captivity they tore off his finger-nails and cut off the thumb of his right hand. Four years later, in 1646, he was again captured and killed by the Indians.

In 1786, St. Peter's Church—the first Catholic Church in the diocese of New York—was erected in New York City, on the corner of Barclay and Church streets. In 1809 the corner stone of St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Mott street, was laid, and the church consecrated in 1815 by Right Rev. Bishop Cheverus, of Boston.

The priest principally connected with the early missions in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey was Ferdinand Farmer. He was born in South Germany in 1720, and having entered the Society of Jesus, was sent to Maryland in 1752. His real name was Steenmeyer, but on coming to this country he changed it to one more easily pronounced by the English speaking people. He was learned and zealous and for many years performed priestly duties in Pennsylvania and in New Jersey, and seems to have been the first priest to visit Dutchess County. This visit appears to have been about October 5, 6 and 7,

1. For the interesting historical matter with reference to the presence and settlement in the County of Dutchess of Catholics, as well as for the account of St. Peter's Church, the Marists Brothers, St. Andrew's Novitiate, and other general information, the editor wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to John J. Mylod, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, whose careful researches have unearthed much new and interesting material not generally known.

Acknowledgment is also made to the Very Rev. Patrick Daly, V. F., for the account of St. Mary's Church, as well as for his interest and assistance in the preparation of this chapter.

Other acknowledgments of obligation are specifically made under the different headings, with reference to the various churches mentioned in the chapter.



VERY REV. PATRICK DALY, V. F.

1781, as appears from the records of The American Catholic Historical Society, Vol. 11, page 305.

In Shea's "Life and Times of Archbishop Carroll," at page 202, there appears an account of one of Father Farmer's missionary trips and of a visit by him to Dutchess County:

"In June and July he was again at Philadelphia and in lower Jersey; then in September, crossing to Greenwich, N. J., he made his way to Mount Hope, Greenwood Lake, Ringwood, and hearing of Canadian and Acadian Catholics at Fishkill, passed through the valley by a well-known route. We can conceive the joy of these forlorn Catholics at the sudden appearance of a priest. He records the baptism of fourteen near Fishkill, in New York, with names like Monly, Merlet, Porteau, Ferriole, Bouvet, Lafleur, Pollin, Constantin, Feniole, Varley, Guilmet. Carrying his chapel service as he did, we may infer that he said mass, at this time, October, 1781, in the Canadian camp near Fishkill."

In "Catholics and the American Revolution," by Martin I. J. Griffin, published by the author in 1907, Volume 1st, pages 114, *et seq.*, we find some interesting and valuable information as to the presence in Dutchess County during the Revolutionary War of Catholics in the military service:

"When in the fall of 1775, the Americans under Generals Schuyler, Montgomery and Arnold invaded Canada with the purpose of holding it by conquest or to insure its neutrality, the great body of the Canadian people, undoubtedly, welcomed the 'Rebels,' aided by the ready sale of supplies, though of course, all increased prices as a more active demand had arisen, and also co-operated in various ways in helpfulness to those who had, though as an armed body, come to their country. This spirit of good will was in a short time destroyed by the course of conduct of the Americans and by the Canadians, the expected failure of the expeditions.

"However while the good will spirit existed and many were joining the several corps as volunteers, Congress resolved, on January 20, 1776, to organize two regiments of Canadians. As they were not to be attached to any of the States they became known as CONGRESS' OWN regiments. The First was organized by Colonel James Livingston. Though one of the well-known Livingston family of New York he was by birth a Canadian. He was born in 1747 and died at Saratoga, New York, November 20, 1832. * * * *

"General Richard Montgomery had married into the Livingston family of New York. When he was preparing for the invasion of Canada, James Livingston, then at Montreal, succeeded in enlisting the services of over three hundred Canadians in and about Montreal. These he hurried to New York, when they joined Montgomery's army.

"This band of refugee recruits greatly aided Montgomery in the capture of Montreal, St. John and other points along the St. Lawrence River, and were with Montgomery in the assault on Quebec. December 31, 1775.

"General Montgomery appointed Livingston a COLONEL. On August 15, 1775, Congress confirmed the appointment and directed that a commission should be given him as COLONEL, with authority to enlist as many Canadians as desired to engage in the service. * * * *

"On November 7, 1775, Congress ordered commissions to be sent General Schuyler for all officers of Livingston's regiment who served in Canada.

"Major Henry Livingston enlisted a company at or near Rhinebeck, New York, and on August 8, 1775, reported the completion of his quota to the New York Congress, where it was on August 12, 1775, read. Here are a few Irish names among those he enlisted—possibly some were Catholics or ought to be so: John Rogers (corporal), John Moody, M. M'Donnell (drummer), John Rogers, Jr., Ephraim Welsh, James Sullivan, John Flinn, John Casey, Thomas Quinn, Michael W. Carter, David Burns, John Bradie, William Kearney. * * * *

"The Major did so well in Canada that on December 11, 1775, the Continental Congress ordered 'a Sword, of the value of one hundred dollars be presented to Captain Henry B. Livingston as a testimony of their sense of his services to this country and that they will embrace the first opportunity of promoting him in the Army.'

"On April 15, 1776, the time of about two hundred of Livingston's Canadians expired. 'Few if any will reengage,' wrote Colonel Hazen to General Schuyler, April 1.

"Congress, August 21, 1776. A Petition from Preudhomme La Jeunesse was presented and read and referred to the Board of War. It is in Papers of Congress No. 41, IV, p. 376.

"The Board reported That the Petition be granted and a Commission be given him to be a Captain of a Company of Canadians, Acadians and French to belong to Colonel Livingston's Regiment and to join the army at Ticonderoga as soon as may be. * * * *

"At this time also had Colonel Moses Hazen, Commander of the Second Canadian Regiment, as well as Colonel Livingston, authority of Congress to enlist men in any of the States. Livingston and Hazen, endeavoring to recruit in New York, interfered with the filling of the five Battalions at Albany and neighborhood so that the Provincial Congress informed Washington that it was owing to this that the delay in completing New York's quota was due.

"Colonel Livingston and his Canadians were at this time in service under General Montgomery.

"On September 28, 1775, General Montgomery wrote General Schuyler: 'Livingston has a considerable body of Canadians in arms; is very active and they have great confidence in him, I believe. I wish to have him taken notice of by Congress, in a manner suitable to his services and the risk he runs.'

"After the defeat of Montgomery, Congress on January 20, 1776, resolved to raise two regiments of Canadians. That appears to have meant that all the Canadians now in the service should be the nucleus of two regiments under Livingston and Hazen, who already were Colonels, and that endeavors should be made to fill up the quota of four battalions in each regiment.

"Colonel Livingston and his Canadians retreated from Canada with the American forces. So many of the Canadians seeing that their country was being abandoned deserted and remained at home.

"Livingston, and such Canadians as remained, came to Northern New York. New recruits were obtained wherever possible.

"In August, 1780, Livingston's regiment was on duty along the Hudson, protecting the passes of King's Ferry and Verplanck's Point. Washington from Peekskill on August 3, 1780, directed 'Colonel James Livingston to garrison the redoubts at Stony and Verplanck's Point.' * * * *

"The Second Regiment of Canadians was commanded by Colonel Moses Hazen. It was formed in pursuance of the authority of Congress, January 20th, 1776, though under way prior to that date. On January 22nd, 1776, Congress elected Hazen Colonel and Edward Antill Lieutenant Colonel.

"Nearly five hundred Canadians had enlisted under Hazen and did good service at Chambly and St. John's, at which many Canadians were taken prisoners. On the evacuation of Canada the regiment had so much decreased that on its arrival at Albany, in August, 1776, it had been reduced to about one hundred men—yet 'calling it a regiment,' Hazen and Antill came to Congress, sitting at Philadelphia, and reported the condition of the command. It was agreed to continue the 'regiment' on its old foundation, but to enlist recruits from any State. Colonel Hazen thereon engaged in recruiting service in New York State, while Lieutenant Colonel Antill did like duty throughout New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.

"Colonel Moses Hazen, April 1, 1776, wrote General Schuyler:

'On 15th April the Soldiers who wintered in this Country will be free and in my opinion, neither art, craft or money will prevail on many to reenlist to serve in Canada.'

'Colonel Livingston's regiment consisting of about two hundred Canadians will be free on the same day. Very few of them will reengage.'

"Hazen wrote: 'Of my intended regiment I have about 250.'

The two Canadian regiments, known as "Congress' Own"¹—those of Colonel James Livingston and Colonel Moses Hazen—after the retreat of the Americans from Canada, operated in New York, along the Hudson River. The battle of White Plains was fought October 29, 1776. On November 12, 1776, the Canadian Corps is noted as being at Fishkill, N. Y., where a priest, whose name is not given,

1. "The soldiers of 'Congress' Own,' the two Canadian regiments and their families, were left at the close of the war in great distress. Many of them, with other Canadian refugees, gathered near Fishkill till the State of New York set apart lands for them near Lake Champlain. The general government provided transportation, and in the summer of 1786 two hundred and fifty were conveyed to their new homes in Chazy and Coopersville. They were thus within access of the Catholic clergy in Canada, but in that province the ban of excommunication rested on them. Hence they were long without a priest, and though they assembled to say mass, prayers and sing their old hymns, many in time were lost to the faith" (pp. 268-269, "Life of Archbishop Carroll").

attended the wounded and dying Maryland and Pennsylvania Catholic soldiers. This had been no other than Fr. Lotbinier. Congress on August 10th, 1776, had confirmed his appointment as Chaplain, made January 26th, 1776, by General Arnold at Montreal.

From Martin I. J. Griffin's "Catholics and the American Revolution," Vol. 1, page 67:

"Undoubtedly many of these French Canadian and Acadian soldiers remained in the army and were encamped at Fishkill Landing during the long period of inactivity in the Continental armies after campaigning had ceased and while negotiations for peace were going on."

As proof of this assertion we quote again from "Catholics and the American Revolution" at pages 125 and 126:

"On October 5, 6 and 7, 1781, Father Ferdinand Farmer, of Philadelphia, was at Fishkill, New York. During these days he baptized fourteen 'children and infants.' He also blessed the marriages of 'a son of Joseph and Mary Ursula (Enbair) Chartier and Mary, daughter of James and Mary Frances (Chandron) Robinet, and Francis Guilmet and Mary Frances Chandron.' (Registers at St. Joseph's Records, A. C. H. S., p. 305.)

"These were undoubtedly Canadians of the encampment of 'Congress' Own.' The Marquis de Chastellux visited Fishkill, December 21, 1780. He relates that four or five miles away in the woods was a camp of 'some hundreds of invalid soldiers'—but 'it was their clothes were truly invalid. These honest fellows were not covered even with rags; but their steady countenances and their arms in good order seemed to supply the defects of clothes and to display nothing but their courage and their patience.'"

In the autumn of 1783 Fr. Farmer again made his way to Fishkill Landing where he remained from the last day of October to the 4th of November. (Page 202, "Life of Archbishop Carroll.") Fr. Farmer died at Philadelphia, August 17, 1786.

The following is taken from a Souvenir of the 36th Anniversary of the Solemn Dedication of St. Joachim's Church, Matteawan, New York, August 22, 1907:

"According to the earliest and most authentic records, the first mass in this vicinity was celebrated in Fishkill Landing some time during the Revolutionary War by a French clergyman from Rhode Island. He visited the Continental Troops then stationed at New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., having administered to the spiritual wants of the Catholic soldiers, he crossed the river to pay a visit of courtesy to Baron Steuben, who occupied the well-known Verplanck mansion, and it was on this occasion that the Holy Sacrifice was offered for the first time. At the successful termination of the war, the troops returned to their

homes and a few Catholics remaining in this neighborhood were subjected to many and grave inconveniences in order that they might comply with their religious obligations."

In a note-book kept by Bishop Connolly of the date of October 22, 1817, is the following note: "I addressed a letter to Rev. Arthur Langdill at New Burg, empowering him to celebrate mass, administer the sacraments and perform all priestly duties that do not require the Episcopal character throughout this diocese of New York (excepting the Districts of New York and Albany, unless with the consent of the clergy serving those two districts), until further orders or until I consider it necessary to recall said power."

Again, on January 29, 1818, he notes: "I answered the Rev Arthur Langdill's three letters and sent him said indult (for the ensuing Lent) and addressed the letters to the care of Mr. M'Intire, New Burg."

While no record is found of Rev. Arthur Langdill having visited Dutchess County, there can be but little doubt that he did so, as at that time it was the custom for the priests to visit many sections of the country in their vicinity, and as he was stationed at New Burg from 1817 to 1818, it is fair to assume that he did visit Dutchess County.

In the Catholic Almanac for 1822, the following is a list of the clergy of the diocese:

Rev. Dr. John Connolly, St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.

Rev. Michael O'Gorman, St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.

Rev. Charles French, St. Peter's, New York.

Rev. John Power, St. Peter's, New York.

Rev. Mr. Bulger, Patterson.

Rev. Michael Carroll, Albany and vicinity.

Rev. John Farnan, Utica and vicinity.

Rev. Patrick Kelly, Auburn, Rochester and other districts in the western part of the State.

Rev. Philip Larissy, attends regularly at Staten Island and different other congregations along the Hudson River.

Fr. Philip Larissy is said to have said the first mass in Patterson, N. J., and in 1822 was commissioned to look after the missions on the Hudson River. He was a native of Cork, Ireland, and was a member of the Augustinian Order and was said to have been a man of abundant energy, zealous and untiring. He built St. Augustine's Church

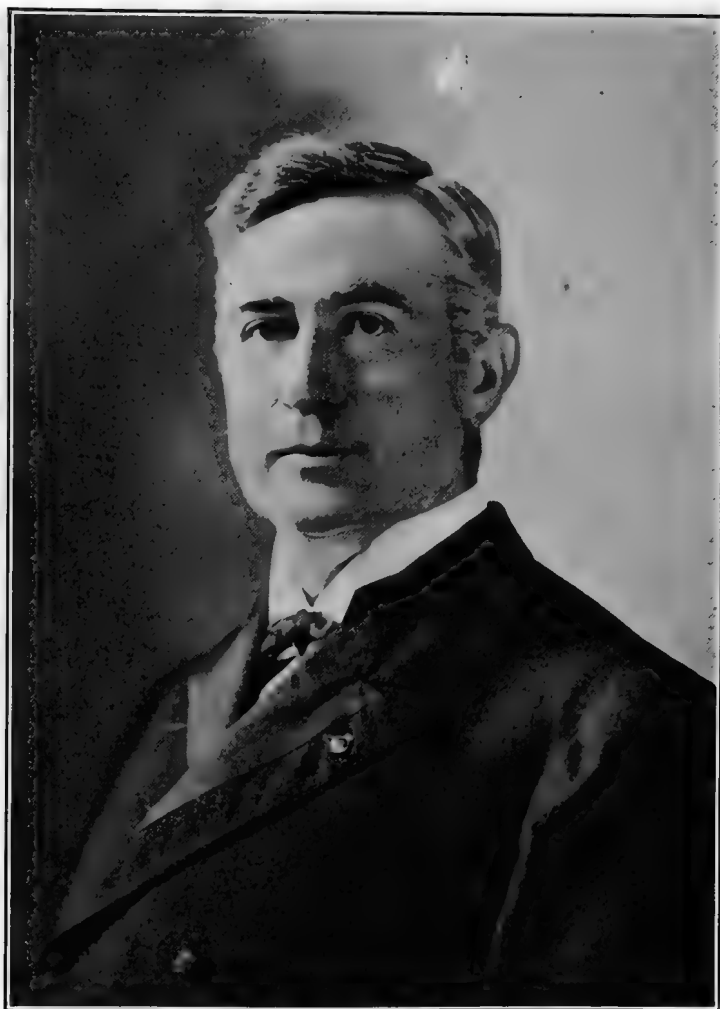
in Boston. He died April 6, 1824, at the house of his order, the Augustinian, in Philadelphia, Pa.

The Rev. Philip O'Rielly, a member of the Order of St. Dominick, was in 1830, authorized by Right Rev. John Du Bois, Bishop of New York, to form missions and build churches on the banks of the Hudson River. He was born in Scablon, County Cavan, Ireland, and was educated in Bologna, Italy. It is said he had come to New York about 1818. Father O'Rielly was for some years Chaplain to the Duke of Norfolk, a position of ease and honor. The duties of this office were, however, not enough for the restless and untiring spirit of Fr. O'Rielly and so, when less than thirty years of age he left Europe to seek sterner duties in this country.

He first erected at Cold Spring, on a rock overlooking the Hudson River, the romantic church of "Our Lady of Loretto," which was dedicated September, 1834, by Bishop Du Bois. At this time Fr. O'Rielly was doing missionary work along the river, holding religious services in various private dwellings, and we find in the *Poughkeepsie Telegraph* of July 2, 1834, that a letter was advertised for Rev. Fr. O'Rielly, this being some evidence that he visited Poughkeepsie during this time.

He was pastor of St. John's Church, Patterson, N. J., from 1837 to 1844, from which place he went to West Troy, finally becoming pastor of St. Bridget's Church in New York, and remained as such until the 7th of December, 1854, when he died in his sixty-second year. His remains were interred on the 9th day of the same month in St. Patrick's Cathedral, the funeral being attended by a large concourse of admiring and sorrowing friends, both clergy and laity.

In the year 1832 and during Fr. O'Rielly's time there were a number of Catholic families in the City of Poughkeepsie, and they had been here for some time prior to that. In the book No. 1 of the Declaration of Intention of persons intending to become citizens of this country, on file in the Dutchess County Clerk's office, it would appear that, commencing perhaps about the year 1820, the Irish Catholic people were beginning to settle in Dutchess County, as a reference to said book will more fully disclose. A number of Catholics, many of them residing in the City of Poughkeepsie, on October 14th, 1832, organized themselves into what was called the Catholic Association. The object of this Association was to raise a fund to



JOHN J. MYLOD.

be used for the erection of a church, each member agreeing to contribute a certain amount each month. The following is a list of the names of those who were charter members of this Association:

William Williams	George Belton
Thomas Kane	Robert Belton
John Quinn	Thomas Ryan
William Belton	Peter Mullhollan
John Gile	James Mullhollan
Patrick Mullhollan	Thomas T. Baker
Roger Fitzpatrick	James Eagan
Bernard Manion	Patrick Terriel
John McCallin	John Atchinson
Thomas Mahoney	Michael Murtiguh
James Quinn	Peter Mahoney
John Madden	John Shields
Lawrence Murphy	Patrick Gallagher
Patrick Cox	Martin Welch

Subsequently the following became members of this Association and paid their monthly dues for the purpose for which the Association was organized:

William Duffey	Daniel Dorran
Michael Felvey	William Brown
Robert Anderson	Peter Kennedy
James Dorran	Edward Black
Joseph O'Hare	James Tomey
James Carson	Pat. Ward
Patrick Bahret	William Cunningham
James Beck	David O'Connor
Neil Brosnel	Andrew Key
James Shoffrey	John Crilly
Patrick Butler	Pat. Hopkins
Michael O'Rielly	Joseph Donaghue
Maurice Pendegrast	Finton Shelar
William Fibes	Andrew Murtaugh
James Gilligan	Hugh Hart
Hugh Mullhollan	Patrick O'Mara

Among those whose names are mentioned above, the following were residents of Hyde Park:

William Cunningham	Pat. Butler
James Shoffrey	David O'Connor
Pat. O'Mara	Michael O'Rielly
Finton Shelar	Andrew Key

On August 8, 1835, a deed was executed by John Delafield and Harriet Delafield his wife, to the Rev. John Du Bois, Catholic Bishop of New York. This deed was recorded May 21, 1836, in the Dutchess County Clerk's office in Liber 59 of Deeds, at page 263. Consideration, \$1.

This deed conveyed a lot on Mill street and it was given to the Catholics by Mr. Delafield "to have and to hold the same and every part and parcel thereof unto the said party of the second part and his successors in office as Catholic Bishop of New York, forever; nevertheless upon the following express conditions: That the erection of a Catholic church be commenced on said premises within a convenient time and be completed within two years from this date and that the said premises be occupied forever for Catholic worship and for no other purpose whatever, and in case said church shall not be erected and completed after said two years, and in case the premises shall at any time be used for any other purpose than that of a Catholic church, then and in that case the estate hereby granted shall cease and determine and shall revert to the grantor, his heirs and assigns as fully and as amply as same would have been held by him or them in case this conveyance had never been made."

This was the first property obtained by the church authorities, and it was on this lot that the first church in Dutchess County was erected. This edifice was small in comparison to the present building. It now forms the rear portion of the present church. It extended east and west, instead of north and south and stood well back from the street. The front of the little church faced the river, and the entrance was through the alley which now runs parallel with the modern church and between it and the rectory.

Subsequently the church authorities purchased a number of other lots of land adjacent to the above, upon which the rectory and the old building known as the "Library Building" are built.

Fr. Philip O'Rielly was succeeded by Rev. Patrick Duffey (1837) who became pastor at Cold Spring. His missionary field extended to Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Saugerties. Towards the end of this year, Newburgh was made a separate mission, and Fr. Duffey was appointed its pastor. It was at the termination of his brief administration that St. Peter's Church was dedicated, viz: November 26, 1837, by Bishop Du Bois, assisted by Rev. William Quarter and

Rev. Patrick Duffey. Towards the end of this year Poughkeepsie was made a separate parish, with Saugerties and Rondout as its dependencies. Fr. Duffey died at Newburgh June 20th, 1853, in the fifty-ninth years of his age.

The Rev. John McGinnis was, about November 24, 1837, appointed by Bishop Du Bois, pastor of Poughkeepsie, Saugerties and Rondout, as appears by the following letter, a copy of which is to be found in the church records:

"November 24, 1837, New York:

A copy of the letter of the Right Rev. John Du Bois appointing me to the pastorate of Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Saugerties.

'The Rev. John McGinnis, in whose prudence and zeal I can rely, is authorized by me to attend as Pastor, the three congregations of Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Saugerties if they will all concur, to the best of their abilities to contribute to his decent support. I leave to his prudence to distribute his services among these three so that they each shall be attended at least once a month.'

Signed,

JOHN, BISHOP OF NEW YORK."

About the end of 1839 he was transferred to New York City. There he built the Church of St. John the Evangelist and was made pastor of St. Andrew's, New York, and subsequently transferred to Jamaica, Long Island.

Following Fr. McGinnis January, 1839, came the Rev. John N. Smith, who became pastor of Poughkeepsie, Saugerties and Rondout. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland. He came to the United States in early youth, in 1818, and was ordained in about 1828. In 1833 to 1837 he did service in Alexandria, District of Columbia. He was assistant at St. Peter's, New York, in 1838 to Rev. Dr. Power, V. G. He was an energetic and charitable priest. He erected a small frame church at Rondout. In 1842 he was sent from the Poughkeepsie pastorate to St. James's Church, New York, where he remained as pastor until 1848. He died February 16th, 1848, a martyr to charity, having contracted ship fever at the dying bed of Fr. Frank Murphy, then at the quarantine station of Staten Island, taking care of the immigrants. He was buried under the Cathedral.

His successor as pastor of Poughkeepsie, Saugerties and Rondout was the Rev. Myles Maxwell, who was born in Ireland, educated for the priesthood at LaFargeville, N. Y., and at St. Joseph's Seminary, Fordham, ordained by Bishop Hughes January 5, 1841. Fr. Max-

well became pastor at Poughkeepsie about July, 1842, succeeding Fr. John N. Smith, and remained until about September, 1844. Fr. Maxwell was noted for his zeal, learning and fidelity to duty, as well as for his candor and winning simplicity. He was pastor also at Rondout. He died August 31st, 1849.

Following Fr. Maxwell, about May, 1844, came Rev. Joseph P. Burke, who remained until about September, 1844, when Rev. Michael Riordan became pastor of St. Peter's Church, Poughkeepsie.

Rev. Michael Riordan was born in Kilfennane, County Limerick, Ireland, Christmas Day, 1821. He came to this country when young and entered Fordham. He was ordained a priest April 14, 1844, by most Rev. John Hughes, and was by him assigned to Poughkeepsie. He came here about September, 1844, where he remained until his death, June 13, 1870. Fr. Riordan has been practically regarded as the founder of the church. His pastorate of twenty-six years was one of faithful and useful work. When he came to Poughkeepsie the number of Catholics was small and a strong prejudice existed against them in the community. Fr. Riordan, by his benevolent work and his upright life, succeeded in overcoming this prejudice almost entirely, and though he was not a man of broad and liberal habit of thought as have been some of his successors, he was universally respected and esteemed, and his death was sincerely mourned by many outside his own communion.

During his administration the church was enlarged. In 1850 the house and lot, No. 15 Mansion street, was sold at auction and Mr. Peter Thielman, a German member of the church, bought it for the parish for a rectory, the deed being executed to Archbishop Hughes of New York. It continued to be used as a rectory until 1860, when the present house adjoining the church on the west was built and the property on Mansion street was sold to Peter Shields. In 1852-3 the church was enlarged to nearly its present size and shape. The old building was remodeled so as to form the transept, and the main body of the church, or nave, was built. It was dedicated in 1853, and its completion was the beginning of a new era in the history of the Catholic Church in Poughkeepsie. Its construction was due almost entirely to the persevering efforts of Fr. Riordan, who also succeeded, during his long term of service, in erecting the rectory above referred to, a library connected with the church and the two

large commodious parochial schools now being used, together with the house occupied by the Sisters, on North Clover street. During his whole term, the church continued to grow and prosper, increasing in numbers, means and influence. He performed his work well. He was a power for good. He aimed to be of service, spiritually and materially, to his people. He worked for the cause of education, for a loftier civilization and a higher grade of citizenship. He was a strong advocate of Christian education. On May 1st, 1860, he purchased the property upon which the girls' school is erected, on North Clover street, and on April 7, 1868, he purchased the property on the south side of Mill street upon which the boys' school is situated. Prior to the opening of these schools he provided teachers for the education of his children, and the old library and the basement of St. Peter's Church were used as school-rooms. Fr. Riordan, during the early days of the Rebellion showed his patriotism and sympathy for the Northern cause by his speech at the flag raising on Market street, May 28, 1861. He also presided at a flag raising at St. Peter's Church, Saturday evening, May 18, 1861. The *Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle* of that time said that Fr. Riordan's address was "a sound and eloquent appeal to the patriotism of his auditors and well worthy his reputation as a man and a scholar."

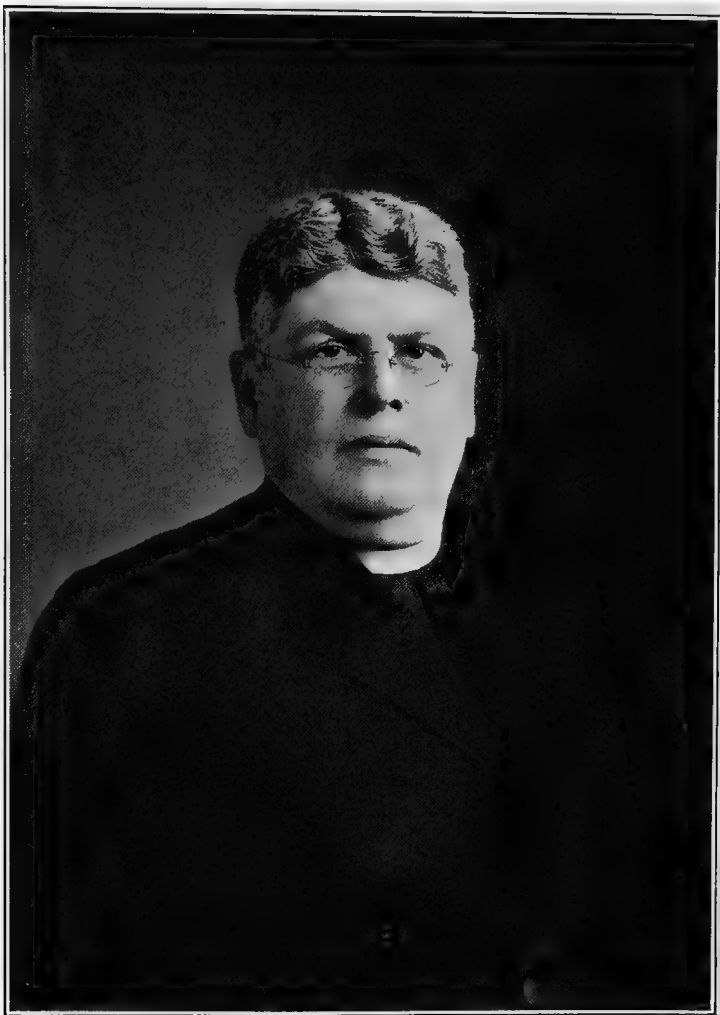
He was a strong advocate of temperance, and during his pastorate St. Peter's Temperance Society was organized, and upon the occasion when he presented the Temperance Society with the American Flag, November 2, 1867, he said: "Take this and in my heart I know that none of my children will ever dishonor it." During his time the cemetery on East Mansion street was enlarged by purchases of land adjoining. The first lot had been purchased in 1841; the cemetery on the Salt Point Road was purchased by him December 30, 1854. In this cemetery a handsome monument is erected to his memory, and on March 22, 1908, a handsome memorial window was placed in St. Peter's Church. The funeral of Fr. Riordan was one of the largest ever held in Poughkeepsie, and was attended by all classes of people.

After the death of Fr. Riordan, Rev. Francis Caro, of Cold Spring, was sent to St. Peter's as its pastor, and he remained at Poughkeepsie a little more than a year. Fr. Caro was born in Italy. During his pastorate, one of the finest celebrations of St. Patrick's Day ever held in Poughkeepsie took place, Friday, March 17, 1871. The day was

observed by four masses at St. Peter's Church and by a parade in the afternoon of the various societies attached to the church, the parade being reviewed by Mayor Eastman and the Common Council from the stoop of the old Poughkeepsie Hotel. Succeeding Fr. Caro, came Rev. Patrick Francis McSweeney, D. D., in February, 1872. He was born in Ireland in 1838. He came to this country with his father when he was about eleven years of age and the ship on which they made the voyage was wrecked off the coast of Delaware and the two barely escaped with their lives and were compelled to walk forty miles afoot to the Delaware River, where they got a boat to take them to Philadelphia. In 1862 Fr. McSweeney was ordained a priest at Rome. He was appointed to the Church of St. Joseph, Sixth avenue, New York, and from there he went to the old Cathedral Church on Mott street, New York. In January, 1871, he was appointed pastor at Peekskill, N. Y. Subsequently he was transferred to Poughkeepsie in February, 1872, and remained until November, 1877, when he went to St. Bridget's Church, New York City. During his term he transferred the control of the two parochial schools to the Board of Education of Poughkeepsie, so that the same could be used as a part of the regular public school system. At the time they had an average attendance of about seven hundred scholars. This was known as "The Poughkeepsie Plan" and it worked well for many years. It was during this time that the Church of St. Mary was organized (1873) but not incorporated until 1879. It was also during his time that the Church of St. Peter was incorporated, the certificate of incorporation being dated April 19, 1875, and recorded in the Dutchess County Clerk's office May 1st, 1875, the first trustees being the Most Rev. John McCloskey, Archbishop; the Very Rev. William Quinn, Vicar-General; Rev. Patrick F. McSweeney, D. D., pastor; John Kelly and John Hart. The beautiful painting back of the altar, which came from Rome, was presented to the church by Fr. McSweeney just about the time he was leaving. From Poughkeepsie Fr. McSweeney went to St. Bridget's, New York, as pastor, where he remained until he died, February 24th, 1907.¹

1. The Star of the Sea Council, C. W. B. L., has placed in St. Peter's Church as a memorial to Rev. Patrick F. McSweeney a handsome painting called "The Angel of the Resurrection." It was presented to the church in September, 1908.

Dr. Edward McSweeney, in August, 1908, arranged for a permanent scholarship at St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, N. Y., for St. Peter's parish, in memory of the late



REV. JOHN H. BRIODY.

Following Fr. McSweeney came Rev. James Nilan. Fr. Nilan was born at Castle Daly, County of Galway, Ireland, September 27, 1838. At the age of fourteen his uncle, Rev. John Ryan, brought him to this country and placed him at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1860 as one of the honor men of his class. After graduating he entered the Diocesan Theological Seminary at Fordham, where he remained a year and then, with Rev. Dr. Morrow, he went to Rome. At the American College there he completed his theological course, and had the distinction of being the first priest ordained in it for New York. In the same class was ordained the late Archbishop Corrigan for the diocese of Newark. The ceremony was performed in the Basilica of St. John Lateran by His Eminence Cardinal Patrizzi, on the 19th of September, 1863. Upon his return to this country in 1864, his first mission was to the Church of the Holy Cross, New York City, where for four years, August 21st, 1864, to August 7, 1868, he labored with all the zeal of a newly ordained priest. He was then promoted to the pastorate at Port Jervis. Here a new church edifice and an orphan asylum are monuments to his labors. At that time Port Jervis had ten out-stations and all these it was the duty of Fr. Nilan to attend. It was at Port Jervis that the system by which the parish schools were placed under the direction of the Board of Education was originated. Later it was tried successfully by Dr. McSweeney, as before mentioned in our own St. Peter's schools here in Poughkeepsie. Fr. Nilan became pastor of St. Peter's Church, Poughkeepsie, November 16, 1877. His untiring labor in this part of God's vineyard has brought it to where it now is, a model parish spiritually, intellectually and socially. In season and out of season he strove to lift his fold to his plane of sanctity. He was most attentive to the sick. Day or night, rain or shine, he answered to the call of duty. During his pastorate many important changes and improvements were made in St. Peter's Church. He had the four beautiful paintings placed in the sanctuary, representing "The giving

Rev. Patrick F. McSweeney. In speaking of the scholarship, Dr. McSweeney said: "My brother wanted this scholarship established, and I had it placed in St. Peter's parish here, because, although my brother had been away from Poughkeepsie thirty years when he died, I am sure that his heart was here and that he loved St. Peter's. I therefore wanted to have his monument here, such a monument as will be better than brass or stone."

The scholarship will be for a boy from St. Peter's, who can pass the required examinations.

of the key to St. Peter," "The restoration of sight to St. Paul, after his conversion," "St. John, the beloved Disciple," and "St. James." He had the church enlarged. New stained glass windows, new stations, a new marble altar, new heating system, the frescoring of the interior of the church and the acquiring of adjacent property and other things might be mentioned in connection with the fact that prior to the time of his death he paid off the debt on the church and left it clear and unincumbered. No one who has had the privilege of close contact with Fr. Nilan can question his wide range of subjects, the wonderful accuracy and ripeness of his knowledge. As a theologian, he stood in front rank. As a linguist, there were few to excel him. He spoke Italian fluently, being the spiritual director of the Italian Benevolent Society. He numbered German also among his linguistic acquirements. As a citizen he was ever ready to further any project for the city's advancement. Many civic societies had his name on the list of members. He was well known as an advocate of temperance, believing, and truly, that much of life's misery is caused directly or indirectly by intemperance. It would be impossible to condense into the short space here allowed, a life history crowded with events worthy of record. Fr. Nilan's life and deeds are indelibly impressed on the hearts and souls of a loving people. Toward the close of his twenty-fifth year as pastor of St. Peter's a most elaborate program to celebrate worthily the glorious event was being prepared by a committee organized for such purpose. Suddenly, in the middle of the arrangements, Fr. Nilan became sick and died; Saturday, November 15, 1902. His body lay in state till the morning of the 18th of November, when the solemn High Mass of Requiem was sung. Rev. Patrick F. McSweeney was Celebrant, Rev. Henry F. Brann, D. D., Deacon, and Rev. Gallus Bruder, Sub-Deacon. A panegyric was delivered by his life long friend, Very Rev. R. L. Burtzell, D. D. The mass was attended by His Grace Most Rev. John M. Farley, Archbishop of New York, who pronounced the absolution at its close. Among those present were Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Bishop Quigley of Buffalo, Monsignor Mooney and Monsignor Edwards of New York, Monsignor Cannon of Lock Port, Monsignor Kennedy of the American College at Rome, Monsignor Nugent of Liverpool, Eng., and upwards of one hundred and fifty priests. The funeral was one of the most imposing, if not the most imposing the City of Poughkeepsie has ever

witnessed. A number of religious societies of St. Peter's and other parishes walked in procession to the grave. The funeral cortege was over a mile in length, and both sides of the street were crowded with people, whose tear bedimmed eyes gave proof of the affection they bore to him whose remains were passing to their last resting place in St. Peter's Cemetery. The thought has occurred to many, how strange it was that the Angel of Death should call him away on the eve of the day upon which he was to celebrate his jubilee. God knew best. He wished Fr. Nilan to celebrate his jubilee with Him in heaven. The pall bearers were Dr. Edward M. Burns, Dr. John H. Cotter, Patrick C. Doherty, Thomas J. Furlong, William J. Leahey, Hugh Lavery, John J. Mylod and John Nevins.

Fr. Nilan was chaplain of Florentine Council, No. 304, Knights of Columbus.

His parishioners have erected to his memory a handsome monument in the cemetery on the Salt Point Road, and on July 12, 1908, they also placed in St. Peter's Church a handsome memorial window.

After Fr. Nilan's death Rev. William Livingston was, on Wednesday, December 31st, 1902, appointed pastor of St. Peter's Church by Right Rev. Archbishop Farley. Fr. Livingston is a native of Ireland, having been born in County Monohan in 1857. At the age of fifteen years he came to this country and entered the dry goods house of A. T. Stewart as a cash boy. He was advanced while in the employ of Mr. Stewart, but notwithstanding this, he did not remain. He then in succession worked in an importing house, a drug store, and as a newspaper reporter. He was not satisfied in any of these positions but assumed them that he might eventually be able to enter college and prepare himself for a more holy and elevated life. In 1880 his desire was gratified when he entered the college of St. Francis Xavier in New York City. So zealously did he apply himself to his studies and so great was his capacity for mental exertion and hard work, that at the time of graduation he was conceded to be one of the most promising young men that had ever been graduated from the college. In September of the same year Fr. Livingston went to Troy, N. Y., and entered the Seminary there. Here he continued until his ordination to the priesthood. That took place in 1887. He was, shortly after being ordained, assigned to St. Stephen's Church, New York City. In 1889 he was made rector *pro tem* of the church of

White Plains. In September of the same year he was appointed director of St. Joseph's Seminary at Troy, remaining there in that capacity until the Seminary was closed, in 1896. He was then transferred to the Seminary at Dunwoodie, Yonkers, N. Y., where he became professor of Church History and Liturgy. A year later he became Chaplain of the House of Good Shepherd in New York, and in 1900 he was assigned as pastor of St. Mary's Church at Newburgh, N. Y. While there he succeeded in enlisting the co-operation of his parishioners to a most remarkable degree and was able to pay \$9,000 of the church debt. Fr. Livingston is one of the brightest and ablest priests of the State. He is a true gentleman of culture and refinement and has attained a prominence in ecclesiastical circles that is remarkable in so young a man. He is a lecturer of wide reputation, and his services as such are earnestly sought after. In many important stations filled by Fr. Livingston since his ordination he has been an energetic and indefatigable worker. He has shown wisdom and discretion and rare administrative power and is a man of progressive ideas.

He is a man of frank, honest disposition, one who combines in an admirable manner dignity with cordiality, and one to whom people are drawn irresistibly.

Fr. Livingston, while in Poughkeepsie, was a prominent member of Florentine Council, No. 304, Knights of Columbus. He was Chaplain of the Council, and laid the corner stone of Columbus Institute on Washington street, on October 12th, 1904.

During his administration of the affairs of St. Peter's Church, Fr. Livingston made it a point to keep his people in thorough touch with his plans. He was an eloquent preacher and interpreted the lessons of Christ's life in a manner interesting and instructive, and explained the Gospel so clearly that he never failed to make a vivid impression on his hearers. He had the happy faculty of interesting in various phases of his work all classes of his parishioners. He took particular interest in the young people, and as a consequence he was idolized by the boys, with whom, at times, he was most strict, and by the members of the young ladies' societies. While in Poughkeepsie, he proved himself a good, true priest, kind, benevolent, and sympathetic, an ideal administrator of the material matters that must be looked after by a rector, a citizen, loyal, patriotic and public spirited. Through

Fr. Livingston's efforts, a monument was erected to the memory of Samuel Neilson, the Irish patriot, who died in exile at the home of a friend in Poughkeepsie, August 29, 1803. The monument was erected in the Rural Cemetery on the one hundred and second anniversary of the death of Neilson. The inscription on the monument is as follows:

"Sacred to the memory of Samuel Neilson, an Irish Patriot of 1798, one of the founders of the United Irishmen, who sacrificed his fortune and his life in the cause of his country. Born in County Down, Ireland, in September, 1761. Died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 28, 1803. Erected by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 2, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 29, 1905."

The oration on the occasion was delivered by Fr. Livingston. In January, 1906, Fr. Livingston was appointed pastor of St. Gabriel's Church, New York City.

Succeeding Fr. Livingston came Rev. Joseph F. Sheahan. Fr. Sheahan was born in Lowell, Mass., July 22, 1861. He graduated from St. Francis Xavier's College, New York City, in 1882, and was ordained at St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary at Troy in December, 1886. After his ordination he was sent as assistant to the Church of the Nativity on Second avenue, New York City. He was also assistant at St. Agnes's Church on East 43rd street, New York City. From this church he was sent as pastor to the Church of the Magdalene at Pocantico Hills, Westchester County, N. Y. From here he was sent to St. Peter's Church, Poughkeepsie, as its pastor, March 24, 1906. During his brief pastorate he has made many improvements to the church. It has been repainted and redecorated, and he has also improved the boys' school. He was very active in raising the funds for the memorial windows for Fr. Riordan and Fr. Nilan. Since he became pastor he has brought the Marists Brothers to St. Peter's for the purpose of teaching the boys in his parish, using the Mill Street school for that purpose. Fr. Sheahan has also greatly improved the cemetery belonging to St. Peter's Church. He is deeply interested in the various societies within his parish. The Aquinas Club, which is in St. Peter's parish, under Fr. Sheahan's assistant, the Rev. Wm. J. B. Daly, has become noted for the literary advancement made by its members.

Fr. Sheahan is noted for his kind and sympathetic nature and his genial and affable manner has won for him a host of friends among all classes, who admire him for his many noble qualities and especially

because of his priestly character and zeal. His love and care for souls marks a beautiful trait in his priestly career.

The lay trustees of St. Peter's Church since its incorporation were John Hart, John Kelly, Peter Shields, William Maher, Hugh Lavery and John Nevins.

The present lay trustees are Peter Shields and John Nevins.

At the time of the Civil War many Catholic immigrants, or sons of immigrants, sprang bravely forward from the two parishes then in Poughkeepsie, to defend the Stars and Stripes. Many of them never returned to their homes, and of those who did return many are now buried in St. Peter's cemeteries. In a recent article in the *May*, 1907, *Fraternal News*, by Mr. Andrew G. Corcoran, it is stated that at least seventy-one graves in St. Peter's cemetery are those of Catholic soldiers.

In the year 1808 Pope Pius the VIIth cut off from the See of Baltimore, which then embraced the entire portion of the United States lying east of the Mississippi River, the four Sees of Bardstown, (Ky.), Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. The Centennial celebration of the diocese of New York was celebrated in Poughkeepsie on Sunday, April 26, 1908. The celebration consisted of a parade in the afternoon in which all the Catholic societies in Poughkeepsie took part. After the parade, a public meeting was held in Columbus Institute, which was presided over by Hon. Joseph Morschauser, Justice of the Supreme Court. The speakers on the occasion were: Hon. Lewis S. Chanler, Lieutenant Governor of New York State; Hon. John S. Whalen, Secretary of State; Hon. John K. Sague, Mayor of the City of Poughkeepsie; Dr. John G. Coyle, of New York; Rev. Francis Donnelly, S. J., of St. Andrew's, and Richard E. Connell, editor *Poughkeepsie News-Press*.

The committee in charge of the celebration were: Rev. Dean Patrick Daly, chairman; John J. Mylod, treasurer; James A. Tolland, secretary; Rev. Joseph F. Sheahan, Rev. Gallus Bruder, Rev. Charles Galuska, Rev. Nicolas Pavone, James A. Lavery, John Nevins, Patrick C. Doherty, Thomas A. Waters, Dr. John E. Patterson, John J. Hogan, Richard E. Connell, James H. Mullen, Peter Miller, John B. Wermuth, L. L. Herles, Nicola Manna, P. A. Tesone, S. Gawlikowski, A. Wierzhoski, Frank Zenkier, T. Dettmer.

The churches in Poughkeepsie on this date were St. Peter's, Nativity

(German), St. Mary's, and St. Joseph's (Polish). The Church of "Our Lady of Mount Carmel" (Italian) is about to be organized.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY. During the time that Rev. Patrick F. McSweeney was pastor of St. Peter's Church, he purchased from the Universalist Society their church property on the south side of Cannon street, near Academy street, for the sum of \$10,000. This property is now owned by the Young Women's Christian Association. On July 20, 1873, the church was dedicated by Most Rev. John McCloskey, Archbishop of New York. The ceremony of dedication commenced with the celebration of a solemn high mass, the Rev. Dr. Patrick F. McSweeney, pastor of St. Peter's Church, acting as celebrant; Rev. Dr. R. L. Burtzell, pastor of the Church of the Epiphany, New York, Deacon; Rev. P. S. Rigney, of St. Peter's, Sub-Deacon, and Rev. John M. Farley, Secretary to the Archbishop (now Archbishop), Master of Ceremonies. The sermon on the occasion being delivered by the Most Rev. John McCloskey, Archbishop. At the evening service the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, New York, delivered the sermon.

Dr. Edward McSweeney, brother of Rev. Patrick F. McSweeney, was appointed pastor, and thus began the Church of St. Mary. Rev. Edward McSweeney, S. T. D., was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1843. He came to New York in 1850; graduated from St. Francis Xavier's College, in New York, in 1862; went to Propaganda, Rome, where he remained for five years and where he was ordained a priest in 1867. Returning to New York, he was stationed at St. Stephen's, afterward at Newburgh, and came to Poughkeepsie in 1873.

St. Mary's Church was incorporated by certificate of incorporation, dated March 12, 1879, and filed and recorded in the Dutchess County Clerk's office, March 18, 1879, the trustees named therein being John McCloskey, Archbishop; William Quinn, Vicar-General; Edward McSweeney, Pastor, and James Mulrein and John Coghill, Lay Trustees.

During his (Dr. McSweeney's) pastorate of St. Mary's Church, the funds to purchase the school property and build the school house and for the purchase of the priest's house, on the northwest corner of Cannon and South Hamilton streets, were raised.

In 1880 Dr. McSweeney made a trip to Europe, and during his absence, Rev. Michael M. J. McSwiggan was acting pastor, and it was during this time that St. Mary's parochial school, on South Hamilton

Street, was built. Fr. McSwiggan remained until November 15, 1880. Fr. McSwiggan was born in Ireland and died while pastor of St. Joachim's Church, Matteawan, N. Y. The *Poughkeepsie News-Press*, in speaking of him said:

"Fr. McSwiggan was one of the finest specimens of manhood in Dutchess County. He was of massive frame and giant strength. He was a man of studious habits and of an aggressive temperament that made him a conspicuous priest in the diocese. He was a man of positive opinion and fearless in opposing and attacking that which he deemed it his duty to oppose. He was above all things, a priest, and his life and best energies were devoted entirely to the discharging of his duties as a priest and pastor. His church and his people were the sole objects of his care. He held aloof from all association outside of his parish and at times seemed rigid in his exactness. But to know Rev. Michael J. McSwiggan was to know a giant in heart and kindness as well as in structure. One grasp of his great hand left a memory for a lifetime. He loved the poor and sought them out while he was able. He was a temperance man of the truest type and by precept and the example of his own life did much good work for his people. His sermons were plain statements of truth, and while he made no pretensions to oratory, he always had something edifying and instructive to say, and the courage to say it."

On January 7, 1881, Rev. John B. Creedan was appointed assistant to Fr. McSweeney. In 1883 Dr. Edward McSweeney left Poughkeepsie and went to teach philosophy and theology at Mt. St. Mary's College, Maryland, but continued as pastor until January 2, 1885, when he resigned.

Fr. McSweeney, while pastor of St. Mary's, was always very solicitous for the flock committed to his care. Every member was dear to him, and he took a lively interest in each one's concerns, temporal as well as spiritual. They were all his children. No father's heart ever warmed with more generous affection or overflowed with more tender solicitude. He was noted for his culture of mind, soundness of judgment, knowledge of men, tact and affability of manner. It was therefore not surprising to those who knew him that his fitness and ability were recognized and that he was chosen as Professor of Philosophy and Theology at Mt. St. Mary's College, Md., the second oldest Catholic college in the United States.

During the absence of Fr. McSweeney at Mt. St. Mary's, Rev. John B. Creedan was the acting pastor and continued as such until February 2, 1885. Fr. Creedan was educated at Manhattan College and ordained at Troy Seminary in 1881. He began his mission as assistant at St. Mary's Church, where he remained eight years. He was

then appointed, by Archbishop Corrigan, pastor at Warwick and Florida, Orange County, N. Y. From there he was transferred to Ossining, N. Y., where he became widely known through his administration as Chaplain of Sing Sing prison. Fr. Creedan was noted for his kindly nature, and he was beloved by the people of St. Mary's parish. He died at Ossining, N. Y., January 4, 1903. He was a member of Ossining Council Knights of Columbus.

On February 2, 1885, Rev. Cornelius Donovan was appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church and remained as such until May 18, 1886, when he was transferred to the Mortuary Chapel at Calvary Cemetery, N. Y. Previous to coming to Poughkeepsie he was assistant at the Cathedral, New York City. He died in Montreal the latter part of September, 1887.

On May 18, 1886, Rev. Terence J. Earley was appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church. Fr. Earley was born in Drumshambo, County Leitrim, Ireland, in 1843. He came to this country in 1860 and entered St. Francis Xavier's College, New York City, remaining two years, and then went to St. Mary's College, Emmitsburgh, Md. Owing to the Civil War, he returned to St. Francis Xavier's College in September, 1863, where he graduated July 5, 1864, with the highest honors of the College. He completed his theological studies at St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, N. Y., and was ordained a priest December 21st, 1867, and was sent immediately as assistant to St. Stephen's Church of New York City. He was also assistant at St. Bridget's Church, New York City. Cardinal McCloskey recognized the zeal and industry of Fr. Earley and appointed him rector at West Point and Highland, where he remained for sixteen years. During Fr. Earley's pastorate at St. Mary's Church the property was purchased upon which the present church is built. The corner stone of the new St. Mary's was blessed September 10th, 1888, by the Most Rev. Michael A. Corrigan, Archbishop. The Rev. Dean Mooney, of St. Patrick's, Newburgh, preached the sermon for the occasion. Among the large concourse of people present was the Common Council and acting Mayor F. J. Nesbitt. The stone came from Poughkeepsie Bridge, Pier No. 2, one which had been removed. The Bridge Company presented it to the church. All the various Catholic Societies in the city took part in the ceremony. The committee in charge of the affair was Peter B. Cusack, Pierce J. Hayden, Owen Cook, Thomas

A. Waters, George Hughes, John Gaffney, John Fitzpatrick, Timothy Shay, and William J. Talbot, secretary. About May 1st, 1891, Fr. Earley was appointed by Archbishop Corrigan to the rectorship of the parish of St. Peter's at New Brighton, Staten Island. Fr. Earley is now pastor at Irvington, N. Y. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Succeeding Fr. Earley came Rev. Edward J. Conroy. Fr. Conroy was born in New York, July 10, 1853. He was educated in the New York schools, and in 1866 he entered St. Francis Xavier's College. He graduated with honor in 1873, and in 1875 sailed for Europe and in the same year entered the American College at Rome. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1877. Fr. Conroy was first assigned to do missionary work in New York. Subsequently he was made assistant to Rev. Arthur J. Donnelly at St. Michael's Church, New York. After a lapse of three years he was transferred to St. Monica's. His first charge as pastor was ten years later when he completed the Church of St. Francis Assisi, at Mt. Kisco. From there he was transferred to St. Joseph's Church, Kingston, N. Y., where he served as pastor for three years. He was appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church, Poughkeepsie, April 23, 1891. During Fr. Conroy's administration of the affairs of St. Mary's Church the new Church of St. Mary's was dedicated, October 22, 1893, the ceremony of dedication being unusually grand and imposing. People professing adherence to all Christian denominations crowded the edifice. In the absence of Archbishop Corrigan the church was blessed by Bishop Silas Chatard, of Vincennes, Ind., formerly director of the American College at Rome. The Chaplains to the Bishop were Mgrs. Calasrini and Raimondi. Masters of Ceremony, Rev. James J. Connelly, secretary to Archbishop Corrigan, and Rev. John J. Barrett. In the evening Pontifical Vespers was held and a sermon delivered by Very Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, V. G. Rev. Edward McSweeney was the Officiant, and Rev. Edwin M. Sweeney, Deacon. During the evening services the following cablegram was received from Rome:

Rome, October 22, 1893.

Rev. E. J. Conroy, Pastor,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

For the inauguration of your Church the Holy Father sends to you the Apostolic Benediction.

MAZZOLLINI,
Papal Secretary.

Fr. Conroy died at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, Tuesday, February 14, 1899. Fr. Conroy was a member of Florentine Council, No. 304, Knights of Columbus.

After the death of Fr. Conroy, Fr. Patrick Daly was appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church. The Very Rev. Patrick Daly, V. F., was appointed rector of St. Mary's Church March 3, 1899. He was born in Ireland, November 12, 1859. As a boy he attended the district schools of his native place. In 1876 he became a student at St. Brendan's College, Killarney, from which he graduated in 1878. In September, 1878, he entered St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, where, at the end of a seven-year course of training, he was ordained a priest June 29, 1885. He served as curate in St. John's Church, Glasgow, Scotland, from November, 1885, to June, 1889. With a promise from Archbishop Corrigan of an assignment in the Archdiocese of New York, he came to America August, 1889. On his arrival he was appointed as one of the assistants to the rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City. He held this position until his appointment as rector of St. Mary's, Poughkeepsie.

Upon the promotion of Fr. Livingston to St. Gabriel's, New York, Fr. Daly was appointed Dean of the Counties of Dutchess and Putnam. In this capacity it is his duty to make periodical visits of inspection to the Catholic churches of these counties, and to report to the Archbishop the conditions which such visits disclose. Under Fr. Daly's wise and careful administration, he reduced the debt of St. Mary's \$30,000, notwithstanding the fact that during the same period he expended for improvements and repairs the sum of \$25,000.

The Centenary Celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the New York diocese was celebrated in Poughkeepsie by a monster parade of Catholic men and a mass meeting in Columbus Institute, and this celebration was carried out under Fr. Daly's direction.

Fr. Daly is chaplain of Florentine Council, No. 304, Knights of Columbus.

The Sisters of St. Dominic have charge of St. Mary's parochial school and have a convent at No. 32 South Hamilton street. The lay trustees of St. Mary's Church since its organization have been James Mulrein, John Coghill, Michael Lawler, John J. McCann, John Colleton, John Talbot, Timothy G. Kelly, James H. Mullen and Dr. Daniel

M. Sheedy, James H. Mullen and Dr. Daniel M. Sheedy being the present lay trustees.

THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY.¹ Fifty years ago the German Catholics in Poughkeepsie depended upon priests from New York City for holding their church services. Fr. Joseph Schaefer was among the first to officiate. The Irish Catholic rector, Fr. Riordan, allowed them to use St. Peter's Church for this purpose. Fr. Schaefer encouraged them to form a society under the leadership of Frank Hengstebeck, which they called St. Michael's, and soon raised funds enough to purchase the property on Union street on which the church, school and rectory now stand.

In 1852, after paying \$991.00 for the land, they erected a frame building twenty-five by fifty feet, which was for both school and church purposes. This served as a place of worship until 1859, when the increase in numbers necessitated a new building which was erected at a cost of \$4500.

Most important changes took place during the pastorate of Father Metzler from 1864 to 1873. A fine building with two school rooms and dwelling for the teachers of the parochial school was added. The Right Rev. Franz Joseph Hundhausen, who was next in charge, brought the Franciscan Sisters from Peekskill to serve as teachers in this school.

During the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Schraeder a rectory was added.

The Right Rev. Gallus Bruder was appointed rector, July 20, 1879. At this time a church cemetery was purchased, an organ placed in the church, and later the steeple and additions were completed. A fire on the 9th of January, 1894, injured the interior of the church to such an extent that new altars had to be built. A chime of bells and new chalice were consecrated September 8th, 1895, by Archbishop Corrigan of New York.

The parochial school had increased so that in 1895 an addition to the building became necessary.

The prosperous condition of this church is largely due to the interest taken by the older as well as the younger members of the many flourishing societies connected with it, whose contributions so greatly assist in carrying out the plans for continued improvement. The Right Rev. Gallus Bruder, to whose zeal and encouragement the

1. Translated from the German by Amalia Haight.

church owes its strength and prosperity, is the leader and organizer of these.

The St. Elizabeth Society, composed mostly of mothers, numbers about 150, and is one of the most helpful institutions. The Ladies' Auxiliary and the Cecelian Choir are the next important factors in the work of the church. The Society of St. Philip is composed mostly of young men under twenty-one years of age, and is the so-called kindergarten of the church. St. Michael's Society, the oldest, includes all the men, and is most interesting, not only on account of its starting with the pioneers of the church, but also that it has a military company in its organization which saw actual service in our Civil War. The Knights of St. George, who held their first regular meeting September 4, 1883—twenty-six in number—has, since grown into a strong company, finely uniformed and of great importance to the church. Beside the German societies, there are three Slavish organizations, numbering nearly one hundred members.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the pastorate of the Right Rev. Gallus Bruder and the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Church of the Nativity were celebrated with great ceremony in 1903. This church is now one of the most influential and attractive ecclesiastical edifices in Poughkeepsie.

The vestrymen are Elias Spross, John B. Wermuth, L. L. Herles, Florian Hall, Martin Heller, Aloys Muller.

THE POLISH CHURCH, POUGHKEEPSIE.¹ The Poles came to the friendly and beautiful city of Poughkeepsie in the year 1887. After finding work here, they induced others of their nationality to immigrate, so that their numbers increased rapidly. In 1893 they founded a society which they called Josephsverein and united with the German Catholic Church, as many of them were able to understand German. Various circumstances and differences of opinion induced some to separate from the Josephsverein in 1897, and to form a second society to which they gave the name of Maria von Czenstochan Verein.

The members of the Josephsverein remained with the German Catholic Church, while the new society joined the Catholic St. Peter's Church.

In the year 1900 both societies took measures to found a church for the fast increasing population of Poles, and presented to the

1. Translated from the German by Amalia Haight.

Right Rev. Archbishop Michael Corrigan a petition to send them a priest. He granted their request, and commissioned Father Franz Fabian, pastor of the Polish Church of Rondout, to take up the work of organization.

The Poles bought the hall of the Germania Singing Society on Lafayette Place, which originally had been used as a place of worship by the Baptists, and rebuilt it for their use as a church.

Father Fabian held the first service there March 17th, 1901. In the following year, on the 12th of October, the church was solemnly consecrated by the Right Rev. Archbishop John M. Farley, the successor of the deceased Archbishop Michael Corrigan. Father Carl Galuska, who had been assisting Father Fabian in Rondout and Poughkeepsie, was appointed by the Right Rev. John M. Farley as the permanent pastor.

During his pastorate, the rectory on Lafayette Place was purchased; a vestry room, new transept, organ, and two new side altars were added to the church.

To this congregation belong one hundred and ten Polish families, and about one hundred unmarried persons, making in all about eight hundred members.

The trustees are Stanislaus Garlikorski and Peter Koralski.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE TOWN OF FISHKILL.¹ The following facts concerning this church are gathered from a historical sketch made by the Rev. T. F. Kelly, formerly pastor of St. Joachim's Church, Matteawan, and printed in 1897. He says:

"According to the earliest and most authentic records, the first Mass in this vicinity was celebrated in Fishkill Landing some time during the Revolutionary War, by a French clergyman from Rhode Island. This priest visited the continental troops, then stationed at New Windsor, Orange County, New York. Having administered to the spiritual wants of the Catholic soldiers, he crossed the river to pay a visit of courtesy to Baron Steuben, who occupied the well-known Verplanck mansion, and it was on this occasion that the Holy Sacrifice was offered here for the first time. At the successful termination of the war the troops returned to their homes, and the few Catholics remaining in this neighborhood were subjected to many and grave inconveniences in order that they might comply with their religious obligations. In the year 1836, however, a resident pastor was appointed to Poughkeepsie, whose parish included all of Dutchess County. But two years had elapsed when St. Patrick's parish, Newburgh, was organized under the

1. Contributed by Rev. J. H. Briody.

pastoral care of the Rev. Patrick Duffy, and although the Catholic residents on this side of the river were still members of St. Peter's Church, Poughkeepsie, they frequently attended Mass and received the Sacraments in Newburgh, and as a matter of convenience, Father Duffy was often called upon to minister to the sick and dying, though no reliable mention is made of his having said Mass here."

The writer tells us that in the year 1845 Father Sullivan was appointed pastor of Wappingers Falls, from which sprung, five years later, the nucleus of what later became St. Joachim's Church. This Mission was successful principally through the efforts of the late Mr. and Mrs. Michael Toohey and others. The building used in this Mission was situated on the corner of Main and Cliff streets. The Rev. George R. Brophy was the pastor in charge at this time. Not long after the Rev. Denis Sheahan succeeded to the pastorate of Wappingers Falls, which included Matteawan and Fishkill as mission stations, and finding the building incapable of accommodating the rapidly increasing congregation, he sold the property and thereupon purchased the site of the present church from the late Mathias Toohey, and gradually began the erection of the new church, which was called St. Mary's. In the fall of 1860 the Rev. James Coyle was appointed the first resident pastor of Matteawan, which also included Fishkill Landing, Low Point and Fishkill Village. The continued growth of the parish led to the purchase of additional property. Soon after the church was completed, and on the 18th day of August, 1861, the new building was dedicated under the name of St. Joachim's by Archbishop Hughes. A short time after the dedication of the church wherein the congregation worshipped for several years, there was opened a parochial school under the tutorship of Mr. James MacHugh, who also provided here and at Glenham a night school for such young men as could not attend during the day. To Fr. Coyle also belongs the credit of having erected St. Mary's Church, Fishkill Village, which was dedicated in October, 1864. He also purchased land in Matteawan for the cemetery. Soon after his death, which occurred suddenly in the City of New York, the Rev. C. H. Farrell became the pastor, which was in the year 1867. "His eloquent preaching quickly increased the size of his congregation, and induced many persons who had been careless for a long time to return to the practice of their religious duties * * * the young men and women of the parish were also carefully looked after; dramatic societies were established to keep them from evil associations; they were carefully

instructed regarding their reading, and advised as to the books which should prove entertaining and profitable. The material wants of the aged poor were also provided for, but so secretly that it was only after his death that Fr. Farrell's extensive charities became known." The health of Fr. Farrell having become seriously impaired, he found it necessary to resign and go to Europe. It happened that the Rev. Peter McCourt, who became Fr. Farrell's successor, was on board the same steamer and devoted himself in caring for his dying friend. Fr. McCourt was succeeded by the Rev. John C. Henry in May, 1877, and he in turn by the Rev. Michael McSwiggan, a native of Ireland, who officiated for the first time September 15, 1884. During his pastorate Archbishop Corrigan visited the parish and blessed the new bell. During these past twenty years or more the large building had been kept in the best order, and improvements and embellishments of various kinds owing to the liberality of the members were being made from time to time. On the 16th of August, 1891, the parish celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of its dedication. Fr. McSwiggan died in Belgium, October 25, 1890, and as if anticipating his death, one of his last acts was the purchase of additional ground for the cemetery. His funeral, which took place on the 22d of November following, was attended by a large number of the clergy and the laity. On this occasion Mr. James Forrestal acted as grand marshal of the procession which acted as an escort, bearing the body of the dead priest from the railroad station to the cemetery.

The next pastor of the parish was the Rev. Terence P. Kelly, who was installed on the 1st day of December, 1890. During his pastorate the parish continued to expand and the number of the faithful having so increased in the town of Fishkill that it was decided to establish a new parish. Accordingly on the 26th day of April, 1891, the corner stone of St. John's Church was laid in the Village of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. The Rev. T. F. Kelly having been transferred to Villa Nova he was succeeded by the Rev. J. H. Briody, who is pastor of the church now.

The following information concerning St. John's Church, Fishkill, appeared in *St. John's Fair Journal*, printed December 5th, 1891, signed "One of St. John's Members."

"This parish was established by his grace, Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, and the first pastor, Rev. John A. Hurley, was appointed December 12th, 1887.

The formation of the new parish from a part of the old parish of St. Joachim's, Matteawan, was brought about by the men who lived in Fishkill-on-Hudson calling meetings and debating the advantages to be gained by having a church in the village here, instead of going two or three miles to Matteawan to attend divine service.

Those meetings were held during September, 1887, and committees appointed to learn facts as to the number of families belonging to the Catholic Church in Fishkill-on-Hudson. Mr. William A. Toohey was chairman of those meetings and Mr. James Peattie, secretary. The committee on census, Messrs. Andrew Kane and John McManus, reported two hundred Catholic families in the village. Of this number one hundred and seventy-five families joined the new parish and twenty-five families remained attached to the old one.

The committee on suitable building, Messrs. William A. Toohey and John Creagan, reported that Swift's Hall, on Main street, could be leased for a period of five years or could be purchased for \$4,000.

Mr. William A. Toohey received a letter from the Archbishop a few weeks later, saying that our petition for a new parish had been granted and a pastor would be appointed in the course of a few weeks. Our building committee had learned in the meantime that the owner of Swift's Hall would not lease it. This gentleman, Mr. David Graham, asked \$4,000 for the property and very generously offered to donate \$200 to a fund for our new church. His terms were \$400 cash, \$1200 at end of four months and balance on mortgage for five years. His terms were accepted, and carpenters and others set to work to fit the old hall for use for a church.

Rev. John A. Hurley arrived at Fishkill-on-Hudson December 13, 1887, and at once took charge of the new parish. He approved of all the work and plans the committee had arranged and all being in readiness, on Christmas Day, Sunday, 1887, the first Mass was celebrated in the new church. A small organ had been engaged and a choir had prepared suitable music for the opening occasion.

On October 21, 1888, Rev. Archbishop Corrigan visited Fishkill-on-Hudson and dedicated St. John's Church.

On February 11, 1890, the old Swift's Hall, or St. John's Church as it was now known, was burned to the ground, also all its contents, excepting the many sets of vestments and boys' suits belonging to the parish, which alone were saved.

The old 'Elm Tree' property was then purchased from Mr. Lewis Tompkins at a cost of \$3,500 and plans were drawn for a new church.

On December 1, 1890, Rev. J. A. Hurley was moved to Williamsbridge, N. Y., and Rev. John J. McGrath, of Croton Falls, N. Y., was appointed second pastor of St. John's parish.

The difficulties which beset this gentleman's path from his first assuming charge until he had a church erected, were numerous and most discouraging. However, by untiring zeal, the great help which he received from many of his people, and from numerous friends in town and God's blessing over all, he and we had the happiness of seeing our church completed on November 22, 1891. The corner stone was laid April 26, 1891.

DOVER AND PAWLING CHURCHES.¹ Usually men of experience admit in friendly conversation that wherever the Church of the Apostles, the Church of Ages, has held sway, the precepts of her wise and salutary teachings have been a factor indeed, both potential and influential for the moral, religious and intellectual good of all classes of people. In the region covered by the churches of St. John the Evangelist at Pawling, and St. Charles Borromeo at Dover Plains, much has been done, and a great good has been accomplished. Yet it cannot be said that the people were affluent; quite the reverse has been the case. Still, out of their little they gave much, and the grand joint parish of St. John's and St. Charles is to-day the result—a monument for all time to the steadfast faith of the Catholic.

The first priest to visit Pawling and Dover Plains was of French-Canadian birth, by name Fr. Cheveau, about 1848, the year the Harlem railroad was built to South Dover. So it happened, when he visited Pawling and Dover, bulletins were posted announcing the coming of the missionary priest, for the first time, the following Sunday. The place of worship selected for the religious exercises at Pawling was at the Le Grande Hall Hotel and opposite the old railroad depot; and at Dover Plains, the old Union Church that stood near the Brown vault in the present Valley View Cemetery. Prior to that time, and at long intervals, Catholics, for miles around, had been compelled to go afoot to Danbury, Conn., a journey both ways of thirty-two miles, to hear Mass. With no church in either of the missions (excepting the Union Church at Dover) the sturdy people of that abiding day were compelled, from their limited means, to have recourse to barns and dwelling houses to hear Mass. Still they, their children and their children's children, have by trials and many privations, proved themselves equal to the task of keeping alive and spreading the faith for God's greater glory and their own spiritual welfare. Owing to the dearth of priests at that time in this and other sections of the country, Catholicity was somewhat impeded in its advancement.

The next priest to come into this section was Fr. Riordan, who had succeeded Fr. Duffy, the founder of the first Catholic Church in Poughkeepsie, and who was also pastor of all Dutchess County. Fr. Riordan came to Dover Plains in 1852, and afterward ministered to the people of Dover Plains and Pawling at long intervals. He was succeeded

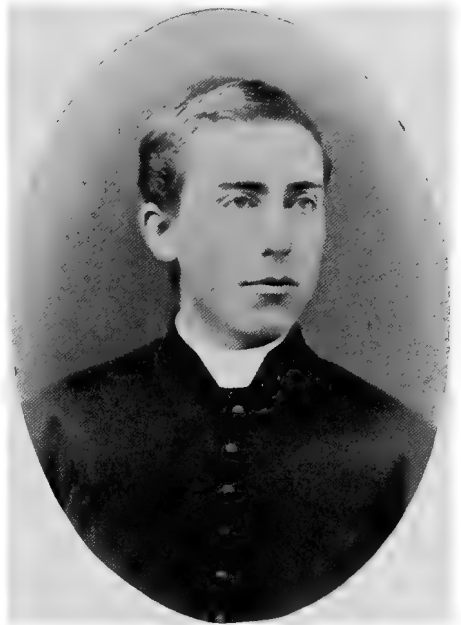
1. Contributed by Richard F. Maher, Dover Plains, N. Y.



REV. CHARLES SLEVIN.



REV. D. J. McCORMACK.



REV. JOSEPH A. MAHER.

by the pious and learned Fr. Sheahan, who was installed as pastor of Wappingers Falls in 1854. During Fr. Sheahan's administration Mass was celebrated once a month, and in turn at the house of Messrs. Connell and Maher at Dover Plains, and Begley and Hopper at Pawling. While the best was being done for the people spiritually, other arrangements were being made for closer relationship between priest and people, until, finally, news began to spread that a resident priest would shortly be appointed, and in 1859, Archbishop Hughes appointed the Rev. Charles Slevin. Dover Plains being centrally located was chosen as the parish, about which encircled the missions of Pawling, Amenia, Millbrook, Beekman and Millerton, in which places there were as yet no churches. The extensive territory embracing the missions running north and south covered something over fifty miles by about twenty-five miles east and west. On taking charge of the parish in 1859 Fr. Slevin set to work to secure, by purchase, a site for the church. He met with disappointment in buying, and William Maher presented the present site to him, on which he erected a handsome frame edifice, and dedicated it to God in the name of the pious St. Charles Borromeo, the patron and protector of young men preparing for the priesthood. South and east of the church, in the same lot, ground was surveyed and marked off for the burial of those dying in the Lord. Prominent among the active workers in building and paying off the indebtedness may be mentioned, with credit, Mr. Jeremiah Whalen, Mr. Michael Maher, Mr. Patrick Wetheral, and Mr. Terrence Connell, at whose homes Mass was said frequently prior to the erection of the church. Fr. Slevin remained in charge five or six years. During his pastorate the Civil War broke out and he was drafted; but his congregation made up the sum of \$300 to release him and furnish a substitute. He left Dover Plains in 1864.

The next priest to take charge of the parish was the Rev. John Arsenigo. He lived at Purdy's Station, but used to come up Saturday nights, and Sundays, after Mass, David Maher would drive him one Sunday to say Mass in the Union Church at Hartsville, near Millbrook, and the next Sunday to Amenia to say Mass in Gilroy's house. Fr. Arsenigo gave the beautiful oil painting of St. Charles Borromeo that hangs over the altar at Dover Plains. Worn out by the strain endured by the care and laborious work of the distant missions, Fr. Arsenigo was obliged to resign in 1866. Soon after, in 1866, Rev.

Fr. Tandy was sent from New York to Amenias, becoming resident pastor of that town. Dover Plains, Pawling, Millerton, Millbrook and Beekman were connected as out missions from that point. Fr. Tandy secured the present site of the church at Pawling from Mr. A. Arnold. He built the Catholic Church in 1869. In 1872 the church was totally destroyed by fire, and it was practically proven that the fire was of incendiary origin. Not to be dismayed, however, by the severe tests of poverty and the machinations of men, he set to work and erected another and handsomer church edifice. The indebtedness assumed amounted to \$7,500. Fr. Tandy, suffering greatly from the strain of mind and body, was replaced in 1872 by the Rev. Father Healy, who for the first time became the resident pastor of the newly established parish of St. John the Evangelist in Pawling, with Dover Plains and Beekman as outlying missions. In 1872 the country was in bad shape financially, owing to the noted failure of Jay Cooke & Co. Hard times were the result of the panic. People everywhere suffered by the stringency of money. Along with others, Fr. Healy was found unable to meet the demands made upon him. Defeated in a lawsuit over the boundary of church grounds at Dover Plains, overwhelmed with the new church at Pawling, burdened by great debt, and unable to meet payments, Fr. Healy resigned. At this change of affairs the parish of Pawling again became a mission church and reverted to the care of Fr. Tandy, the pastor of Amenias, who shortly applied to his superiors for an assistant to help him in his labors. His request was granted. The Rev. Michael J. McSwiggan was appointed pastor of Pawling, Dover Plains and Sylvan Lake in 1877. Under the good management of Fr. McSwiggan's rectorship, the Rev. Joseph A. Maher, the first and only boy from the parish of Dover Plains who ever embraced the priesthood, came home from Rome. Father Maher received his early education at Fordham University, graduating in the class of 1876. Taking a post-graduate course he received the degree of A. M. in 1877. He spent four years in Rome, where he was ordained priest at the Church of St. John Lateran, by His Eminence, Cardinal Monaco La Valetta, on June 3, 1882. Fr. Maher died September 14, 1886, and is buried in the Maher plot at Dover Plains. Succeeding Fr. McSwiggan came Fr. William Murphy and Fr. McMullen in 1883. In 1884 the Rev. Daniel J. McCormick took charge of the parish of Dover and Paw-

ling. With no rectory or residence he was obliged to board at the Dutcher house (the Doctor Gammage School), Pawling. Fr. McCormick bought the present rectory at Pawling for \$7,200 in 1886, from the estate of Alexander Allen. He also bought the new cemetery at Dover Plains, in 1888, paying \$900 for it. Fr. McCormick was a good business man, and during his pastorate the parish and surrounding missions prospered greatly to the satisfaction of all. The next pastor was the Rev. Edward Sweeney, appointed by His Grace Archbishop Corrigan in 1889. Father Sweeney stayed about two years and made many improvements. He paid off a floating debt of \$300, and built St. John's Lyceum (the parish hall) at Pawling. Fr. Donlin succeeded Fr. Sweeney in 1891. Fr. Donlin did good work in the parish. He beautified the churches at Pawling and Dover Plains by placing stained glass memorial windows in them. After remaining as rector for ten years he was succeeded by the Rev. Eugene Shine, in 1901, who was the former pastor of Sylvan Lake, N. Y. Fr. Shine, in the first six years of his pastorate, paid off the entire parish debt.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION PARISH, AMENIA.¹ In the year 1847 there were several Catholic families living in Amenia, and a number of Catholic men were employed in the iron ore beds of Sharon Station in Amenia. The first priest tradition makes mention of as ministering to the Catholics of this section is Fr. Kelly, of Connecticut. As often as this zealous priest visited Sharon, Catholics gathered from far and near to hear Mass and have their children baptized. On rare occasions, such as Christmas and Easter, the people attended Mass at St. Peter's, Poughkeepsie, their parish church. Fr. Riordan, pastor of St. Peter's, learning that a number of Catholics had settled in Amenia visited this distant portion of his vineyard, and was the first priest to celebrate Mass in Amenia. The Holy Sacrifice was offered in the house of Thomas McEnroe, at the Ore Bed, about 1852. Fr. Riordan visited Amenia semi-annually until the appointment in 1859 of Rev. Charles Slevin as pastor of Dover Plains and its outlying missions, including Amenia, Millerton, Millbrook, etc. Fr. Slevin celebrated Mass in the house of Daniel Gilroy. In 1864 Fr. Slevin was transferred to Yonkers, and his church at Dover, with its missions, became attached to Croton Falls. Rev. John Arsenigo,

1. Contributed by the Rev. Francis E. Lavelle, Amenia, N. Y.

pastor of Croton Falls, succeeded Fr. Slevin, and at his direction the first Cathoile Church in Amenia was built in 1866-'67, and also the Catholic Church at Millerton in 1867. The Rev. Patrick W. Tandy succeeded Fr. Arsenigo, and was the first resident priest of the Amenia parish. He assumed charge October 15, 1868. The churches in Amenia and Millerton begun by Fr. Arsenigo were finished by Fr. Tandy. He also purchased ground for a Catholic cemetery in Amenia. Fr. Tandy was succeeded by Rev. Daniel J. Corkery, in June, 1880. In September, 1881, Fr. Corkery established a Catholic school with sixty pupils in attendance. On July 29, 1886, while Fr. Corkery was pastor, the Amenia church was destroyed by lightning, and on June 12, 1887, the corner stone of a new church was laid by Archbishop Corrigan. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. Charles Corley.

Fr. Corkery was succeeded by Rev. Anthony Molloy, 1888-1894. Rev. James McEntyre, 1894-1899. Rev. Dennis F. Coyle, 1899-1907. The present rector is Rev. Francis E. Lavelle, who assumed charge April 28, 1907. The parish has a population of six hundred.

CATHOLIC MISSION, MILLERTON. It may be said that the founder of the Catholic Mission in Millerton was the good priest, Fr. Riordan, of the First Catholic Church, Poughkeepsie, and who was some fifty years ago pastor of all Dutchess County. In 1859 Archbishop Hughes appointed Fr. Charles Slevin pastor of the Dover Plains parish, of which Millerton was one of the outlying missions. During Slevin's pastorate this society prospered greatly, and when in 1864 he was retired on account of ill health, the office of that pastorate was filled by Rev. Fr. Arsenigo, of Croton Falls parish. The strain of attending to so many outlying stations proved too great, and he was compelled to resign. He was succeeded by Rev. Father Tandy, resident pastor of Amenia.

When Fr. Arsenigo first visited Millerton the people of that mission held services in private houses. Under his ministration the people took heart, and a church edifice was begun. It was left for Fr. Tandy to continue the work of building, and about 1866 the house was completed. Fr. E. F. Lavelle succeeded Fr. Tandy, and with the care of the spiritual interest of his parishioners was the burden of the church debt of \$2,000. To meet the interest of this indebtedness was really a severe tax on the congregation of the struggling Millerton mission.

This was the more apparent as the membership had been diminished by the closing of neighboring mines and furnaces.

It was left to the pastorate of Rev. Fr. Coyle, the present incumbent, to be signalized by the removal of this source of anxiety to the Millerton parish. Fr. Coyle one day remarked to some of his parishioners that if a sum could be paid towards liquidating the mortgage, it would prove very pleasing. "Why not make it \$1,000," suggested Martin Griffin, "wouldn't that be better still?" The result of the interview was that Mr. Griffin was authorized to raise what amount he could, in his own way, which he proceeded to do in a very unique fashion. He set down and penned polite notes to the county officials, stating the needs of the mission, and that any sum they might give would be very thankfully received. From County Treasurer Haubenestel, Surrogate Hoysradt, and County Judge Phillips he received substantial cheques by return mail, as well as another from Assemblyman Smith. Doctors Wilbur and Cotter, of Pine Plains, responded handsomely. Robert Chanler sent in a handsome remembrance, as did John Campbell, of Lagrange, Illinois. John M. Garvin, of Rock River, Alabama, sent a prompt answer, enclosing cheque for \$50.00. These gifts were mostly from non-residents of Millerton with whom Mr. Griffin had an acquaintance; but they were interested in the prosperity of the town, and were pleased at the opportunity to help the struggling mission. This was about the year 1905. At this time an entertainment was given for the church's benefit. The net proceeds of the collection and the entertainment amounted to over \$1,300.00, which Mr. Griffin had the pleasure of presenting to the mission as the result of his proposition to raise \$1,000.00 for the purpose. It is needless to add that he was warmly congratulated for the splendid result of his efforts by Fr. Coyle, who declared that he had looked upon Mr. Griffin's proposition to raise \$1,000.00 as visionary. The next year the church debt was lifted, and the mission now has a house free from encumbrance, with grounds and cemetery enclosed in a neat iron fence.

PARISH OF SAINT DENIS, Sylvan Lake, Town of Beekman.¹ The Church of St. Denis was built in June, 1859—just fifty years ago. It was then a mission of Wappingers Falls. Fr. Powers was the rector.

1. Contributed by the Rev. William Patrick Eagen.

In 1874 it was made a parish. Rev. P. J. Healy was the first rector. He was succeeded by Rev. M. J. McSwiggan, who had two assistants, Revs. W. H. Murphy and Charles McMullen, because of the missions at Pawling and Dover, then under Sylvan Lake. Fr. McMullen succeeded Fr. McSwiggan as rector. In 1891 Rev. E. J. Byrnes took charge and was succeeded by Rev. John McAvoy in 1903. In July, 1905, the present rector, Rev. William Patrick Eagen, took charge.

The parish originally embraced all the territory east of Wappingers Falls to the Connecticut line, and meeting the parishes of Matteawan on the south, and Amenia on the north, some six hundred square miles of territory. At present it has four hundred square miles, and three churches, viz: Sylvan Lake, Hopewell Junction, and Clove, as well as stations at Moore's Mills and Poughquag.

There are about three hundred souls, Hopewell Junction having seventy-five of that number.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Wappingers Falls. Previous to 1850 there was no resident pastor at Wappingers Falls. In that year the Rev. Fr. Brophy assumed control of this parish, and held services in the old frame building which stood near the entrance to the old cemetery. He was succeeded in 1853 by Rev. Dennis Sheahan, who remained pastor until his death in 1875. Fr. Sheahan enlarged, at various times, the original church edifice. He was succeeded by Rev. Charles M. O'Keefe, who remained until January, 1885. He built the new church, the corner stone of which was laid September 27, 1877, by Cardinal McCloskey, this being the first ceremony of the kind performed by him since he was created Cardinal, three years previous. The sermon was preached by his private secretary, the Rev. J. M. Farley. After the Cardinal touched the stone, it was laid in place. The clergymen present were Rev. Dr. E. F. McSweeney and Rev. P. F. McSweeney, of Poughkeepsie; Rev. M. Fitzsimmons, of Rhinebeck; Rev. James Doherty, of Kingston; Rev. A. J. Canary, of Matteawan; Rev. Fr. Coghlin, of Brooklyn; Rev. Fr. Hogan, of St. Paul's Cathedral, New York, and the Rev. A. Lings, of Yonkers. The church edifice is built of stone, and is of English Gothic style, with a seating capacity of about one thousand. It cost about \$30,000. The bell was blessed by Vicar-General Quinn, November 30, 1879.

Rev. Cornelius B. Mahony assumed control of the parish in 1885.

Under his pastorate the school building was erected, the convent purchased, and grounds comprising twelve acres on the banks of Wappingers Lake secured for a new cemetery.

The Rev. Charles F. Reid succeeded Fr. Mahony in January, 1903. The following year he erected a convent for the Sisters of Charity, who are instructors in the parochial school. Fr. Reid has effected many improvements in the church edifice and other buildings belonging to the parish.

Among the various societies of the parish may be mentioned the Holy Name Society, for all men; St. Aloysius' Society, for boys; the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, for single young ladies; the Society of the Holy Angels, which was organized about 1882, and is under the charge of the Sisters; and the Lyceum Society for young men.

ST. JOSEPH'S PARISH, RHINEBECK. This parish includes St. Joseph's Church at Rhinecliff and the Church of the Good Shepherd in Rhinebeck village.

Previous to 1862 the Catholics in this neighborhood attended service at Rondout. In that year the Rev. Michael Scully came to the village to organize a parish. It was at first decided to build a church in the village and a lot was purchased at the corner of Livingston and Mulberry streets, but the parishioners at Rhinecliff were strong in numbers and objected to the village location. This lot was then sold and a church edifice erected at Rhinecliff in 1864, on land deeded to Fr. Scully by George Rogers of Tivoli. Upon the death of Fr. Scully in 1872, the Rev. James Fitzsimmons was appointed rector. During his pastorate of seventeen years the church made substantial progress. He built the rectory and organized other churches in the parish which then extended as far north as the Columbia County line. Subsequent rectors were Revs. William O'Neil, Terrence Kelly, M. J. Murray, James B. Curry, James S. Finton, James D. Lennon and M. F. Aylward, the present rector.

In 1901 the Episcopal Church property in Rhinebeck village was purchased, repaired and improved, and the Church of the Good Shepherd established. Rev. M. F. Aylward is also in charge here.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, BARRYTOWN. This society was incorporated November 17, 1875. Originally Barrytown was a mission attended from Rhinecliff, until September 1, 1886, when the entire township of Red Hook was set off as a new parish, and Rev. William

J. McClure appointed resident rector. He was succeeded in 1893 by Rev. Daniel J. Cronin, who remained until June 27, 1899. The Rev. Hugh P. Cullum then became resident rector, and was followed in 1901 by Rev. Matthew J. F. Scanlon, the present incumbent.

The church edifice, which is a frame structure, was erected in 1875, during the pastorate of Rev. James Fitzsimmons, of Rhinecliff, on land donated by the Donaldson family, who also deeded to the church land for a rectory and for a cemetery. The rectory was built in 1887. When Fr. Scanlon was appointed, in 1901, the church was struggling under a debt of \$2,400. Through his efforts and those of the lay trustees, Messrs. Daniel O'Connell and James Baxter, Sr., the parish was thoroughly canvassed and this indebtedness was wiped out.

ST. SYLVIA'S CHURCH, TIVOLI. In 1852 the Rev. Michael C. Power was appointed by the Bishop of Albany to the pastorate of Sauger-ties, Ulster County. He administered the Sacrament to the Catholics in Tivoli and neighboring districts, and was succeeded in the work of soul saving by the Rev. Michael Scully, who was stationed at Rhine-cliff. Then came the Rev. James Fitzsimmons, who succeeded Fr. Scully at Rhinecliff. He built the first Catholic Church in Tivoli, and with his assistants, served the entire eastern shore of the Hudson from Albany to Poughkeepsie.

In 1886 Rev. W. J. McClure took possession of Barrytown parish, with Tivoli as a mission, and February 18, 1890 Tivoli was elevated to the rank of an independent parish, with the Rev. J. S. Finton its first rector. Subsequent rectors were Revs. Michael Reinhart, P. F. Maughan, Francis C. Lenes, J. H. Dooley, and Rev. C. J. Parks, who has had charge of the parish since 1906.

Just previous to the appointment of Fr. Dooley, September 28, 1902, the late Archbishop Corrigan had arranged with the Countess de Laugier-Villars and her sister, Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, for the erection and equipment of the present beautiful church edifice and rectory as a tribute to the memory of their mother, Mrs. Johnston Livingston. The church was consecrated June 28, 1903, by the Most Rev. John M. Farley, Archbishop of New York.

A convent school adjoining the church was established in 1888, and is under the direction of Sister M. Geronimo, assisted by Sister Rose Monico and Sister Frances de Chantal. A thorough religious

and secular education is imparted to an average attendance of thirty-five pupils.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, MILLBROOK, was at first a mission cared for by the parish at Amenia, but now has developed into a large and important church, with two resident priests, and ministers to the spiritual needs of a large number of souls. This parish, St. Joseph's, conducts a mission at Clinton Corners, where a chapel has been erected. In Millbrook there is a large church edifice, a house for the priest's home, and a hall in which can be held social gatherings of all kinds. Lately a large number of Italians have made homes for themselves in Millbrook, and have become a part of this parish, which is prospering under the care of Fr. Weir.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, HYDE PARK. This church was built in 1863 and '64, at the expense of Mrs. Mortimer Livingston and her daughter, Mrs. Drayton, who married for her second husband Mr. Kirkpatrick. The name of the church is inscribed on the front of the building, *Ecclesia Reginae Cæli*. It is a neat building of brick and brown stone on Harvey street, nearly opposite the termination of Park Place. In a vault under the nave of the church are buried members of the Livingston and Drayton families. A rectory adjoins the church edifice. The Rev. Tobias M. Fitzpatrick was the first resident priest. His successors have been: Rev. John Parker, 1883; Rev. Michael Murray, 1884; Rev. Fr. Leahy, 1888; Rev. Terence F. Kelly, 1890; Rev. R. J. Burns, 1893-99. Since 1899 the Rev. John De La Poer Lonargan has officiated.

Fr. Lonargan also serves St. Paul's Church, Staatsburgh, which was founded May 8, 1888, by Rev. Terence F. Kelly. The previous chapel was located on Clay Hill, on ground donated by William Emmet, cousin of the patriot Thomas.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF MT. CARMEL (Italian Catholic). The church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel was incorporated by certificate of incorporation dated February 19, 1908, and recorded in the Dutchess County Clerk's office, February 24, 1908. The trustees named in the certificate being His Grace, Right Rev. John M. Farley, Archbishop of New York; Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar-General; Nicolas Pavone, Pastor; Pasquale Antonio Tesone and Nicola Manna, Lay Trustees.

The congregation of this church, at present and for some time past, has held its services in St. Peter's Church. The corporation, June, 1909, purchased the John I. Platt property on the west side of Cataract Place and it is intended to erect thereon, very shortly, a new church, rectory and school.

Rev. Fr. Nicolas Pavone, pastor of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church, was born at Trivento, Province of Campobasso, Italy, August 18, 1878. In 1886 he went to the Seminary at Trivento and was ordained priest by Right Rev. Bishop Mgr. Carlo Pietropaoli, December 23, 1901. In 1902 he studied in La Minerva University of the Dominican Fathers at Rome. In 1903 he returned to Trivento and was the secretary of the bishop and chaplain of the Holy Cross Church. In 1904 he was a teacher in the Seminary of Larino, and in 1905 he returned again to Trivento. At that time Bishop Pietropaoli, by request of Mgr. Provveduto of Rome, sent him to America. He arrived in New York December 20, 1905, and was received by Most Rev. Archbishop J. M. Farley and assigned to St. Peter's Church in Poughkeepsie, by request of Rev. Fr. Wm. Livingston, December 22, 1905.

THE MARIST BROTHERS. The institution of "The Little Brothers of Mary," generally known as "The Marist Brothers," is a teaching order, founded nearly a century ago in Lyons, France, by the Venerable Champagnat. The object of the order is the Christian education of young men. They take great care to develop the will as well as the intellect. They give their whole lives to the work of education. The Holy See gave many signal proofs of its satisfaction at the rapid development of this educational order and definitely recognized and approved of it by a decree January 9, 1863. This order has establishments in many countries. In fact they are spread all over the world. They came to the United States in 1885 and a few years later opened a boarding school in New York City, with the approbation of His Grace, Archbishop Corrigan.

On February 28, 1905, the Marist Brothers purchased the MacPherson place on the Hyde Park Road, just above Poughkeepsie, and subsequently on August 29, 1908, they purchased that part of the "Beck" property lying on the west side of the Hyde Park Road. The house on the MacPherson property is known as "St. Ann's Hermitage" and has been chosen as the Mother House of the order for the United

States. These properties are to be used for a training school and a junior and senior novitiate.

On Sunday, July 26, 1908, nine young men were admitted to the "Marist Brothers" order at St. Ann's Hermitage, this being the first reception of novices to their order in Dutchess County.

NOVITIATE OF ST. ANDREW-ON-THE-HUDSON. The Novitiate of St. Andrew is one of the colleges erected by the Society of Jesus, more generally known as the Jesuit Society. The society purchased the Stuyvesant property on the Hyde Park Road, in the town of Hyde Park, on July 13, 1899. Since this time other farms adjoining have also been purchased. Since the purchase of the property the society has erected its college building upon the Stuyvesant property. On January 15, 1903, the Jesuit Novitiate, which had been at Frederick, Md., since 1833, moved to St. Andrew.

On November 19, 1907, the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament was consecrated by His Grace, Archbishop John M. Farley. This chapel is the gift of Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan to St. Andrew. The chapel was built by the late Thomas F. Brennan and cost \$80,000.

Since the Jesuits came to Dutchess County four chapels or churches have been built in this vicinity, viz: One at Pleasant Valley called "St. Stanislaus," another called "The Chapel of Our Lady of the Wayside," the gift of the late Mr. P. J. Kennedy of New York City, to serve for the benefit of the Catholics living near the Novitiate, and two other churches, that of St. Joseph and of Our Lady, erected on the grounds of the Hudson River State Hospital. All the above named churches, together with the Marist Brothers' Chapel, are attended by priests from St. Andrew.

The Novitiate of St. Andrew-on-the-Hudson occupies a charming site on the east bank of the river, some three miles north of Poughkeepsie. Here young men wishing to offer themselves to the service of God in the Society of Jesus, either as priests or coadjutor brothers, enter upon their long period of probation and training as novices. For two years they devote themselves exclusively to religious occupation such as the practice of mental prayer, obedience, humiliation and systematic spiritual exercises which may train them to solid and elevated virtue. After the two years of novitiate, the candidates are admitted to simple vows, and are professed members of the society; those who are to be priests pass to another wing of the

building to spend from one to three years, according to their previous proficiency in reviewing or extending their classical and other college studies. This is only the beginning of a long and arduous course of study, to be continued in institutions of still higher grade. In addition to the novices and junior scholastics above referred to, St. Andrew's also shelters the Tertian Fathers, or priests undergoing the third year of probation. These are the young priests who having finished their studies and received Holy Orders, return to the Novitiate for the space of another year, to temper their souls anew in the fire of spiritual exercises before entering finally upon their life battle in the cause of Christ. During this year they have also practice in giving missions in the city and country churches. Still another purpose aimed at in the Novitiate is to afford a place of retreat to persons, either priest or layman, desiring to spend some time in contemplation, and in the regular course of exercises devised by St. Ignatius Loyola for the reformation of life and the advancement of the soul. At all times during the year, particularly during the summer months, laymen and clergy, zealous for the better gifts, are seen in retirement at St. Andrew engaged in meditation, prayer and penance under the direction of some Father of the community. Within the sacred walls of the chapel and in the presence of the Blessed Sacrament, the Novice or Tertian spends long periods of rapt contemplation. He attends the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass and receives in Holy Communion the Bread of Life, which is to sustain him in his mortification, labors and entire conflict.

The whole purpose of this community is the promotion and development of the higher life. It is to be a center of spiritual energy which may moderate or diminish, in Catholics at least, the danger of absorption in the fierce struggle of the material forces that are focussed so intensely in this part of the country. It is an attempt to teach men to emulate, in their fight for heaven, the sacrifices which men make who are fighting for wealth and power. It is a school for training young Jesuits to imitate, and if possible surpass, the exploits of their predecessors, who achieved so much amid difficulties and hardships and trials, which in these easy-going days are hard to fully realize.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

FRIENDS' MEETINGS IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.

BY JOHN COX, JR., CUSTODIAN OF FRIENDS' RECORDS,
NEW YORK.

THIS county has had more Friends' meetings in it than any other in the State. The first settlement of Friends was on the ridge of Quaker Hill, and the first to settle there were probably Benjamin Ferriss and Nathan Birdsall, in 1728. Others soon followed, and by 1742 the first meeting was well established.

The "Enrollment of the People Called Quakers Pursuant an act of General Assembly of this province passed the 19th of February, 1755, Entitled an Act for Regulating the Militia of the Colony of New York," gives a list of forty-nine heads of families for Dutchess County with their locations and occupations.

This list appears in Chapter V, page 53, and it is interesting to compare it with the following "List of the Heads of Families" in Oblong Monthly Meeting in 1761.

1ST AT NEW MILFORD.

Dobson Wheeler & his Wife
Aaron Benedick & his Wife
Joseph Ferriss
Gaius Talcott
James McKenney
Lydia Norton
Anna Philips

Abner Hoag & Wife
Benjam Hoag Senr & Wife
Philip Allen & Wife
Moses Hoag & Wife
George Soule & Wife
Wm. Russell & Wife
David Hoag & Wife
Ebenezer Peaslee & Wife
Nehemiah Merritt & Wife
Nehemiah Merritt Jur & Wife
Elijah Doty & Wife
Henry Chase & Wife
Abraham Chase & Wife
Benjamin Ferriss & Wife
Timothy Dakin & Wife
Elisha Akin's Children

2ND AT OBLONG.

John Bull & his Wife
Wing Kelley & his Wife
Oliver Tryon & his Wife
John Wing & his Wife
John Hoag ye 2d & Wife
Benjam Hoag & his Wife

Reed Ferriss & Wife
 Zebulon Ferriss & Wife
 John Hoag Senr & Wife
 John Hoag Jur & Wife
 Jedidiah Wing & Wife
 Josiah Akin & Wife
 Stephen Hoag & Wife
 James Hunt & Wife
 Prince Howland & Wife
 Isaac Haviland & Wife
 Nathn Birdsall & Wife
 Nathn Birdsall Jur & Wife
 Daniel Chase & Wife
 Edward Wing & Wife
 Abraham Wing & Wife
 Israel Howland & Wife
 David Atkin & Wife
 Jonathan Akin & Wife
 Joseph Jinnins & Wife
 Robert Whitely & Wife
 Nathanael Stevenson
 Joseph Hoag
 Abraham Thomas
 Isaac Bull
 Patience Akin
 Desire Chase
 Mary Allen Widdow
 Mersey Fish
 Margaret Akin
 Margery Woolman
 Dinah Gifford Widdow
 Elizab Hunt Widdow
 Abigail Gifford
 Phebe Boudy
 Ann Hepbern
 Sarah Davis
 Ann Corban
 Hannah Birdsall

SDLY AT NINE PARTNERS.

Peter Hallock & Wife
 Moses Haight & Wife
 Aaron Haight & Wife
 Joshua Haight & Wife
 George Soule & Wife
 William Palmer & Wife

Reuben Palmer & Wife
 Nehemiah Reynolds & Wife
 Peter Palmer & Wife
 Aaron Vail & Wife
 Joseph Haight & Wife
 John Lapham & Wife
 Jonathan Holmes & Wife
 Jonathan Hoag & Wife
 Israel Devil & his Wife
 John Kees & Wife
 Nathaniel Brown & Wife
 Anthony Arnold & Wife
 Caleb Norton & Wife
 Micah Griffin & Wife
 Jacob Haight & Wife
 John Haight & Wife
 Stephen Haight & Wife
 Micah Palmer & Wife
 Andrew White & Wife
 Stephen Hicks & Wife
 Daniel Tobias & Wife
 Ezekiel Hoag & Wife
 William Haight
 Joseph Reynolds
 Obadiah Griffin
 Solomon Haight
 Benjam White
 John Hallock
 David Arnold
 Nathan Bull
 Hannah Thorn
 Hannah Tripp
 Margaret Allen
 Rose Barton
 Sarah Collins
 Bersheba Southerlin
 Sarah Jacocks
 Ruth Mabbitt
 Patience Green

4THLY AT OSWEGO.

Samuel Dorland & Wife
 Richard Smith & Wife
 Joseph Smith & Wife
 Samuel Hall & Wife
 Allen Moore & Wife

John Thomas & Wife
 Lot Tripp & Wife
 Ebenezer Shearman & Wife
 Joshua Sherman & Wife
 Daniel Shepherd & Wife
 John Thomas & Wife
 Josiah Bull
 Zebulon Hoxsie
 Ichabod Bowerman
 David Irish
 Andrew Moore
 Joseph Waters
 Eliab Youmans
 Othniel Allen
 John Carman
 Jesse Irish

Deborah Reed
 Martha Gifford
 Abigail Adams
 Mary Moore
 Catharine Leaven
 Mary Youman
 Mehetable Devil

5THLY AT PEACH PONDS.

Samuel Field & Wife
 Elias Palmer & Wife
 David Palmer & Wife
 Samuel Coe & Wife
 Stephen Field & Wife
 Solomon Field & Wife

These Friends were partly from Westchester County and Long Island, but largely from the New England meetings.

The Documentary history of the meetings in this county is found in the records of these meetings and of earlier meetings to the southward. These records, and those of all meetings throughout the State, have been brought together at Fifteenth Street meeting house, New York City, by a joint committee of the two New York Yearly Meetings, of which the writer is chairman. Over a thousand volumes are already collected, and many additional volumes are coming in every year. The writer earnestly requests all having such records in their possession to communicate with him.

Purchase Monthly Meeting in the lower part of Westchester County, was the first one on the main land of this province, and its jurisdiction extended over Friends to the northward till 1744. The receipt of certificates from Dartmouth, Mass., shows the movement from the east, but the earliest mention of a meeting in Dutchess County appears First Month, 1, 1742, when a certificate from Dartmouth in New England was received for George Soul and wife, "being settled at the nine partners." At the same meeting Benjamin Ferriss, William Russell, James Clement and Thomas Franklin were appointed "to Conclude the dementions of a meeting house to be build on the Oblong" and to build it. In Fourth Month Overseers were appointed for the meetings at Oblong and at New Milford, Conn., where a meeting had been established as early as 1739, and where Friends had been

settled as early as 1733, as proved by the Purchase minutes. Sixth Month 12, 1742, "The request of Sundry friends living at Crumelbow or the Nine Partners to have a meeting Settled Amongst them was read at this meeting and Approved." Seventh Month 9, 1742, the Monthly Meeting decided "that there be a preparative meeting held at the Oblong the week before each monthly Meeting, for themselves and the adjacent meetings."

Fourth Month 14, 1744, the Yearly Meeting having approved, Oblong Monthly Meeting was set up "at the Oblong and the nine partners to be held at each place by turns on the 3d fifth day of every month;" and no further reference to Dutchess County Friends appears in the Purchase minutes, except,—and this is important as showing the strength of the new Monthly Meeting—Oblong Monthly Meeting recommended to the consideration of Purchase Monthly Meeting the establishment of a Quarterly Meeting "on this side." The Yearly Meeting granted the request and Purchase Quarterly Meeting was established 6th Month 3, 1745, to be held at Oblong and Purchase.

The men's minutes of Oblong Monthly Meeting from Fourth Month, 1744, to Seventh Month, 1757, are missing. A note on the first page of the next volume states that "the Preceeding Minutes hereon depending are in Manuscript. As also all ye former Minutes from 1744: when first this Monthly Meeting was Settled." The inference is that the minutes were then on loose sheets. In 1760 the meeting directed Joshua Haight to record the minutes from 1744 to 1757 in a book. He may have done so, and if this volume can be found it will be of great historical value. The men's minutes are complete from 1757 to 1828, and of the Hicksite branch to 1884, when the meeting was laid down, and of the Orthodox branch fairly complete from 1828. Several volumes of women's minutes are missing, but it is hoped they will yet be found.

The Oblong meeting house, built in 1742 as above noted, was replaced in 1764 by the present venerable building on Quaker Hill in the town of Pawling. It is very strongly built with unusual framing and bracing. While Washington's army was located in this region this was used as an hospital. Loopholes cut at that time through the plank siding of the gables can still be seen in the attic. The first house seems to have been on the south side of the road, nearly opposite the present one. At the Separation of 1828 the house was retained

by the Hicksite branch and the Orthodox built the house still used on the Ridge road near the old house. Oswego meeting at Moore's Mills in the present town of LaGrange was allowed as early as 1750, and was made a Preparative Meeting in 1758. New Milford meeting, in the town of New Milford, Litchfield County, Connecticut, was not made a Preparative Meeting until 1777. It was laid down in 1828 by the Hicksites, and later by the Orthodox.

Poughquag (sometimes called Appoughguague) meeting, in the town of Beekman, was allowed in 1771, and made a Preparative Meeting in 1773. Peach Pond meeting was allowed in 1760. The Preparative Meeting was established in 1779 and laid down in 1792. The meeting house is still standing at Peach Lake in the town of Salem, Westchester County, and one large meeting each summer has been for a quarter of a century a local event of the year. Valley meeting, in the town of Patterson, was allowed in 1776, first at Elijah Doty's and then at Daniel Haviland's. It was made a Preparative Meeting in 1785. The Orthodox branch laid this down in 1828, and the Hicksite branch in 1866.

Cornwall meeting. There was a meeting of this name, allowed as a part of Valley Preparative Meeting. It was laid down in 1801. Oblong Monthly Meeting also allowed several other meetings outside of the County, one at Salisbury (probably in Rensselaer or Washington County) in 1766, though they had held a "Visitation" Meeting there twice a year since 1746, one at Queensbury, near Glens Falls in 1767, and one at West Hartford, Connecticut, in 1800, the latter becoming a Monthly Meeting in 1805.

In 1769 the second Monthly Meeting in the county and the third on the mainland was established at Nine Partners. It comprised at first the Preparative Meeting of Nine Partners and Oswego, and the meetings at Salisbury and Queensbury. The old brick meeting house of Nine Partners, near Millbrook, still used by the Hicksite branch, is the second house built there. After the Separation the Orthodox built their house in Millbrook. Other meetings were soon allowed. In 1771 Friends "over the Creek" desired a meeting which was granted, at the house of Jonathan Hoag. In 1775 a committee was appointed to "pitch upon a place" for the meeting house, which was soon built in the present town of Clinton, and a Preparative meeting established the following year. Easton Meeting in Washington County and East Hoosack Meeting at Adams, Mass., were allowed in

1774, and both made Preparative Meetings in 1776. These two meetings, together with White Creek meeting, allowed in 1777 in Washington County, and the Queensbury Meeting above referred to, were set off in 1778 to form Easton Monthly Meeting.

Meetings at New Cornwall, Orange County, and New Marlborough, Ulster County, were allowed in 1773 and 1776. These, with Creek Preparative Meeting and New Britain Meeting in Columbia County, the latter allowed in 1771, comprised Creek Monthly Meeting, set off from Nine Partners in 1782.

By 1783 the journey to Quarterly Meeting, held at Purchase and Oblong, was too great for those to the northward, and Nine Partners Quarterly Meeting was established, comprising the Monthly Meetings of Nine Partners and Creek in this county, Easton Monthly Meeting in Washington County, and East Hoosack Monthly Meeting at Adams, Mass. Ten years later Easton Quarterly Meeting was established with the two last meetings, and Oblong Monthly Meeting was transferred to Nine Partners Quarterly Meeting.

By 1798 the wave of Quaker immigration had reached up into Canada, and Adolphus Town Preparative Meeting was then established by a committee of the Yearly Meeting to be a part of Nine Partners Monthly Meeting. In 1801 it was set off as a Monthly Meeting, a part of Nine Partners Quarterly Meeting.

Chestnut Ridge Meeting, in the town of Dover, was allowed in 1790 at the house of Rachel Hustis, and a Preparative Meeting established in 1799. It was laid down in 1828 by the Orthodox and in 1854 by the Hicksites. Canaan meeting, in the town of Canaan, Litchfield County, Conn., was allowed in 1807 and established as a Preparative Meeting in 1820. Laid down by the Orthodox in 1828 and by the Hicksites in 1839.

In 1788 Cornwall and Marlborough Preparative Meetings were set off from Creek Monthly Meeting to form Cornwall Monthly Meeting, in Orange and Ulster Counties, which was a part of Nine Partners Quarterly Meeting until Cornwall Quarterly Meeting was established in 1816.

In 1793 Hudson Monthly Meeting was set off from Creek with the Preparative meetings of Hudson in the City of Hudson, Columbia County, Coeymans in the town of Coeymans, Albany County, and the meeting at Klinakill (now Ghent), Columbia County. The dates at which these meetings were allowed and established cannot be exactly

determined, as the early minutes of Creek Monthly Meeting were presumably burned, either in the house of Smith Upton or Shotwell Powell, clerks respectively of the Orthodox and Hicksite meetings. Crum Elbow Meeting in the town of Hyde Park was allowed in 1778 by Nine Partners Monthly Meeting and the Preparative Meeting established in 1797 by Creek Monthly Meeting.

Stanford Monthly Meeting was set off from Creek about 1800, with the Preparative Meetings of Stanford, in the present village of Stanfordville, established in 1795, and Little Nine Partners established 1800, in the town of Washington. Northeast Preparative Meeting, in the town of Northeast, was established by Stanford Monthly Meeting in 1810, having been a meeting for worship since 1803.

Oswego Monthly Meeting was set off from Oblong in 1799 with the one Preparative Meeting of Oswego, above referred to. The Hicksite branch still maintains Oswego meeting near Moore's Mills, but the Orthodox laid down their meeting in 1861, and changed the name and place of their Monthly Meeting to Poughkeepsie. West Branch Preparative Meeting was established in 1800, a meeting for worship having been allowed in 1792 by Oblong Monthly Meeting, at Stephen Dean's in the Town of Freedom (now LaGrange). The Orthodox branch of this was laid down in 1828 and the Hicksite branch in 1849. Poughquaig Preparative Meeting, in the town of Beekman, was transferred from Oblong to this Monthly Meeting in 1803. The Orthodox have had no meeting here since 1828, but the Hicksites maintained one till 1874. Pleasant Valley Meeting, in the southeast corner of the town of that name, was allowed in 1802 and the Preparative Meeting established in 1806. It was laid down by the Orthodox in 1828, and by the Hicksites in 1881. Poughkeepsie meeting was allowed in 1811 and the Preparative Meeting established in 1819. Meetings are still maintained by both branches. Beekman Meeting, in the town of that name, was allowed in 1803 at Samuel Dorland's, and the Preparative Meeting established in 1819. This was laid down in 1828 by the Hicksites, but the Orthodox, who retained the old house still standing at Arthursburg, maintained a meeting until recently. Of these meetings, Stanford Preparative Meeting was laid down in 1871 by the Hicksites, but a meeting is still maintained there by the Orthodox. Little Nine Partners was laid down in 1855 by the Hicksites, and Northeast laid down in 1828. They have also been laid down by the Orthodox.

A day school was maintained by Nine Partners Preparative Meeting from 1794 to 1809 or later.

Nine Partners Boarding School was established by the Yearly Meeting in 1795, at the Separation was retained by the Orthodox branch, and was discontinued by the Yearly Meeting in 1852. It was thereafter leased for a school till 1863, and sold in 1865. Oakwood Seminary at Union Springs, Cayuga County, is the successor of this Boarding School.

In 1800 Stanford Quarterly Meeting was established, including the Monthly Meetings of Stanford and Creek in this county, and Hudson and Coeymans in Columbia and Albany Counties.

In the list of members of the Yearly Meeting made in 1828 by the Orthodox branch, and containing about 20,000 names, the Friends in this county were divided among the Preparative Meetings as to the Separation as follows:

	ORTHODOX	HICKSITE	TOTAL
Oblong	25	95	120
Branch	15	35	50
Valley	1	58	59
Nine Partners	105	201	306
Ridge	9	42	51
Canaan	1	23	24
Oswego	26	59	85
Beekman	68	89	157
Poughkeepsie	84	258	342
Creek	88	168	256
Little Nine Partners	40	45	85
Crum Elbow	0	204	204
Stanford	63	186	249
Northeast	34	15	49
Totals.....	559	1478	2037

West Branch and Pleasant Valley Preparative Meetings do not appear in the above list and may have been included as part of Poughkeepsie and Beekman Preparative Meetings.

The Separation of 1828 was an unfortunate blunder, and of the meetings, which till then had been steadily increasing in number and members, few have recovered from the depressing effects of that bitter period.

JOHN COX, JR.,
156 Fifth Ave., New York.

APPENDIX.

THE MILTON FERRY.

BY CAPTAIN C. M. WOOLSEY.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—C. M. Woolsey, Esq., who has recently published an excellent town history of Marlborough, Ulster County, has kindly contributed the following article on the Ferries which in former times were operated between Milton, Ulster County, and what was once known as Milton Ferry, in Dutchess County, near the Gill Mill and Barnegat.

The article is interesting, as well for the history of the old Ferries, as for its account of the one time importance of Barnegat, which at the present day has almost wholly ceased to exist, there being now but a single old house at the place where once was a busy little manufacturing hamlet.

The early history of this ferry is all tradition. About 1740, or a few years previous, there was a ferry established across the Hudson River from a point on the west side a quarter of a mile or more south of what is the present steamboat landing at Milton to some point at or near what is now the Gill place, or at what was Barnegat.

What kind of vessel was then used can not now be determined, but it is supposed to have been a row, or sail, boat of some kind. It was adequate to carry wagons, teams, cattle, etc.

The country that now comprises the towns of Marlborough and Plattekill, in Ulster County, and some lands on the south, was early settled by English people who had previously settled in what is now Westchester County and Long Island, and by children of such settlers.

After 1730 and up to Revolutionary times, large numbers of settlers poured into this part of the county. They brought their families, teams, cattle and all their worldly goods with them. They crossed from the east side to the west side of the river by means of this ferry. They also kept up intercourse for many years with those they had left behind. This, I think, is the reason the ferry was established so early. A means of crossing was needed, so they provided some rude vessel that would answer the purpose.

After this early means of crossing was in operation, people naturally came here to use the ferry for miles up and down the river on either side. My great-great-grandfather, Richard Woolsey, was among these early settlers. He was born at Bedford, Westchester County, in 1697, came here when a young man and purchased an original patent of land, granted by Queen Anne, of many hundred acres lying adjoining this ferry on the south, parts of which lands are now owned by me. He and his descendants left numerous traditions about this ferry-boat. It was in use, and used by Richard Woolsey up to the time of his death in 1777; and at that time lime was burned at Barnegat and brought over by this ferry.

Nicholas Hallock, the oldest man in the town of Marlborough, says he well remembers, when a child, hearing his great uncle, Edward Hallock, and his grandfather Hull tell about using this ferry, and how it was built, the way it was entered, etc.

I can not find any charter for it, or who was the first owner. In our ancient records of road districts for the year 1779, I find as follows: "Nathaniel Harker's District No. 3. Beginning at Major DuBois's north line runs to Zadock Lewis's house at the cross road leading to the ferry." And also, "William Woolsey's District No. 5. Beginning at Lattemores ferry at the river, south of Jeremiah Beagle's in Latting Town." Benoni Lattemore owned the ferry at this time and had been the owner for some years previous. Afterwards and some time prior to 1789 Elijah Lewis owned it. He had a dock and also carried on business there. It was claimed at one time that Theopolis Anthony owned it, and before him one VanKeuren. These last two owners resided on the east side of the river.

On an ancient map dated 1797, made from the surveys and field book of Dr. Benjamin Eley by Henry Livingston, of Poughkeepsie, for Stephen Nottingham, Supervisor of the town of Marlborough, it is set down as Powell's dock and ferry.

Jacob and Thomas Powell, who had a store and tavern, ran this ferry, and also a line of sloops to New York City that carried wood, produce, etc., for the farmers for a wide extent of country, and brought back their supplies. The Powells were here several years. Thomas Powell afterward, about 1800, moved to Newburgh, became very successful and acquired a large fortune. The steamers Thomas Powell and Mary Powell were named after him and his wife. It has

been claimed that his first money was made here by the ferry and his other enterprises.

At a later date Benjamin Townsend ran this ferry and carried on business. I can find no mention of it after about 1810, and presume it was then discontinued, as none of the old inhabitants of this neighborhood can remember this original ferry, though they all have heard about it from their parents and grandparents.

A ferry had been established at Poughkeepsie about 1800, and by 1810 the Barnegat lime business commenced to decline and emigration from Westchester County and Long Island had ceased, so a great part of the usefulness of the ferry had ceased by 1810.

People journeyed by means of this ferry from Massachusetts and Connecticut to New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the West. During the Revolution Continental soldiers crossed here to and from the eastern States; specie, currency and provisions for the army were also carried. Washington with his guard is supposed to have crossed on one or more occasions.

All the description of the boat or vessel used as the ferry, that we have, is that it was a rude scow or barge of some kind with sails and oars which ran most of the time on signals. It could carry teams, cattle and passengers; and it was said that at times horses were tied behind and swam over. It was said to have been the same kind of a boat as the boat then running at Troy. It must have been a strong boat, for it made trips in stormy weather, but not during the season when ice was in the river. The sides could be let down, and it was entered in this way. There is no tradition that there ever was an accident or loss of life by means of it.

To be sure there must have been different boats at different times as the old ones wore out, but the description of all was about the same. Very little, if any, shelter was provided and it was only temporary when it was. In heavy storms the vessel lay at its dock.

The landing on the east side of the river must have been in the vicinity of Barnegat, for the ferry carried quantities of lime and lime rock to this side. This was one of the supports of the ferry. The lime business at Barnegat was commenced soon after the close of the Revolution, and it is claimed lime was burned there during the war or even before, as people used lime from somewhere before that time all about here and the surrounding country.

At least soon after the war we had lime kilns on the west side, and they must have been started soon after those at Barnegat, as there has never been lime rocks about here, and the rock was brought over and burned here.

I find in our ancient records in the laying out of a road, as follows:

"A Return of an Open Publick Road as Follow: We the Commissioners for the Town of Marlborough in the year 1790 in the Month of June. By a Petition from the Freeholders and Inhabitants of Said Town for a Publick Road or Highway from Latting Town to Hudson River have laid it out as follows: * * * Said Road is to Extend four Rods Down the hill from the upper Side of the Road as it now Runs Down to Lewis Lime Kiln: the Said Road to go Either Side of Said Elijah Lewis Dwelling house wherever it Shall be thought most Convenient for the good of the Public Down to Low Water Mark to Extend four Rods up and four Rods down the River from the Lime Kiln * * *."

The Powells also had lime kilns at Quimby and presumably others. The stones for these kilns came from Barnegat. By the map of Dr. Benjamin Eley and Henry Livingston above referred to, there are designated on the map twenty lime kilns at Barnegat. I can not find that a company owned them.

Barnegat at one time had a store, a school house and a church, or else preaching was held in the school house. A Methodist exhorter from here held services there.

In an ancient Gazetteer of the State, I find as follows: "Marlborough, a small township in the southeast corner of Ulster County, on the west shore of the Hudson opposite Barnegat." There was maintained there at one time an efficient company of militia. There were some men from Marlborough belonging to it.

It was said that during navigation there was hardly a time that one or more sloops were not there loading lime; and at one time a line of sloops carried the lime rock from there to New Brunswick, New Jersey, to burn there. Tom Gill and his father burned lime there. One kiln was near their house.

There is a tradition here about the Gills. It is that when Vaughn went up the river, a corporal and two of the men went ashore in a row boat to burn the mill on the site of the present mill. The then owner begged them to spare the mill, and said to the corporal, whose name turned out to be Gill, that if he would not burn the mill he could come and marry his daughter after the war, at the same time pointing out

a pretty girl. The mill was spared and the corporal afterward returned, married the girl and became the owner of the property. It is claimed to this day that he was the father of Tom Gill.

There were two roads leading to Barnegat, one from a southerly direction and one from an easterly or northeasterly direction, which were used as such years before any roads about there were regularly laid out. When a child I heard old men about here telling of having worked at these kilns and crossing with the ferry when they were young. They received one dollar a day, which at that time was considered princely pay, and such work was then sought for; farm laborers then receiving fifty cents or less a day.

Lime carried by this ferry was drawn and used not only in the towns of Marlborough and Plattekill, but in the towns of Paltz, Shawangunk and what is now Gardiner. Numerous houses all over these towns are still standing that were built with Barnegat lime. The tradition is that the lime was considered a very superior quality, but the rock was either worked out or a better article was found elsewhere, as for many years no lime has been produced there.

The roads on both sides of the river were used as highways at least fifty years before they were laid out and recorded by the highway commissioners. There is a tradition about another ferry which I cannot reconcile. It is that in 1777, when Gen. Vaughn's expedition went up the river, Samuel Hallock, the old Quaker minister, went out in a row boat to meet the fleet, and when taken on the flagship said to Vaughn that he was a non-combatant, a Quaker, and was opposed to the war, and at the same time pointed out to the General his ferry-boat along the shore, and asked that it be not burned. Vaughn gave orders not to disturb the Quaker or his boat, and the vessel was saved. But Hallock may have had the ferry, as this was in 1777, and we have seen that Lattimer had the ferry in 1779. It is possible that it may have been a boat used for some other purpose, but was always spoken of as a ferry-boat in the traditions. Hallock at this time owned Brushe's Landing, afterward Sands' Dock, and he most likely carried on business from there.

At the dock from which the ferry ran there was an ancient stone house, almost a fort, as the walls were so thick and strong. It was used for a store, tavern, freight house, etc. It was being built in 1777 when Vaughn went up, and was fired at. It was torn down when

the West Shore Railroad took the land. There was quite a history and many traditions about this old house. There had previously been a house on the same site and other buildings about there.

In March, 1849, another Milton ferry was established by Captain Sears. It ran from just above the Powell dock at Milton to the Gill dock. Sears ran the ferry for three years and then sold out to Jacob Handley, who conducted it until about 1862, when it was discontinued. The boat used had for its motive power four mules, who turned a tread-mill for the power. It ran regularly and was a great convenience to the entire neighborhood, and for miles back in the country on this side. It was the regular route to Milton Ferry, the station on the Hudson River road, and to Poughkeepsie. It also carried the mails. At one time the Gills, through whose lands the road leading from the ferry and the railroad station to the post road lead, attempted to close it, claiming it was a private road, but it was afterward arranged by them or the town authorities, so that it was continued as a public road.

After the horse-boat ferry was discontinued, Caleb Wood carried the mail and passengers to the Hudson River Railroad station by means of a large row boat that could carry a dozen or more passengers, and when he arrived on this side he carried the mails back and forth from the Milton postoffice. This continued up to the time when the West Shore Railroad was built, and during this time William Wood ran a large row boat from Milton to Poughkeepsie to carry passengers, freight, etc. This also ceased soon after the railroad was built.

It would appear that the ancient precinct of New Marlborough had means of crossing the Hudson River for fifty and perhaps sixty years before there was an established ferry at Poughkeepsie, and people from there came this roundabout way across this ferry to get to Paltz and the surrounding country in case they wanted to cross with a horse, cattle, etc.—in fact, to have all necessary intercourse that could not be had with a row boat or sloop.

THE CLINTON HOUSE IN THE REVOLUTION.

THE EVIDENCE AS TO WHERE GOV. CLINTON LIVED WHILE MAKING
POUGHKEEPSIE HIS OFFICIAL RESIDENCE.

I have been asked to summarize again the evidence as to the house or houses Gov. George Clinton occupied during the Revolution, when his official residence was in Poughkeepsie, then practically the capital of the State. He lived here from the fall of 1777 until after the evacuation of New York. His wife was the sister of Dr. Peter Tappan, of Poughkeepsie, and he had other relatives and many friends here even before he came here to live. Gov. Clinton's home was in New Windsor, then in Ulster, now in Orange County. His removal to Poughkeepsie was made after the burning of Kingston, before the first session of the Legislature here. A number of well-to-do residents of Poughkeepsie had adhered to the cause of the King and their houses and property had been either confiscated or temporarily taken possession of by the Revolutionary committee. Among these houses was that belonging to Bartholomew Crannell, located on the south side of Main street about opposite Smith. It is practically certain that Gov. Clinton occupied this house during a part of his residence here because it is so marked on a little map (*History of Poughkeepsie*, p. 65) made in 1790, the authenticity of which is proved by deeds referring to it. The Clinton papers also show that the State spent money in repairing this house. It was destroyed, however, a long time ago, just when, nobody seems to know. It was probably a frame house and was very likely burned early in the 19th century.

Another house, which has been purchased by the State and is now known as the Governor Clinton House, has been pointed out for many years as Gov. Clinton's residence and, I believe, justly, though the evidence as to his occupancy of it is not contemporaneous or documentary. The evidence tending to show that Clinton lived in this house, the Everitt House, has been very ably stated in a letter by Mr. Tristram Coffin, published in the *Poughkeepsie Eagle*, February 22, 1904. Mr. Coffin cites in his letter the passage from Smith's *History of Dutchess County*, published in 1877, page 342, as follows:

"Another historic building is the Clear Everitt house. Everitt was at one time sheriff of the county. He built the ancient stone house standing on Main street, a little east of Whitehouse's shoe factory, and now called the Washington Hotel. When the flying New York Legislature left Kingston and opened its sessions at the VanKleeck House, Gov. Clinton took up his residence in the Everitt mansion from time to time during the war and afterwards. There Lafayette was entertained early in 1778 and there Gov. Clinton was visited by Gen. Washington, who attended a session of a Masonic Lodge in Poughkeepsie."

On page 345 of Smith's History is a quotation from the *New York Gazette* of July 4, 1781, referring to an alleged attempt to kidnap Gov. Clinton, in which this statement occurs:

"Mr. Clinton, the titular Governor, has fortified his hut against a sudden surprise and the rebel slaves of Poughkeepsie guard it every night."

Smith in this quotation inserted after the word "hut," in parentheses, "the fine stone mansion of Clear Everitt." Mr. Coffin makes several other quotations from Smith and then proceeds to show that there was a strong tradition pointing to the occupancy of the Everitt mansion by Gov. Clinton before Smith's History was written. He shows, for instance, from letters that the Governor lived a little way out of town, that the house was sometimes called the "old fort," that the Governor was urged to keep a body guard because of its out-of-town location, which exposed him to possible attacks of kidnappers. Mr. Coffin traces the descent of the property from Clear Everitt to his son, Richard Everitt, and its sale by Peter Everitt, son of the latter, and James Emott, executors, to Edmund Morris in 1830. He quotes Mr. Morris's daughter, Mrs. Susan Bradley (eighty-eight years of age at the time Mr. Coffin published his letter), as saying that she recalled distinctly hearing the house spoken of when she first went to live there, at the age of fourteen, as having been Gov. Clinton's home at the time of the Revolution. Richard Everitt had then but recently died.

"It was only forty-seven years after the close of the war and people were still living all about who were grown men and women when it occurred. There cannot well be any more authentic tradition than that furnished by the memory of this venerable and highly respected woman."

Mr. Coffin interviewed Mrs. Jones, a sister of Mrs. Bradley, then eighty-four years of age, who stated that she had heard the old house

called the Headquarters House in her girlhood, and he quotes from a statement by Miss Jackson, great-granddaughter of Richard Everitt, to the effect that she had often been told that "Governor Clinton had been entertained there." Mr. Coffin says that his own interest

"in this historic structure was first arrested by having it pointed out to him as the old Executive Mansion by a former member of the State Legislature, whose father had also been a member of that body early in the last century."

He also refers to a tradition that the house was built for use as a prison and says that an inspection of it will quickly dispel that delusion. It is entirely likely, however, that it was used as a prison, as headquarters and also as Gov. Clinton's residence.

Since Mr. Coffin's letter was written the only new evidence that has been discovered on the subject was definite evidence that Richard Everitt, who appears to have owned the house during the Revolution, was under indictment for giving aid and comfort to the enemy and was absent from the city. It does not seem to be quite so certain that Clear Everitt, Richard Everitt's father, was a Tory, though he was undoubtedly suspected of friendship for the British. It seems likely also that Richard Everitt and not Clear Everitt built the house, and it may be said to be certain that the house was seized by the Revolutionary committees and made use of as a residence for the leading men who had to be housed in the little village, which during the sessions of the Legislature was overcrowded, and at times probably also was used as a prison. My own opinion that Gov. Clinton probably occupied the house during some part of his residence here has been somewhat strengthened by a re-examination of the evidence and by the discovery of the record of Richard Everitt's indictment as a Tory.

EDMUND PLATT.

PERSONS REGISTERING BRAND MARKS IN POUGH- KEEPSIE PRECINCT.

By virtue of an act of General Assembly, passed November, 1741, brand marks of cattle were to be entered in the respective precincts in the county.

In Poughkeepsie precinct, as appears from the record book in the County Clerk's office, those who registered brand marks were as follows:

Abraham Lassing, April 4, 1749	Jeremiah Duboys, Jan. 21, 1759
Henry Livingston, July 1, 1749	Cornelius Van Keuren, May 15, 1761
Johannes Palmantier	Abraham Freer, Dec. 30, 1762
Peter Van Bomell, Feb. 15, 1751	Gale Yelverton, July 25, 1763
Jacob Bunschoten, April 30, 1752	Johannes Fort, March 25, 1765
John Burnet, Oct. 2, 1752	Matthew J. Duboys, May 28, 1765
James J. Livingston, Feb. 23, 1754	Johannes Swartwout, June 2, 1770
Cornelius Osborn, Nov. 19, 1754	Peter R. VanKleeck, March 25, 1773
Gabriel Henry Ludlow, April 15, 1756	William Forman, Sept. 15, 1773
James Lake, Dec. 8, 1756	John Emons, Oct. 6, 1773
Hiskia DuBoys, June 3, 1757	Rev. John Beardsley, May 26, 1775
Johannes Hoghtyling	Margerit, widow of William VanDe
Nathan Freer, Dec. 26, 1758	Burgh, Oct. 24, 1778
Richard Snedeker, April 1, 1761	John Hunt, Feb. 5, 1780
Cornelius Velie, Dec. 30, 1762	Christian Newcomb, April 16, 1793
Zephaniah Platt, June 2, 1763	Theophilus Anthony, May 13, 1794
Myndert Frans VanDenbogert, Dec. 8, 1764	The Wido of James Rogers, May 6, 1796
Johannes Freer, May 20, 1765	Samuel Pinckney, July 11, 1797
Jacob Low, Jr., March 4, 1770	Meter Deremer, Nov. 16, 1797
Peter Luyster, April 10, 1771	Thomas P. Gay, June 9, 1802
John Davis, May 26, 1773	Isaac Ketcham, May 29, 1805
Eli Emons, Oct. 6, 1773	George W. Clinton, May 28, 1811
Peter DuBois, May 4, 1749	William Davis, Oct. 24, 1825
Samuel Shearman	Francis Pells, Jan. 25, 1778
Lowrence Lassing	John T. Vemont, June 17, 1791
Clare Everitt, Sept. 7, 1751	Abraham Fort
Elias VanBunschoten, May 12, 1752	Nathaniel Bosworth, April 14, 1796
Petrus LeRoy, Feb. 18, 1754	Richard Everitt, May 6, 1796
Teunis Tappan, April 15, 1754	Joseph Thorn, July 11, 1797
Jacobus Palmetier, June 6, 1755	Thomas Carr, March 25, 1799
Robert Matthews, Nov. 29, 1756	Barent Fraer, April 13, 1803
Anthony Yelverton, May 25, 1757	John Brush, July 25, 1810
Abraham Freer, June 4, 1757	Nicholas Anthony, May 27, 1820
Jacobus Freer, Dec. 6, 1758	

SUPERVISORS OF POUGHKEEPSIE.

From the year 1788 to the incorporation of the city in 1854.
See also pages 60 and 63.

1788—'89	Lewis Dubois	1827—'29	James Fort
1790—'92	Peter Tappen	1830	Henry A. Livingston
1793	Richard Davis	1831—'32	James Fort
1794	John Bailey	1833	Henry Tompkins
1795	Elias Van Benschoten	1834	Henry A. Livingston
1796	John Thomas	1835	Peter P. Hays
1797—'98	Isaac Balding	1836	Henry A. Livingston
1799	Richard Everitt	1837	Henry Conklin
1800	Thomas Mitchell	1838	Gilbert Wilkinson
1801—'04	Henry Dodge	1839—'40	Isaac I. Balding
1805	David Carpenter	1841—'43	James R. Cary
1806—'09	Richard Everitt	1844	Richard A. Varick
1810	George B. Evertson	1845—'46	Cornelius DuBois
1811	Richard Everitt	1847	Charles H. Swift
1812—'15	Henry A. Livingston	1848—'50	Edgar Thorn
1816	Abraham Adriaance	1851—'52	Howland E. Sherman
1817—'20	Henry A. Livingston	1853	Cornelius DuBois
1821—'23	Jacobus Freer	1854	Morgan Carpenter
1824—'26	Henry A. Livingston		

"A SURVEY OF THE ROADS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

BY CHRISTOPHER COLLES,¹ 1789.

The reproductions of these plates were obtained through the courtesy of Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, of New York, who is in possession of the originals.

Maps Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 21 and 22, show the Albany Post Road from a point below Peekskill to the northern bounds of Dutchess County.

Maps Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, show parts of the road from Stratford, Conn., to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., beginning at a point east of Danbury, and entering New York State near the Croton river, in what is now Putnam County. The road continues through the present towns of Pawling, Beekman, La Grange and Poughkeepsie. Its termination appears on Map No. 14.

Colles evidently was in error in designating in his References the Dutch Churches as Presbyterian Churches.

REFERENCES.

<i>Episcopal Church</i>	<i>Tavern</i>	!
<i>Presbyterian Do.</i>	<i>Blacksmith Shop</i>	~
<i>Town House</i>	<i>Bridges mark'd by the</i>	
<i>Mill (for Grist) Except</i>	<i>Road cutting the River</i>	~
<i>otherwise mark'd</i>	<i>Gaol</i>	+

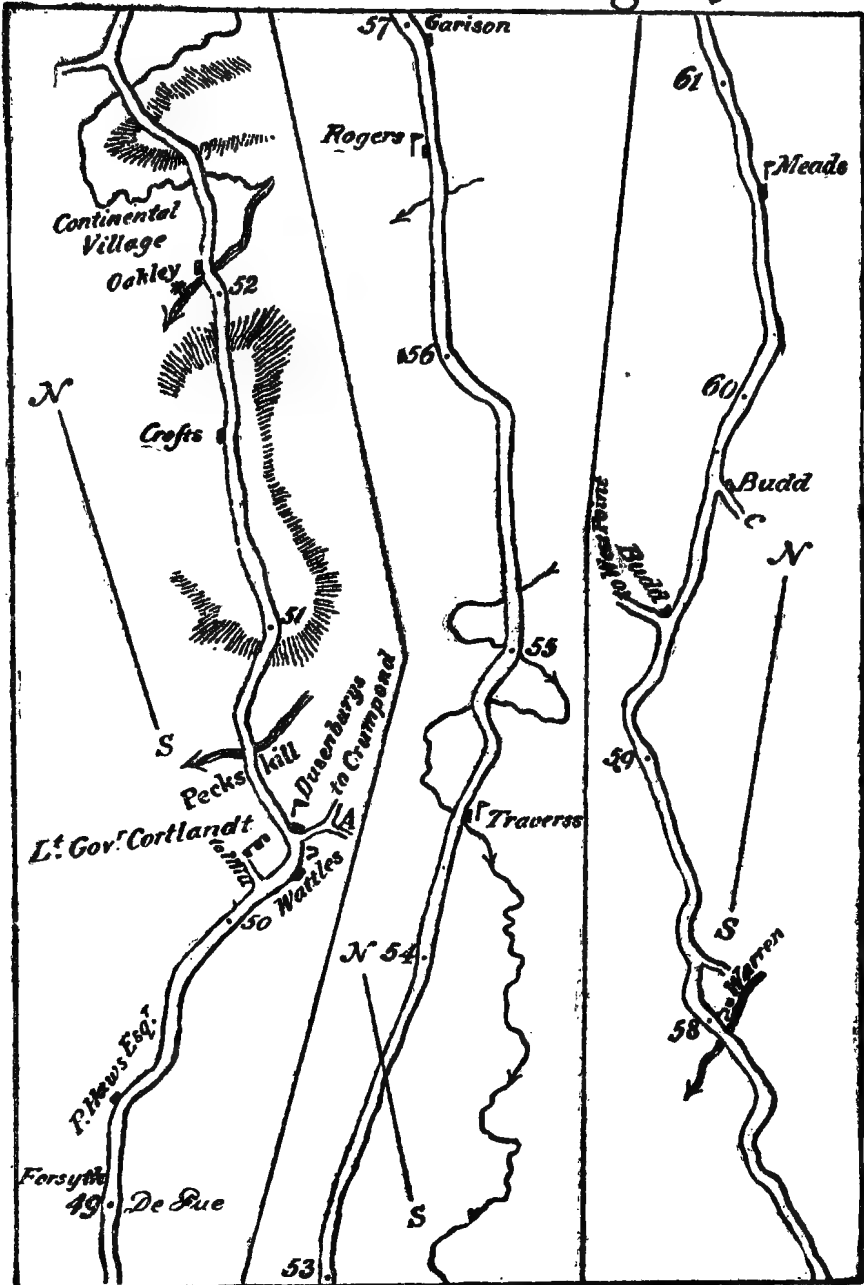
Scale of one Mile



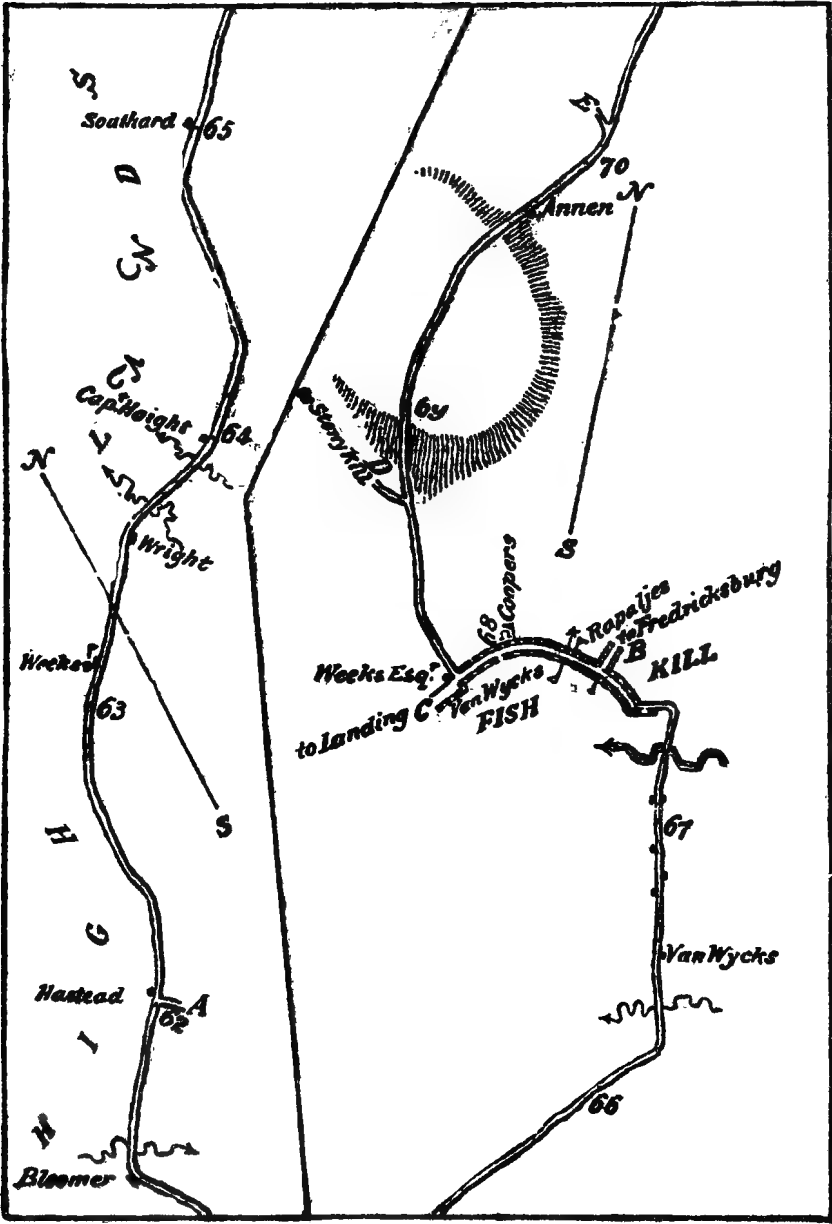
1. Christopher Colles, an Irish engineer, was born in 1738, and came to America in 1765. He lectured in New York on pneumatics, gunnery and inland lock navigation. He was among the first to propose a water supply system for New York. In 1784 he presented a plan to the Legislature to connect Lake Ontario with the Hudson River by canals and the natural channels, and to that end made a survey of the Mohawk River.

In 1789 he published in book form a series of road maps, after a tour through New York and Pennsylvania. He died in New York in 1821.

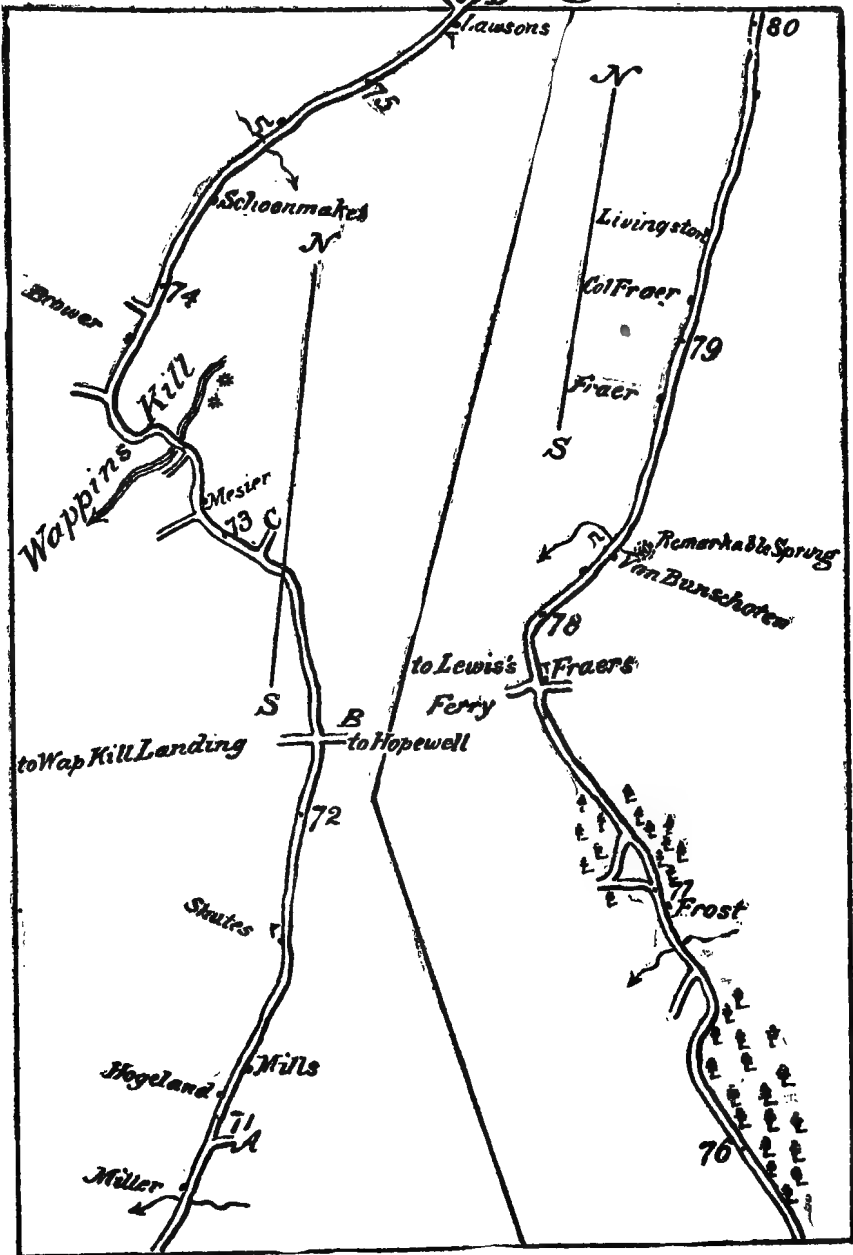
From New York (11) to Poughkeepsie



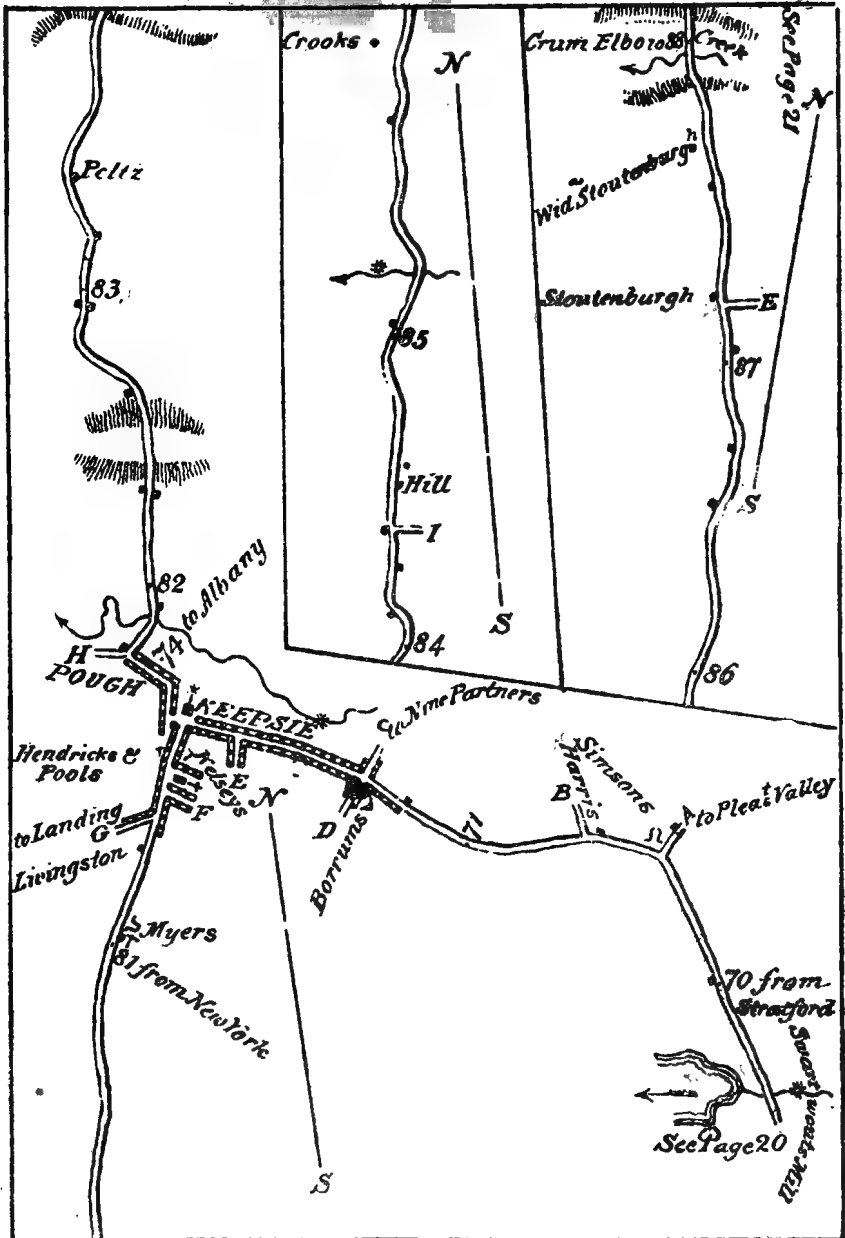
From New York (12) to Poughkeepsie

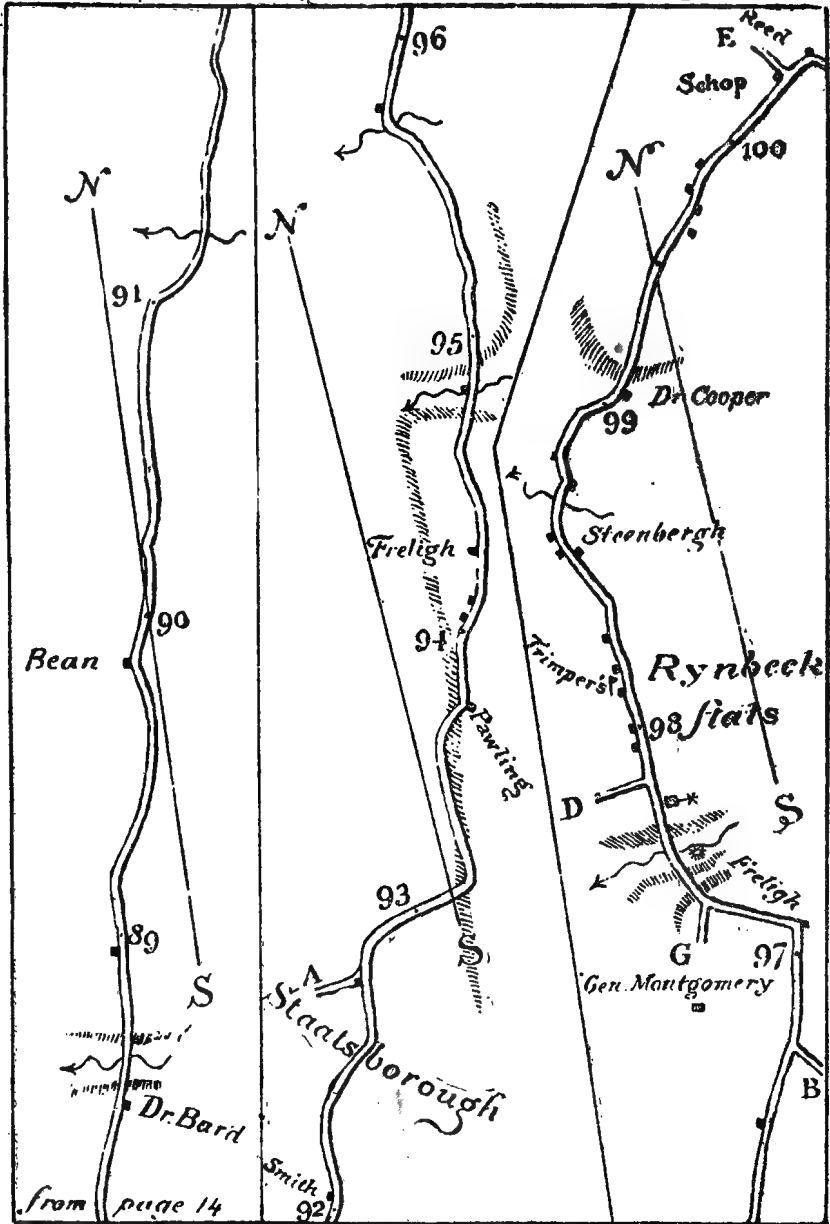


From New York to (15) Poughkeepsie.

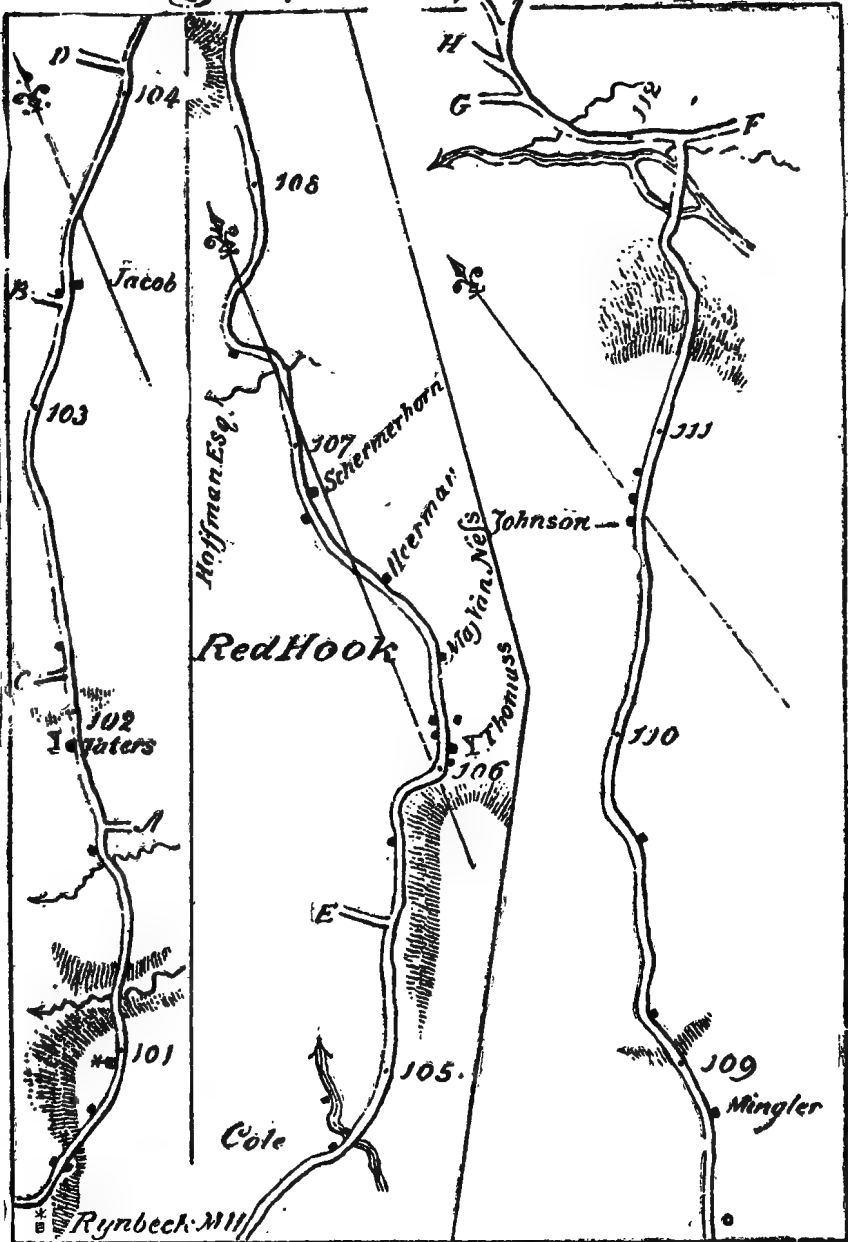


From Poughkeepsie (14) to Albany.

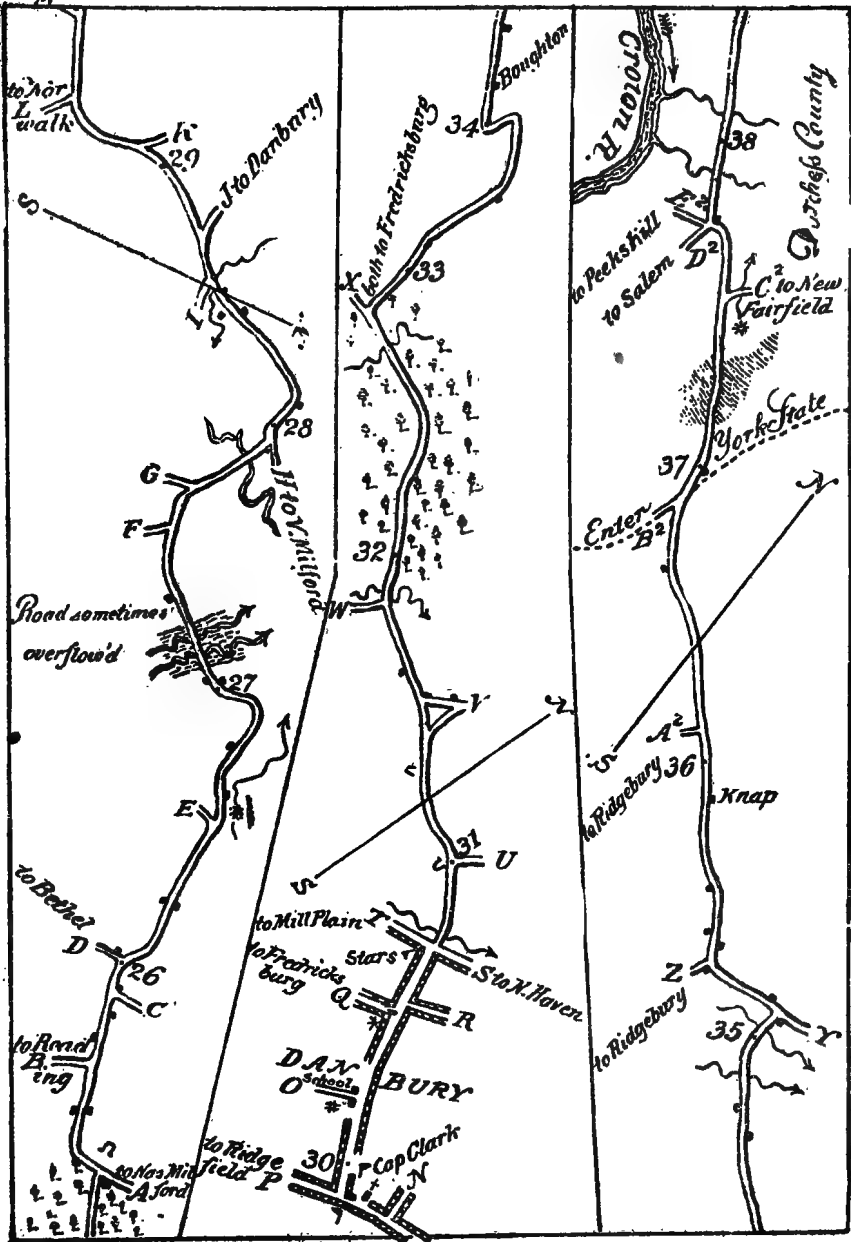


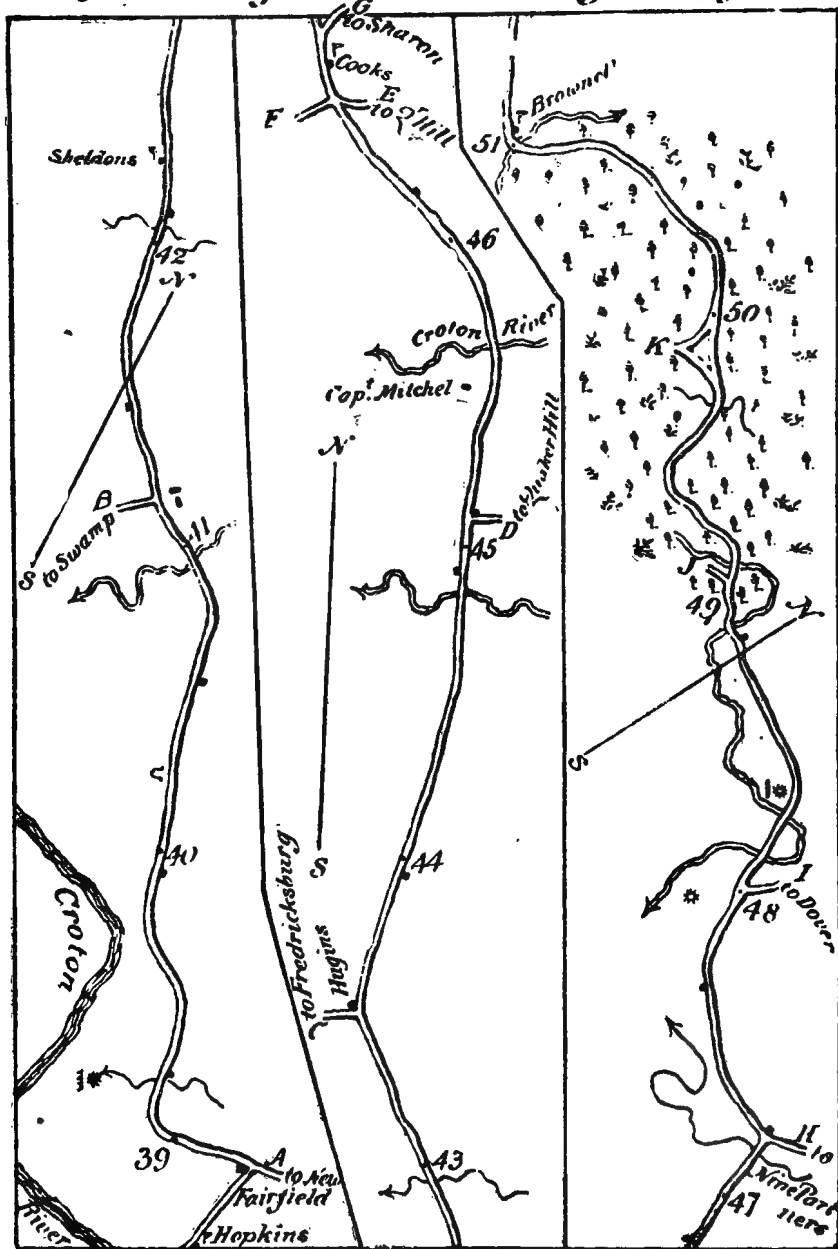
From Poughkeepsie(21) to Albany.

from Poughkeepsie (22), to Albany

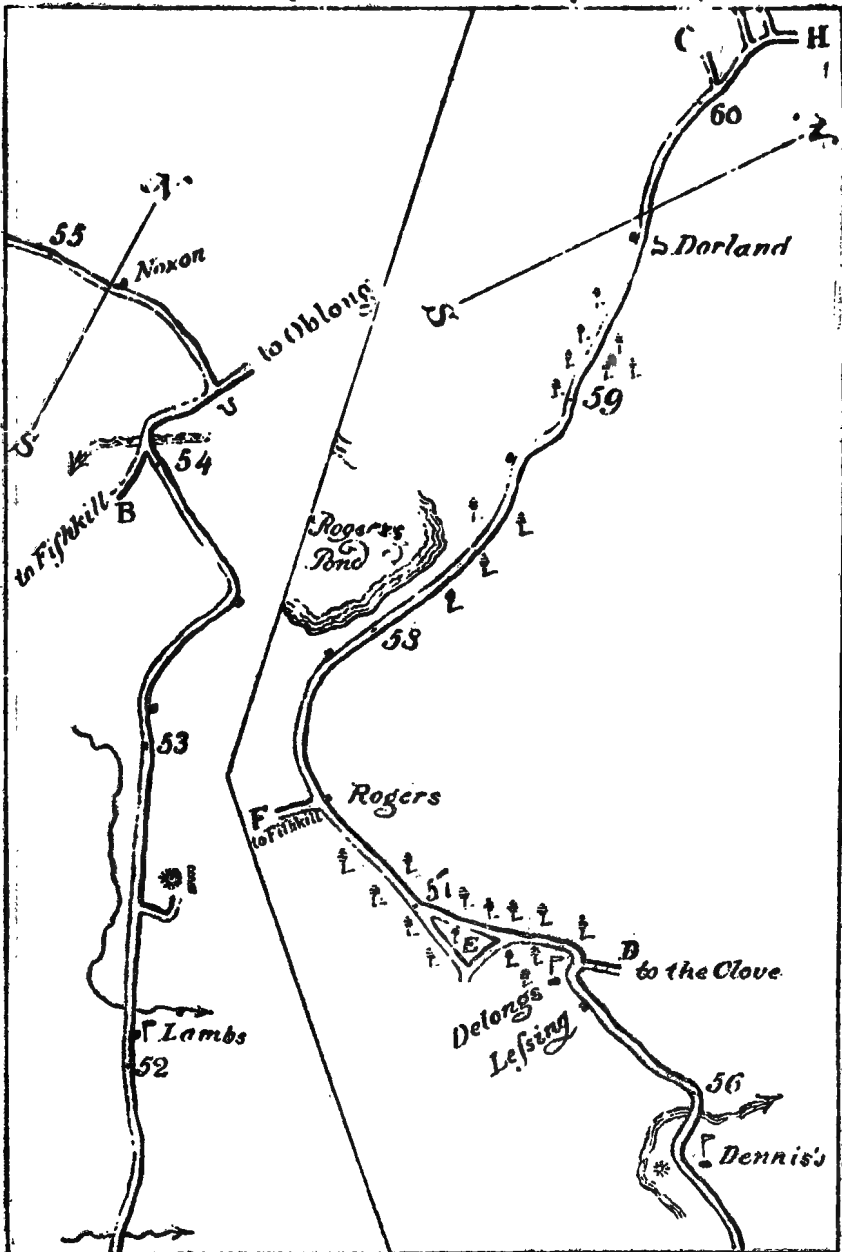


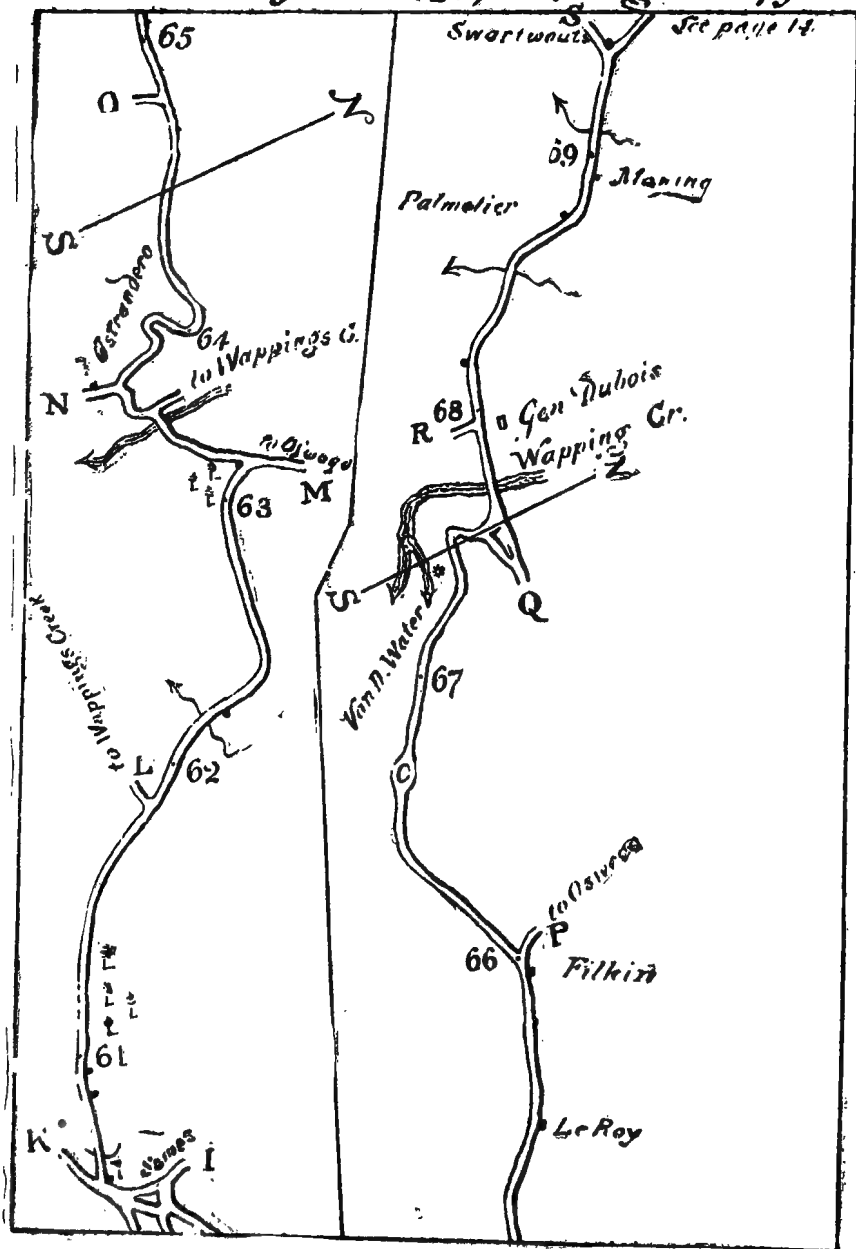
From Stratford (17) to Poughkeepsie.



From Stratford (18) to Poughkeepsie.

From Stratford (19) to Poughkeepsie.



From Stratford (20) to Poughkeepsie.

PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND

GENEALOGICAL.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

JOHN P. ADRIANCE, founder of the widely known firm of Adriance, Platt & Company, manufacturers of ADRIANCE farm machinery, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 4th, 1825, and died June 18, 1891.

Mr. Adriance was a direct descendant of Adriaen Reyersz, from whom the family name is derived, who came from Holland to America in 1646, settling at Flatbush, L. I. Of his more immediate ancestors, three brothers, Joris, Abraham and Isaac Adriance were among the early settlers in Dutchess County, their names appearing on a contract dated 1743, with Madam Brett, for the building of the Frankfort Store House at Fishkill. Abraham Adriance married Femmetje Van Kleef; their son Abraham, born 1766, married Anna Storm; their son John, our subject's father, born in 1795, married Sarah Ely Harris.

Mr. Adriance was educated in the schools of his native city, and in 1845 Messrs. Walsh & Mallory, hardware merchants of New York, placed him in charge of their store in Manchester, N. H., to which business he eventually succeeded. In 1852 he returned to New York and engaged in the wholesale hardware trade with Samuel P. Platt, and Samuel W. Sears, under the firm name of Sears, Adriance & Platt. About this time he became interested in some experiments which his father was making with the Forbush mower, and concluded to engage in this branch of manufacturing. In 1854 the firm purchased the patents of the Manny mower for the New England States, and began making the machines at Worcester, Mass., the business there being conducted under the name of Mr. Adriance. In 1857, at a great field trial of mowers and reapers held at Syracuse, N. Y., under the auspices of the United States Agricultural Society, Mr. Adriance became impressed with the merits of a mower patented by Aultman & Miller, of Canton, Ohio, which received the first premium. He eventually acquired the patent rights, and began the manufacture of a new machine in Worcester, Mass., giving it the name "Buckeye" because of its Ohio origin. In 1859 the factory was transferred to the old "Red Mills" at Poughkeepsie, but the business increased so rapidly as to necessitate the building of more commodious quarters, in 1864, on the banks of the Hudson, extensive additions and improvements having since been made from time to time. In 1863 the firm of Sears, Adriance & Platt was dissolved, Mr. Sears retaining the hardware business, and a new firm for the manufacture of mowers and reapers was formed, under the firm name of Adriance, Platt & Co., incorporated in 1882 as a stock company, with the following officers: John P. Adriance, president; S. R. Platt, vice-president; and I. S. Platt, treasurer. Mr. Adriance continued his connections with the business until his death.

ALBERT JOHN AKIN who died in his hundredth year, in January, 1903, was the eldest son of Albro and Pauline (Vander Burgh) Akin. He was born at Quaker Hill, town of Pawling, Dutchess County, N. Y., August 14, 1803. At the age of nineteen years he went to New York City, where he remained several years and was successful in business ventures. Ill health caused him to return to his native home, and in 1849 when the Harlem Valley Railroad was projected Mr. Akin was one of the committee appointed to raise \$100,000 for the enterprise. In 1849 he organized the Pawling National Bank and was elected president of the institution. This position he held until January 1895, when he resigned on account of his advanced age. He was a director in various railroads, and his enterprise and foresight have done much for Quaker Hill. He built Akin Hall; endowed the Akin Hall Association with \$150,000, and erected the "Mizzentop Hotel", and made himself a party to every public interest.

AKIN OR AIKEN FAMILY. The original settler, John Akin was born in 1663 in Scotland. He came to this country from Aberdeen in 1680 and settled in Dartmouth, Bristol County, Mass. He married twice, first Hannah Briggs and had fifteen children. He died June 13, 1746.

(2) David was the oldest son of John and Hannah Akin. He was born in Dartmouth, Mass., Sept. 12, 1687. He married Sarah Allen by whom he had ten children. He moved to Quaker Hill, Dutchess County, N. Y. between 1730 and 1740 and settled south of the Birdsall Place.

(3) Jonathan was the youngest son of David Akin and Sarah Allen. He was born on Quaker Hill July 26, 1737. He married Lillian Ferris July 26, 1757. Jonathan was a man of affairs. (See Civil list). He was a member of New York State Assembly as representative of Dutchess County 1788-'91 and 1792. Also delegate from Dutchess County to State Constitutional Convention, 1801.

(4) Benjamin Akin was a son of Jonathan and Lillian Akin; born at Quaker Hill, Sept. 19, 1762; married Martha Palmer, 1783. She was born Jan. 11, 1768, and was a daughter of John Palmer and Hope Thomas. He moved to Greenbush, N. Y. in 1810 and until his home was ready for occupancy lived at "Fort Craillo" the famous old Van Rensselaer Manor. He represented Dutchess County in Assembly 1800, '01, '02. He was drowned Dec. 13, 1831.

(5) Aaron Burr Akin was a son of Benjamin and Martha Akin. He married Caroline Williamson March 6, 1830.

(6) Richard Akin married Caroline, daughter of Robert Thorn. They had a daughter born April 27, 1835.

(7) Catherine T. Akin.

WILLIAM CLARK ALBRO, attorney, was born August 16, 1848. He attended Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., and Cornell University and Columbia College Law School, receiving at the latter institution the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1874, and has since resided in Poughkeepsie engaged in the practice of his profession. He is deeply interested in the public schools and has served several years as a member of the Poughkeepsie Board of Education.



WILLIAM C. ALBRO.

Mr. Albro is the eighth generation in descent from John Albro, a native of England, who came to America in 1634, and became a Major in the Colonial Militia; he died at Portsmouth, R. I., December 14, 1712.

THOMAS ALDRIDGE, brick manufacturer, Fishkill, N. Y. was born in Orange county in 1818, and died August 17, 1892. He settled in Dutchess county in 1851, and built up one of the most extensive brick industries in the Hudson valley, which is now continued by his son Aaron E., under the firm name of Aldridge Bros. & Co. The entire Aldridge yards have a capacity of 50,000,000 brick annually. Half of this property is leased to other brick makers.

Mr. Aaron E. Aldridge was born in 1851 and has been engaged in the brick business since 1877. His brother Thomas, now cashier of the First National Bank of Fishkill Landing has been connected with this institution since his boyhood, serving twenty-five years as teller.

JOHN P. AMBLER, was born at Stanford, Dutchess County, N. Y., June 25, 1841, a son of the Rev. Silas and Eunice D. (Olmsted) Ambler. Mr. Ambler came to Poughkeepsie in 1860, and after a course at Eastman's Business College, entered the book store of J. H. Hickok as book-keeper, where he continued seven years. He was stricken with a severe illness and before fully recovering he secured the long established news business at 9 Market street, which was the nucleus of the present extensive book and stationery house of J. P. Ambler Co. He made a specialty of school books and held the bulk of the public school trade until the city decided to furnish the text books.

Mr. Ambler married in 1870, Mary A., daughter of Hon. Guy Tracy of Shelbourne, Vt. They had one child, Donna Louise. In political belief he was a Democrat, and in a public capacity had served on the Board of Health, the Civil Service Commission, and the Public Library Board.

Socially he was a member of the Amrita Club, serving one year as president. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum of Poughkeepsie and of the Reform Club of New York City. He died suddenly February 6, 1901.

Mr. Ambler's early ancestor was Richard Ambler who was born in Somersetshire, England in 1609, and who was one of twenty-four men to organize the town of Waterbury, Conn. taking deed from the Indians. His grandfather, Peter Ambler, born in Danbury, Conn. in 1759, was owner of a large parcel of the land on which Danbury now stands. During the Revolutionary War he served in the Colonial army, and later took a prominent part in public affairs.

WILLIAM R. ANDERSON, the subject of this sketch was born and reared on a farm. Excepting the time when he was seeking an education elsewhere, he has spent his life in his home community. He is a classical graduate of the Oneonta Normal School and he has done summer school work at New York University. He taught the district school formerly located at South Millbrook for three years. He served as school commissioner for six years and in the second election he ran far ahead of his ticket. For the past twelve years he has been principal of Millbrook.

Memorial School. In all of these positions he has been uniformly successful. He owes his present position of honor to close application to work which has always characterized his life. He is exacting in his school requirements, but he demands nothing of others which he does not require of himself.

He is recognized as an able school administrator, a strong teacher, and master of the details of school organization. His school programs articulate with clock-like precision. The Chief of Inspections Division of the Education Department recently wrote—"In conclusion let me say for your personal benefit that it is rare to find a case where the schedule of recitations shows such good evidence of intelligent supervision as the one which you have sent me".

During his service at Millbrook, he has had several offers from other schools among which was the position of Superintendent of the Training Department in the Oneonta Normal School. He has steadfastly declined them all that he might continue his work in the place of his birth where he has the confidence of the community to a remarkable degree. Of his work at Millbrook a Regents Inspector wrote—"Principal Anderson, quiet and gentlemanly, thorough in his scholarship and instruction, is doing a work here that deserves a cordial recognition and appreciation".

Mr. Anderson is one of the original directors of the Bank of Millbrook and a member of the finance committee. He is also one of the original trustees of the Millbrook Free Library, and he is a member of the Consistory of the Reformed Church.

MINOT D. ANDREWS, Supervisor of the town of Washington, Dutchess County N. Y. is a native of the adjoining town of Amenia. His parents removed to Washington when he was a boy, and it was here he received his education. Mr. Andrews served twelve years as an employee of the New York Post Office department; and was engaged in the commission business in New York City for a period of eight years. He is at present interested in the apple trade, his shipments exceeding 4,000 barrels annually.

In political belief Mr. Andrews is a Democrat and in November 1907, was elected a member of the County Board of Supervisors. Socially he is affiliated with Halcyon Lodge No. 832, F. & A. M.

ROBERT WESLEY ANDREWS, M. D., was born in the town of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., September 9. 1869. After graduating from the Northfield High School in 1887, he entered the employ of A. M. Doty, druggist, Poughkeepsie. He pursued his medical studies at the Albany Medical College from which he was graduated in 1898. He took up his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y. and shortly thereafter was appointed acting assistant surgeon of the U. S. Army, and was stationed at Chickamauga Park, Ga., and then transferred to the San Juan Hospital, Porto Rico. He returned to Poughkeepsie in 1899, and in August of the same year was appointed first lieutenant and assistant surgeon U. S. V., and assigned to the 46th Infantry, which was ordered to the Philippines. Dr. Andrews remained there twenty months, participating in numerous engagements. He resumed practice in Poughkeepsie in 1901.

Dr. Andrews is a former president of the Medical Society of Dutchess County, being the second youngest physician to occupy this office in the 103 years of the society's existence. He is also a member of the N. Y. State Medical Society; the American Medical Association; Poughkeepsie Lodge No. 266, F. & A. M.; Poughkeepsie Chapter R. A. M.; King Solomon's Council; a past grand Odd Fellow, and a member of the Elks.

Politically he is a Democrat, and in 1906, was elected to the office of Coroner. He is Bacteriologist for the Poughkeepsie Board of Health.

In 1898 Dr. Andrews married Minnie M. daughter of Dr. Marill. They have two children, Robert Carlyle and Helen Germain.

MILTON H. ANGELL, M. D., son of Stephen T. and Hannah E. (Ham) Angell, was born at Salt Point, N. Y., October 8, 1856. He obtained his preliminary education at the Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, and at the De Garmo Institute, Rhinebeck, N. Y. He graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1882, and then began the practice of his profession in Dutchess county, first at Wappingers Falls, then at Stanfordville, and in 1890 succeeded his brother, Dr. Augustus Angell at Salt Point, where he enjoys a large and lucrative practice.

October 13, 1886, Dr. Angell married Frances, daughter of Robert McKay, a native of Brooklyn, N. Y. Two children have been born to them, Evelyn and Milton.

CHARLES W. H. ARNOLD, was born in New York city, May 5, 1860, a son of Henry and Margaret (Hemstreet) Arnold, both of German families, his father having been born in Germany and his mother in this country.

Mr. Arnold attended the common schools and for a brief period Claverack Institute. He studied law with the late J. Spencer Van Cleef, at Poughkeepsie; was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn, December 13, 1883, and since that time has practiced his profession at Poughkeepsie and also in New York city. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894, and while active in politics has never held any other elective office. From 1902 to 1908 he served as a member of the Board of Public Works in the city of Poughkeepsie. He was one of the first referees in bankruptcy appointed under the United States Bankrupt Law of 1898, and has been referee continuously since that time. In addition to his duties as referee in bankruptcy he is frequently selected as referee to hear and determine causes. Mr. Arnold was one of the organizers of the Poughkeepsie Trust Company and has been its secretary and attorney since its organization.

WILLIAM H. BADEAU, now a resident of Matteawan, N. Y. is of French Huguenot descent. His ancestors were among those who left La Rochelle, France, and founded New Rochelle, a suburb of New York City. Elie Badeau, on his arrival here in 1708, purchased a valuable estate, including 120 acres of land, still a family holding.

Two generations later, John Badeau, (descendant of Elie), acquired a large tract of land in what is now Putnam County, N. Y., and in 1775 located at Mahopac

Falls. One of the sons of John Badeau was Isaac Badeau, Sr. His son, Isaac Badeau, Jr., married Elizabeth Hart, also of Mahopac Falls. Their children were: Gilbert H. (deceased), William H. (our subject), Matilda S., and Joseph N. They located in Dutchess County in 1846.

W. H. Badeau when a young man was employed for seven years in the wholesale fancy dry-goods house of G. S. Ely of New York City. He then became connected with E. & H. T. Anthony & Co. of New York. manufacturers and wholesale dealers in photographic requisites. He was admitted to the firm and became the representative of the house in Europe. He continued with this Company fifteen years, and having acquired a competency, retired from the firm. Mr. Badeau has many interests in the West. He is a member of the Board of directors, and Vice-President of the First National Bank of Glidden, Iowa.

AMOS T. BAKER, M. D., first assistant physician of the Matteawan State Hospital, Matteawan, N. Y., was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1874. After finishing his preliminary studies at the public and high schools of his native place he entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1897. His medical training was supplemented by one year's experience as house physician and surgeon at the Buffalo General Hospital. He then accepted an appointment on the medical staff at the Dannemora State institution, and in October, 1906, accepted his present position at Matteawan. Dr. Baker is a member of the Dutchess County Medical Society, and the New York State Medical Society.

W. H. BAKER, manufacturer of chocolate and cocoa, at Red Hook, N. Y., conducts one of the most important industries in the town of Red Hook. This factory was established at Annandale in 1896, and a new factory was erected in the village of Red Hook in 1904. The plant covers over two acres of ground, and gives employment to upwards of one hundred persons.

JOHN B. BALL, attorney, Poughkeepsie, was born in Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., June 29, 1878. He was educated at Claverack College, Columbia county, and the New York Law School. He also read law in the office of Hon. Edward E. Perkins of Poughkeepsie, and was admitted to the Bar in 1902. He is a member of the Poughkeepsie Club, the Ulster County Republican Club, and the Central Committee.

DR. JAMES LENOX BANKS was born in New York City on May 11, 1832. He was the son of William Banks, a shipping and commission merchant of that city and of Isabella H. Lenox, the daughter of Robert Lenox. He received his early education in his native city, was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1857, and then studied abroad for two years. In 1859 he began the practice of his profession in New York City and continued it there until his death.

Dr. Banks held many important offices in his life time and at the time of his death was a trustee of the College of Physicians & Surgeons; consulting physician of the

Presbyterian Hospital; Trustee of the Lenox Library, and a manager of the American Bible Society.

On March 14, 1855, he was married in New York City to Isabella Mozier, the only child of Joseph Mozier, the American Sculptor, of Rome, Italy. Dr. Banks died June 3, 1883, leaving a widow and eight children: Isabella, wife of Dr. Thomas E. Satterthwaite, of New York City; William B., of Superior, Wisconsin; Josephine Mozier, wife of Charles H. Marshall, of New York City; James Lenox, of New York City; Henry Lenox, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Maria, wife of Walter C. Taylor, of New York City; John Fisher Sheafe and Lenox, of New Hamburg, N. Y.

"The Cedars" situated two miles north of New Hamburg on the River Road is on a high point overlooking the river and commands one of the finest views of the Hudson and neighboring mountains. It was purchased by Dr. James Lenox Banks, in May, 1869 from Mrs. Louisa Sheafe Freeman who had received the property under the will of her grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Sheafe.

For many years "The Cedars" was the Summer residence of Dr. Banks and his family and is now the home of his widow and youngest son.*

HARRY C. BARKER, attorney, was born at Antrim, N. H., March 31, 1870, a son of Henry M. and Mary J. (Colburn) Barker. When a boy his parents removed to Dutchess county, and Harry C. was educated in the De Garmo Institute at Rhinebeck, N. Y. He pursued his law studies in the office of Frank B. Lown, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar in 1894.

Mr. Barker resides at Staatsburgh, N. Y., and maintains an office in the city of Poughkeepsie. In January, 1909, he was appointed attorney for the Hudson River State Hospital. His father, Henry M. Barker, was also a native of Antrim, N. H. He came to Dutchess county in 1878, and for many years, and up to the time of his death, December 7, 1908, he was superintendent of the estate now the property of Mr. Odgen Mills, at Staatsburgh, N. Y. Politically Mr. Barker was a Republican, and in 1904 represented the town of Hyde Park in the Board of Supervisors, and was appointed Chairman of the Board. November, 1864, he married Mary J. Colburn of New Boston, N. H., and three sons were born to them: Herbert L., a practicing physician of Woodside, L. I.; Harry C., and Fred M.

OLIVER WELDON BARNES, civil engineer, was a well known resident of the village of Fishkill, having settled there in 1867 while he was engaged in the construction of the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, of which he was the chief engineer. His ancestors came from England in the seventeenth century, settling in Boston, and later generations resided in Marlboro, Mass., where his father, Henry Barnes, was born in 1790. His mother, Marilla (Weldon) was a native of Hartford County in 1796. In 1825 they moved to Philadelphia.

Mr. Barnes was born in the town of Berlin, Conn., May 15, 1823, and died in New York City November 14th, 1908. At sixteen years of age he was sent to Burlington College, Burlington, N. J., and he subsequently went to Europe to complete his engineering studies. On his return in 1847 he was appointed an assistant engineer in the first corps sent out from Philadelphia to survey the Western Division of the

Pennsylvania Railroad, extending from the summit of the Alleghany Mountains to Pittsburg. He became the principal engineer in charge of the field parties, and made the final location on the bold lines that distinguished that division as the first engineering work on this continent at that time, and remained in charge of his division until its construction was completed in 1854. He was then appointed chief engineer of the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, and remained on that work until 1857, when he took charge of the construction of the last eighty-four miles of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad and completed it to Chicago in December, 1858. He then returned to Philadelphia and built some branch lines for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

In 1866 he came to Dutchess County, surveyed, located, and constructed the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad. Subsequently he was chief engineer on the surveys for the extension of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, from Waterbury, Conn. to Fishkill, superintending the construction of the work near the river terminal until the suspension of operations consequent upon the financial difficulties of that company in 1869. Leaving the service of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad Co. in 1870 he became the promoter and chief engineer of the Connecticut Western Railroad Company, the surveys and location of that line from Hartford to New York, near Millerton, being made under his personal supervision, and the work was subsequently constructed under his charge in 1870 and 1871.

He then became the president and chief engineer of the New York Central Underground Railroad Company. In 1882 Mr. Barnes was appointed chief engineer of the proposed Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, the completion of which was finally abandoned. In 1884 Mr. Barnes was appointed the chief engineer of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad and Coal Company, and built a line of railroad from the Erie Railroad to the Company's lands in Elk and Jefferson Counties, Pa. It was a work of great engineering difficulty, for the most part in the Alleghany Mountain range. On it was constructed the celebrated Kinzua Viaduct, a steel structure 2,240 feet in length and 301 feet high. On completion of this work Mr. Barnes became the chief engineer of several other lines in Maryland and Virginia, which he prepared for further construction. In 1885 he was appointed Commissioner of the new Croton Aqueduct and chairman of the construction Committee. This position he held until 1887. Mr. Barnes was chosen in the same year as chief engineer of the New York & Long Island Railroad Company, a corporation chartered by the State with authority to construct a double-track tunnel railway from the West side of the city of New York to Long Island City and thence to Brooklyn.

He was also chief engineer of the New York Connecting Railroad Company from Long Island City to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and other lines in and near Port Morris.

Mr. Barnes was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Union League Club of New York, the New England Society, also the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, and his distinguished abilities and high character as a man won for him an enviable standard wherever he was known.

RICHARD H. BARNES, highway commissioner of the town of East Fishkill, N. Y. was born at Gayhead, Dutchess county in 1871, a son of Oliver S. and Mary E.

(Wilde) Barnes. He attended the district schools and Eastman Business College and then assisted his father for a time in the cultivation of the homestead farm near Gayhead. Later he moved to Hopewell Junction, where he has been continuously engaged in operating his farm of 165 acres, and in addition superintends an adjoining farm.

Mr. Barnes has served two terms as school trustee. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

He was united in marriage with Jennie Townsend, and they are the parents of one son, Preston T.

E. P. BARRETT, a prominent agriculturist of the town of Northeast, was born in this township in 1858, a son of Oliver and Catherine (Hornfager) Barrett. Previous to engaging in the cultivation of his farm, which comprises 200 acres in the Harlem Valley, Mr. Barrett was employed as station agent at Coleman's Station, on the Harlem Valley Railroad, for a period of twelve years. In political belief he is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of that party. Socially he is a member of Webotuck Lodge, F. & A. M., Poughkeepsie Chapter and Poughkeepsie Commandery.

He was united in marriage with Alice, daughter of Philo Clark, and they are the parents of eight children.

R. R. BARRETT, a retired citizen of Glenham, N. Y., was born in Kent, Putnam County, in 1838. His early life was spent on a farm, and in 1859 he engaged in the mercantile business in his native town, which he continued for a period of thirty-two years.

Mr. Barrett took an active part in public affairs of Putnam County, serving as Supervisor and other offices for several terms. In 1892 he was elected to the office of Sheriff of Putnam County and at the expiration of his term bought a pleasant home at Glenham, Dutchess County whence he removed in 1896, retiring from business and public life.

In 1863 Mr. Barrett was united in marriage with Miss Mary L. Drew of Huntington, Conn.

DAVID P. BARRY, manager of the Willson & Eaton Company, Amenia, N. Y., is a native of this town. He was educated in the public schools and Amenia Seminary, and was for a time employed as book-keeper to the Manhattan Mining Company at Sharon Station. He then accepted a similar position with the Willson & Eaton Company in October, 1882. In 1903 he was made secretary and assistant manager. In 1909 he resigned as secretary, and the position is now held by his son Edward P. Mr. Barry is president and a director of the Acetylene Gas Company of Amenia; a director and vice-president of the Eaton & Kelly Company, with offices in eastern Dutchess and Westchester counties, and foreman of the local fire company. He has held the office of town clerk for one year, town collector for a like period, and secretary of the school board for four years. He has also served four years as Grand Knight of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Barry was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Powers, and they are the parents of five children.

WILLIAM H. BARTLETT, Postmaster, Amenia, N. Y., was born in the town of Amenia, February 14, 1839. He received his education in the schools of his native place, and in Amenia Seminary. After finishing his education he spent two years in Brooklyn as a clerk. In 1862 Mr. Bartlett enlisted in Co. A of the 150th N. Y. Volunteers, and was promoted from time to time until he became Adjutant. He was wounded at Peachtree Creek, in front of Atlanta. At the close of the war he returned to Amenia and engaged in general mercantile business, which he continued until 1888, when he established a brick yard under the firm name of the Amenia Brick Company.

Mr. Bartlett has served two terms as Supervisor of his native town, and from 1892 to 1895 was Sheriff of Dutchess county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the B. P. O. E.

October 30, 1867 he was united in marriage with Miss Lavinia Culver of Amenia.

ISAAC E. BINGHAM, was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., January 22, 1865. He attended Riverview Academy, and graduated from Harvard University in 1889 with the degree of A. B. He studied law in the office of Col. Henry E. Losey, with whom he began practice after his admission to the Bar in 1891. Mr. Bingham served as assistant district attorney under Horace D. Hufcut (1892-1895). He also served as counsel to the local Excise Board, and was elected a member of the Board of Alderman from the first ward, Poughkeepsie. He is a member of the Apo-keeping Boat Club, Golf Club and the Dutchess Horticultural Society.

A. H. BLACKBURN, secretary and treasurer of the Green Fuel Economizer Co., Matteawan, N. Y., is a native of England, and has been manager of this extensive industry since its establishment in 1891.

The product of the Company consists of an apparatus for utilizing wasted gases passing from steam boilers, and for reheating water, thus affording a great saving in coal. The apparatus is now used almost universally in steam boiler plants in England, and very generally in Europe, the United States and other parts of the world. The Matteawan plant covers about twelve acres of ground and gives employment to four hundred persons. Fans, blowers, and heating systems for schools are also manufactured by the Company.

Mr. Blackburn is a vestryman of St. Luke's Church; a member of the masonic fraternity, and of the Southern Dutchess Country Club.

He was united in marriage with Miss Emily Bever, and they are the parents of two sons, Charles H., and Godfrey C.

JAMES BLAIR was born in Ireland, January 29, 1853. He came to America in 1888, and three years later located at Staatsburgh, Dutchess county, accepting a position of gardener at the country seat of Mr. Ogden Mills, which position he has held continuously.

Mr. Blair was united in marriage with Eliza Lloyd of Shropshire, England, and they are the parents of the following children: David, Agnes, William, Hilda, Robert and Alice.

JOHN GEORGE BODENSTEIN, manufacturer of ice tools, planers, etc., at Staatsburgh, N. Y., was born in Nesselreden, Germany, June 20, 1850, a son of John H. and Dorothea (Doerner) Bodenstein, natives of the same place. By trade his father was a blacksmith, which occupation he followed after coming alone to America in 1858, the family following the next year. They located in Rockland county, N. Y., where they remained until 1862. In 1863 Mr. Bodenstein, Sr., went to Staatsburgh, where he was employed by the Eagle Ice Company. He subsequently opened a shop for the manufacture of ice tools and general blacksmith, continuing in this business until his death in 1875. He made many improvements in ice tools, but did not take out any patents. He was the father of the following children: Eliza Catherine; John George; Henry; Frederick; Sophia; Amelia and Charles. The mother died November 25, 1891.

The subject of this sketch followed his father's trade, and from 1866 to 1868 worked as journeyman at Marlborough and other places. He started a shop for his father at Staatsburgh, on the site that his brother Henry now carries on the grocery business, and had charge of the business until two years after his father's death. Forming a partnership with his brother Henry under the firm name of J. G. & H. Bodenstein they engaged in the manufacture of ice tools until March 22, 1890, when this partnership was dissolved. Mr. J. G. Bodenstein then established his present shop, which has been enlarged from time to time to supply the demand of his improved ice tools, several of which are patented.

In 1873 Mr. Bodenstein was united in marriage with Louisa, daughter of John G. Hess of Staatsburgh, and two children have been born to them: Fred and John G.

In political belief Mr. Bodenstein is a Republican. He is a member of Rhinebeck Lodge, F. & A. M., and is affiliated with the Episcopal Church at Staatsburgh, of which he has been a vestryman and warden since its incorporation.

THEODORE BRINCKERHOFF, president of the Matteawan National Bank, Matteawan, N. Y., was born in 1833 on the homestead farm three miles south of Fishkill Village, where three generations of his maternal ancestors had preceded him. So highly did our subject appreciate the healthfulness and scenic beauty of this place that he has continuously resided there. Mr. Brinckerhoff has been engaged in farming, milling, manufacture of brick, and in financial affairs of his native town, and in each enterprise has performed his duties faithfully and assiduously.

He was united in marriage with Sarah O. La Fourette, and to them have been born three children: Adeline, Ralph and Emma. This family they have reared in habits of industry and honesty, and now as the shadows lengthen, and the cords of life are loosening, Mr. Brinckerhoff has no regret that the prayer of the sage of old has been meted out to him: "Give me neither riches nor poverty: the former is vanity; the latter humiliation and vexation of spirit and body."

JOHN W. BROWN, Supervisor of the Seventh Ward, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was born in this city March 20, 1877. After finishing his studies at Eastman's Business College he served an apprenticeship as carpenter under C. L. Cannon, and in the spring of 1906 he engaged in business as a contractor and builder. January, 1907, he was appointed Supervisor to fill a vacancy, and in November, 1908, was elected to the same office. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias, Rondout Valley Lodge, and the Trade and Labor Council.

WILLIAM D. BUDD, deceased, a prominent brick manufacturer of Dutchess Junction, Dutchess county, was born in Putnam county. During his childhood his parents removed to Matteawan, and his education was acquired in the schools of that village. Mr. Budd as a young man was engaged in the real estate business, and in 1868 formed a partnership with Charles Griggs and began the manufacture of brick. Four years later he purchased Mr. Griggs' interest, and continued the brick business alone, enlarging his yard from time to time.

He was for many years a trustee of the Fishkill Savings Bank.

Mr. Budd was married to Miss Anne Rogers, and two daughters were born to them: Elizabeth K. and Ella, who since their father's death have successfully continued the business established by him.

ALLISON BUTTS, attorney, Poughkeepsie, was born in the town of Stanford, Dutchess county, October 2, 1852. After acquiring his preliminary education he taught school for a time, and in 1874 came to Poughkeepsie to accept a clerkship with Andrew C. Warren, then County Clerk of Dutchess county. He was later appointed Deputy Clerk, which office he held until 1889, when he resigned. Meantime he had been admitted to the Bar, and has since been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession.

Mr. Butts has served two terms as Police Commissioner in the city of Poughkeepsie, and from 1887 to 1890 was a member of the Board of Education. In July, 1900 he was appointed by the Board of Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital to the office of treasurer of that institution. In 1906 he was the Democratic nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court of the Ninth Judicial District.

Mr. Butts was united in marriage with Phebe D. Mosher, of the town of Stanford, Dutchess county. She died December 15, 1882, leaving one son, Ralph, now one of Poughkeepsie's prominent young attorneys, and associated with his father in the practice of his profession. Mr. Butts was again married, September 16, 1885, to Arrie E. Mosher, and three children have been born to this union: Norman C., Allison, Jr., and Wilbur K.

ISAAC P. CARMAN was born in the town of Pine Plains, N. Y., in 1853. As a young man he was for a time employed by the Newburgh, Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, and later purchased a farm in Pine Plains.

Politically Mr. Carman is a Republican, and in 1884 was elected Supervisor of his native town; he was re-elected in 1894, and served two terms. In 1897 he was

elected County Superintendent of the Poor, which office he holds to the present time.

Mr. Carman was united in marriage with Miss Violet McLellan of Pine Plains, and they are the parents of two children: Belle and William.

OTIS JAMESON CASE, M. D., was born at Salt Point, Dutchess county, August 15, 1882. His education at Riverview Military Academy was supplemented by a course at Brown University. He then entered the New York Homeopathic Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1907 with the degree of M. D., and was appointed a member of the staff of Flower Hospital. He was later appointed physician and surgeon of the National Home Hospital at Washington, D. C., and April 3, 1909 received an appointment from President Taft as surgeon on the U. S. Ship "Gedney," of the geodetic survey of the Pacific Coast.

WALTER R. CASE, M. D., was born near Clinton Corners, Dutchess county, February 19, 1854. He was the son of Dr. Ephraim Case, one of the best known physicians of his day. He attended the Amenia Seminary, and studied medicine under both systems, taking the allopathic course at the University of Vermont, and finishing his medical studies in the New York Homeopathic College. He began the practice of his profession at Millbrook, and in 1870 removed to Salt Point to take his father's practice. He came to Poughkeepsie in 1884 and entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Dr. John C. Otis, with whom he was associated several years.

Politically he was a Democrat, and served as Commissioner of the first Board of Public Works of the city of Poughkeepsie. He was also a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for several years, and took a deep interest in public improvements.

September 20, 1865 Dr. Case was united in marriage to Mary Ann Otis, and she, with one son, Otis Jameson, survive.

ROBERT CASS, a leading resident of eastern Dutchess was born April 23, 1848 at Danville, Illinois, and became a resident of Pawling, N. Y. in 1868, where he was telegraph operator for a time and also at Dover Plains; he lived in Pawling until his death April 28, 1902.

He received his education at Danville and at the High School at Homer, Ill. The professional work of Mr. Cass as an educator covered a period of over a quarter of a century. He was a man of culture and literary ability, and used his pen very effectively. He was for several years principal of the Pawling School, and at one time held the Teacher's Examinations for eastern Dutchess in Pawling. He always took an active interest in political and public affairs and contributed frequently to the columns of *The American Agriculturist* and *New Milford Gazette*. He was active in Church work, and was Sunday School Superintendent for over 20 years. In politics Mr. Cass always supported the Republican party.

Although he was reared in the faith of the Methodist Church, after removing to Pawling he joined with his wife and two daughters the Congregational Church of

Sherman, Conn. His life was the career of one who quietly and conscientiously performed his duties to the best of his ability, and with fidelity discharged the trust reposed in him.

JAMES STUART CHAFFEE, son of Jerome Seymour and Aritta (Stuart) Chaffee, was born at Sharon, Conn., October 3, 1846. He was educated at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass. With the exception of four years in which he was engaged in the flour, feed and lumber trade at Wassaic, N. Y. Mr. Chaffee's entire business life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits, his dairy farm at South Amenia, N. Y. covering 250 acres. Mr. Chaffee is a director of the First National Bank of Amenia; and takes an active interest in public affairs of his adopted town in which he has resided fifty-four years. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Dutchess County in 1893, 1896-'97, and has served as Justice of the Peace twenty-two years.

Mr. Chaffee, in 1872, married Lydia A. Judd, and they became the parents of five children.

LEWIS STUYVESANT CHANLER was born in Newport, R. I., on September 24, 1869, and is the son of John Winthrop Chanler and Margaret Astor Ward Chanler, the latter a daughter of Samuel Ward and granddaughter of William B. Astor, Other prominent members of his family are his brothers William Astor Chanler and Robert Winthrop Chanler and his sister, Margaret Livingston Chanler Aldrich. His father, John Winthrop Chanler held the office of Sachem in Tammany Hall and represented a New York district in Congress for several terms, while his grandfather, Samuel Ward, was also a distinguished statesman of his time.

Mr. Chanler's early life was passed on the family estate, Rokeby, situated at Barytown, Dutchess County, N. Y. Being in delicate health he received his preliminary education wholly from private tutors, and at the age of nineteen, entered Columbia college to study law, having previously served an apprenticeship in the office of J. W. Elseffer of Red Hook. After his graduation and admission to the Bar, Mr. Chanler went abroad and while there took a course in international law and jurisprudence at Cambridge University, England. He was also elected to the presidency of the Cambridge University Union, being the first American to receive this honor.

Returning to this country, Mr. Chanler entered into the practice of criminal law. In 1896 Mr. Chanler retired from the practise in the criminal courts and while abroad in the winter of 1897, he became identified with the Parnellite Party in Ireland and participated for the next four years in the strenuous campaigns of that party.

He was one of the founders of the Irish Independent League, which succeeded the Land League, and was for two years a director of the "Irish Independent" the organ of the League. In 1900 Mr. Chanler resumed the practise of law in New York City and retains an office there to the present day.

In 1890, Mr. Chanler married Miss Alice Chamberlain of Red Hook, N. Y., and is now the father of three children, L. S. Chanler, Jr., W. A. Chanler, 2d, and Alida

Chanler. He is a member of the leading clubs of New York, among the list being the Manhattan, Democratic, Knickerbocker, Brook, Union, Racquet and Tennis, Tuxedo, Church, New York Yacht, Bar Association, St. Nicholas Society and Dutchess County Society. He is also prominent in Masonic circles, being Master of Holland Lodge No. 8, F. & A. M., and a committeeman of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

In 1891 he made his debut in politics and organized the Chanler Democratic Club in his home town of Red Hook and in the same year he was chosen a member of the County Committee. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention and a member of the sub-committee on platform.

At the November election of 1903, he was elected to the Board of Supervisors of Dutchess county, from Red Hook, and has been continuously reelected a member of the Board.

In the fall of 1906, Mr. Chanler was elected Lieutenant-Governor for the State of New York and assumed that office on January 1, 1907.

In 1908 Mr. Chanler was the unanimous choice of the Democratic Party for Governor, and conducted a gallant but unsuccessful fight against Gov. Charles E. Hughes.

CLINTON W. CLAPP, a retired citizen of Wappingers Falls, N. Y., was born in that village May 28, 1831. He is a descendant of Thomas Clapp, who was born in Weymouth, England, in 1597, and a son of Benjamin and Ruth (Houghton) Clapp, who located at Wappingers Falls in 1828. Benjamin Clapp acquired extensive real estate holdings in his adopted village, and erected a large stone factory which was used for the manufacture of combs and for calico printing. He effected many improvements in the village, and became one of Dutchess county's representative citizens. Clinton W. Clapp supplemented his preliminary education with a course at the New York Mechanical Institute. He has been interested in various enterprises of his native place, and conforming to his mechanical taste constructed a steam yacht and a pipe organ.

May 23, 1854 Mr. Clapp married Catherine J. Samons, and they became the parents of the following children: Benjamin F., deceased; George M.; Warren H., deceased; Charles L.; Walter C., and Jason E. Mrs. Clapp died January 13, 1871. For his second wife Mr. Clapp chose Nettie Ecroyd; she died April 17, 1889. July 1, 1890, Mr. Clapp married Charlotte Crosier, and two children were born to them: Irving, and Rhoda May. Mrs. Clapp, 3rd, died August 4, 1897.

Mr. Clapp has taken an active interest in public affairs and was twice elected a member of the Board of Supervisors. He was also elected Justice of the Peace, and served two terms as Chief of the Fire Department. For four years he was president of the Wappingers Falls Cemetery Association, and is now treasurer of the same. He is a charter member and trustee of the Grinnell Library Association. In religious belief Mr. Clapp is a Baptist, and has always been active in the affairs of this church. He has been a student of local history, and the *Town of Wappinger* of this publication is from his pen.

HENRY D. CLARK, a leading citizen of the town of Northeast, Dutchess county, was born June 28, 1850, a son of Hiram and Mary (Richter) Clark, and a great grandson of Ezra Clark a native of Plainfield, Conn., who purchased 200 acres in the north east part of Dutchess county in 1795. The family for four generations have been prominent in business, political and social affairs of that locality.

Hiram Clark, a son of Douglas and Elizabeth (Wiggins) Clark, was born in 1824. He was engaged for some years in the breeding of fine horses. Among other enterprises in which he was interested was the founding of the Millerton National Bank.

His eldest son, Henry D. was educated at Amenia Seminary and at Marlboro, Mass. Politically he is a Democrat and for many years has been a leader in the affairs of that party in his native town. With his brother John W. he inherited the homestead farm of 400 acres, and conducts an extensive dairy business.

COL. HENRY F. CLARK, the recognized dean of the dental profession of Dutchess County, and widely famous for his many inventions, for his expert marksmanship with the rifle, and for his long and useful career as a National Guardsman, was born in the town of Hyde Park in 1839. As a boy his favorite studies were natural philosophy and mathematics.

In a spirit of adventure he went to New York at the age of seventeen, and became an apprentice in a drug store. In 1859 he began the study of dentistry in Poughkeepsie, and in 1863 Dr. Clark opened an office in this city for the practice of his chosen profession. His career may be easily traced by the medals and diplomas awarded to him for the splendid specimens of his dental handiwork sent to various national exhibitions.

To-day Dr. Clark takes the same pride in pursuing his private practice in this city as he ever did, and continues foremost in devising further improvement and development.

In 1862 he became a member of Company A, 21st Regiment, was soon elected a Lieutenant, and steadily arose through the intermediate grades to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1876. He resigned in 1878 in order that he might devote more time to long range rifle practice. He became an expert and an authority on the rifle, and was selected by the National Rifle Association of America in 1880 to represent it at Dollymount, Ireland, in the great international rifle match, in which his success made him famous as a rifle shot throughout the world.

In 1886 he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster General with the rank of Colonel, by Governor Hill. During the same year he went to Europe to represent the company which had been named to exploit his inventions.

He resumed the practice of his profession in Poughkeepsie in 1896.

Dr. Clark's success is easily attributable to his indomitable perseverance, to his masterly knowledge of his profession, together with a genius for improving upon everything that comes under his hand.

GEORGE H. CODDINGTON, M. D., of Amenia, N. Y., was born at Egremont, Mass. in 1854. After graduating from Egremont Academy he taught school for two years, and then took up the study of medicine with Dr. Henry M. Knight, in

lieu with Dr. John C. Shaw. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1881. After spending some months in the King's County Hospital at Flatbush as assistant physician, and also at the King's County Insane Asylum, he took up his residence at Amenia in 1882, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

March 23, 1883 Dr. Coddington was united in marriage with Miss Irene H. Warner of Southbury, Conn., and to them have been born two children: Joel H. and Desault Guernsey.

EDWARD A. CONGER, Assistant District Attorney of Dutchess county, was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and educated in St. Mary's School and the Poughkeepsie High School. After completing his legal studies at the New York Law School he was admitted to the Bar, June, 1904. Mr. Conger was appointed to his present office, January 1, 1907. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Poughkeepsie Club, and treasurer of the Poughkeepsie High School Alumni Association which was formed for the purpose of assisting graduates through college.

FREDERICK L. CONKLIN, attorney, of Millerton, N. Y., was born at Copaac Lake, January 12, 1879. He was educated in the public schools of his native place and at Claverack College, graduating from the New York University in 1902. The same year he was admitted to the Bar, and took up his residence at Millerton April 1, 1903.

Politically Mr. Conklin is a Democrat and the leader of that party in a Republican stronghold of the town of Northeast. Socially he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

WILLIAM JAMES CONKLIN, M. D. was born at Cornwall, N. Y., January 28, 1846. His father was Dr. Peter Elting Conklin, who practiced medicine in Cornwall for more than a quarter of a century. His mother was Sarah M. Slater, born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. in 1808, the daughter of James Slater, Sr., who was born at Lynn, England in 1764 and Elizabeth Perkins, born at Spalding, Lincolnshire, England.

They lived in Poughkeepsie for many years, were prominent members of the Baptist Church and died there in 1828. His grandfather, David Conklin was a leading resident of Cornwall. He married Ann Roe, whose ancestor John Roe settled in Long Island in 1655. The Roe family were prominently associated with the history of Cornwall for many years.

Dr. William James Conklin's early education was obtained in the public schools of Cornwall and at the Cornwall Collegiate Institute and for two years at Madison now Colgate University at Hamilton, N. Y. He took a course in Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, and followed mercantile pursuits for a time but in 1867 began the study of medicine and in 1870 graduated from the Medical department of the University of the City of New York. Since March 17, 1870 he has practiced medicine in Fishkill, N. Y. He has been a permanent member of the New York State Medical Society for twenty years and is President of the Medical Society of

Dutchess County of which he has been a member for thirty-seven years. He has held various offices in Fishkill, outside of his profession, viz., president of the Board of Education, of which he was a member for eighteen years, director of the First National Bank of Fishkill Landing for fifteen years, Health Officer of the Town of Fishkill, and for six years one of the Coronors of the County. He is a member of Beacon Lodge No. 283, F. and A. M.

His sympathies and influence have always been on the side of progress. He was one of the incorporators of the Fishkill Electric R. R.; is a director and is Vice-President of the company. He is also largely interested in the Citizens Railroad Light and Power Co., and the Southern Dutchess Gas and Electric Co., of which he is a director.

For many years he has been and is now, one of the Examiners for the Board of Pensions of Dutchess County and Health Officer for the Village of Fishkill.

In 1875, he married Barbara Etta Walcott, whose father, Halsey Foster Walcott has been prominently associated with the interests of Fishkill since 1845. He is ninety-two years of age and is still deeply interested, not only in the affairs of his own township, but in the current events of the world as recorded in the daily papers which he always reads. He is the oldest member of Beacon Lodge F. & A. M. which he joined in 1853; he was Justice of the Peace in Fishkill for twenty years and has held many public offices in Fishkill. Her mother, Jane H., was the daughter of Joseph Bogardus and both were well known residents of Fishkill from 1833 until their death in that place;—the former in 1894—the latter in 1859.

The three sons of Doctor and Barbara E. W. Conklin are Foster Walcott, who died in early childhood; William Elting, a Civil Engineer, graduated from Cornell University, who has spent the past five years as assistant Engineer in the construction of street railways and other public works in the Philippine Islands, and Clarence Joseph, who is Chief Clerk in the Overcharge division of the New York Central R. R. Freight Claim department.

ELIAS COOKINGHAM, a prominent agriculturist residing in Staatsburgh, N. Y. was born July 28, 1869, and was educated in the public schools of the town of Hyde Park, which was supplemented by a course in an educational institution at Hacketts-town. In public affairs Mr. Cookingham has held the office of Road Commissioner two terms, and has served as a member of the Staatsburgh Board of Education for a period of five years.

JACOB CORLIES, for fifteen years president of the First National Bank of Poughkeepsie, is the only son of the late George Corlies, who was very active in the development of what is now the leading residential section of Poughkeepsie.

Jacob Corlies was born April 4, 1830, and received his education at the Friends' Boarding School, kept by Samuel Smith on Mansion Square. He then went to New York, and was for a time engaged in the hosiery business. Mr. Corlies returned to Poughkeepsie in 1854, and was associated with his father in the development and management of his extensive real estate interests. At the sale of the Worrall property in 1869 he and Andrew King purchased a tract of forty-two acres on the

north side of Main street, and George Innis purchased a similar tract adjoining to the eastward. Innis Avenue was laid out between the two, and Corlies Avenue Maple Street and King Street on the first tract mentioned. This property is now being rapidly built up.

In 1867 Mr. Corlies became a director of the First National Bank, and in 1894 succeeded Robert Slee as president of this institution. He has been a trustee of the Savings Bank since 1887.

In public life Mr. Corlies has served the city in the capacity of Alderman, and also as a member of the Alms House Board and the Board of Education.

September 6, 1855, Mr. Corlies married Edith W. Haines of New York, and four children were born to them; Franklin H., Eliza, George and Walter.

ISAAC MARTENSE CORNELL, physician and surgeon; was born at Defreestville, Rensselaer Co. N. Y., April 26, 1851, a son of Rev. William Augustus and Helen Maria (Wyckoff) Cornell. His mother was a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Van Deventer) Wyckoff of New Brunswick, N. J. His father was a son of Isaac Cornell and his wife Elizabeth Hoffman, who was a daughter of William and Deborah (Le Roy) Hoffman and a grandson of Pieter Cornel, who married Maria (Meserole) Martense, widow of Isaac Martense, and a daughter of Jacob and Jannetje (Stryker) Meserole, and a granddaughter of Pieter and Jannetje (Martense) Stryker. Shortly after the American Revolution Pieter Cornel and his wife came from Long Island to Dutchess County, N. Y., and settled in the Town of Lagrange, where he bought a farm of 400 acres. The Cornell family has been long resident in America and connected with many of the foremost families of the Colonial period. Dr. Cornell was educated at Carey and Pelham Institutes, Poughkeepsie, and then began the study of medicine with Dr. Stephen S. Green of Lagrangeville, Dutchess County (who later moved to Buffalo, N. Y.). In 1873 he entered the Medical Department of New York University, being graduated as M. D., in 1877. After his graduation he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and for sometime practiced with his preceptor Dr. Green; then resided at New Hamburg, N. Y., and in the spring of 1878 settled at Wappingers Falls. He was health officer of the Town of Poughkeepsie, 1878; and health officer of the Town of Wappingers, 1883-86. Dr. Cornell is a member of the Dutchess County Medical Society, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the American Medical Association, the General Alumni Society of New York University, and of Wappingers Masonic Lodge, and is also a trustee of the Wappinger Savings Bank. He is a Republican in politics and a Presbyterian in his religious affiliation. Dr. Cornell has been twice married, first October 30, 1878, to Kate E. Dorland daughter of Hon. Peter Dorland and his wife Catharine E. Miller of Poughkeepsie, who died July 29, 1880, and second June 6, 1883, to Elizabeth Woolsey Harcourt daughter of Joseph D. Harcourt and his wife Mary Ellen Woolsey of Wappingers Falls, by whom he has one son, Martense Harcourt Cornell (born December 26, 1884).

J. M. CRONK, M. D., was born in Suydam, Columbia county, August 8, 1867. After finishing his studies at Claverack College he took up the study of medicine at

Columbia University, graduating in the year 1888, and has since been engaged in practice at Hyde Park, N. Y.

In 1893 Dr. Cronk was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Palmer of Matteawan, N. Y.

He is a member of the American Medical Association; the New York State Medical Society; the Dutchess County Medical Society and the Dutchess Club. He is also a member of the Board of Health of Hyde Park, and Health Officer of the town.

MILTON E. CURTISS was born in the village of Kendall, Orleans County, N. Y., November 15, 1837, but the greater part of his life was spent in Dutchess County. He was educated in the schools of western New York, and after a course in a Poughkeepsie business college, he became teller in the Poughkeepsie National Bank (now the Poughkeepsie Trust Co.) and from there in 1869, he came, with the highest recommendations, to the First National Bank of Fishkill Landing.

Early and late he continued for thirty-nine years his duties at this institution, respected by every one with whom he came in contact. His services as Cashier proved what a vast stock of knowledge and good common sense he possessed. He was well versed in the banking business and the present high standard of the local institution is in a great measure due to his good judgment.

In the fall of 1889 Mr. Curtiss was stricken with nervous prostration. He was benefited by a trip abroad, and upon his return continued his work at the bank until his recent death. Only those who had the privilege of knowing Mr. Curtiss intimately could fully appreciate his finer qualities. He was a man of the greatest conscientiousness. Never robust in health, he did not allow physical weakness to hinder him from doing his duty. In his hours of relaxation he greatly enjoyed reading the best and noblest books. He was in sympathy with whatever tended to uplift humanity.

Mr. Curtiss was an officer in the Dutch Reformed Church for over thirty years, and a teacher in its Sunday-school for much of that time. For thirty-six years he was a member of Beacon Lodge, No. 283, F. & A. M.

We quote, in part, an appreciation of Mr. Curtiss from the pen of his friend, Joel Benton: "The death of Mr. Curtiss would have been startling from the deep sense of loss that it awakened, even if it had not been so sudden and unlooked for. For he had filled for nearly forty years in Fishkill a large position, and one of uncommon responsibility, with rare success and discretion. He had come, in fact, to know its needs and difficulties in a way, and with a thoroughness that was remarkable and almost unexampled. Its duties were to him, indeed, paramount; not to be carelessly disposed of, or in the slightest way neglected: but to be conscientiously weighed and enlarged rather than lightened. He held his place to be a holy trust, and gave his entire strength and high purpose to see that the institution that he so well served should have no detriment, but should reward its promoters and founders while giving a liberal and proper accommodation to those who had business to transact with it."

JOSEPH A. DAUGHTON, attorney, was born in the city of Poughkeepsie, February 5, 1872. After graduating from the Poughkeepsie High School in 1888

he began the study of law in the office of Judge Henry M. Taylor, completing his studies in the law offices of Hackett & Williams. He was admitted to the Bar in 1894, and is still associated with the latter firm.

Politically Mr. Daughton is a Democrat, and has represented the fourth ward of his native city in the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Daughton was for two terms Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is now a life member of this organization. He is also a member of the Dutchess Club and the Poughkeepsie Fire Department. September 6, 1903 he was united in marriage with Lillian Cavanaugh of Poughkeepsie.

ANNA G. WINSLOW DAYLEY, was born in the city of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N. Y. She was educated at St. Mary's private school on South Hamilton St. and the Poughkeepsie High School (where she took the first Cornell Scholarship) and Eastman National Business College, from which institutions she was graduated. She afterward took a State University Extension Course in History and Literature. After leaving Eastman College Miss Dayley entered the law office of Colonel Robert F. Wilkinson where she became managing clerk of the office. While serving as clerk in Mr. Wilkinson's office Miss Dayley was appointed reporter of the Special Terms of the Supreme Court, being the first woman in the County to hold that position. After the new Ninth District was formed she was assigned to the terms of the County Court under Judge Samuel K. Phillips and Judge Frank Hasbrouck.

Miss Dayley was for three terms President of the Alumni Association of the Poughkeepsie High School and is now a Trustee of the Association. She is a member of the Women's Bar Association, Portia Club, The New Yorkers and the Wm. Lloyd Garrison Association, all of New York City and of the Daughters of Isabella of Poughkeepsie.

She was admitted to the Bar May 9, 1905, being the only woman at that time sworn in in the Second Judicial District, and is at present the only woman practicing law in Dutchess County, and the first woman native of the City of Poughkeepsie to be admitted to the Bar.

ROBERT E. DEAN builder of granite, marble and bronze cemetery memorials, at Fishkill, N. Y. was born April 3, 1873, a son of James E. and Jerusha P. (Hilliker) Dean. He attended the schools of his native town; is a graduate of the New York Nautical School and spent two years at sea. Mr. Dean was engaged with the New York Water Supply Co., for a year, and was interested in the same work in Fishkill. In August 1903, Mr. Dean purchased his present monument business, which is one of the most extensive in the county.

Mr. Dean is a trustee and treasurer of the Fishkill Rural Cemetery; and has served as Chief of the local fire department four years. Socially he is a member of Beacon Lodge No. 283, F. & A. M.

In 1897 Mr. Dean married Mary E., daughter of James and Sarah Adriance, and they are the parents of two children, Helena Adriance, and James E. Dean, 2d.

THE DELAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY of which Mr. Oscar Bernstrom is the efficient manager, was established at Bloomfield, N. J. in 1891, but soon remov-

ed to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where the works were started in June 1892, with a force of fifty employees. The separator is a mechanical device constructed for the purpose of separating the cream from the milk when still warm and as it leaves the cow. It is the invention of Dr. DeLaval of Stockholm,—the same master genius who has produced the turbine.

The business of the company has increased rapidly, and the plant has been enlarged from time to time. Over five hundred men are now employed in producing these separators, which have found a ready market in all parts of the country.

ALEXANDER DE LA VERGNE was born at Poughkeepsie, November 25, 1854. When he was three years of age his parents removed to Salt Point, where Alexander was educated in the public schools and worked on the farm with his father many years. In 1900 he removed to Pleasant Plains, and in 1907 returned to Salt Point, and engaged in the butcher business. In September, 1908, he purchased a general mercantile business of Calvin Coons, which he conducts at the present time.

Mr. de la Vergne was united in marriage with Abigail Coons in 1877, and two children have been born to them: Charles T., born May 10, 1881, who is now associated with his father in business, and Paul E., born in August, 1887, who married in 1907 Winifred Horsfield of Brooklyn, N. Y., and one son has been born to them, Paul Mason.

Mr. de la Vergne has held the office of Justice of the Peace since 1906. Socially he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

COL. JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON DE PEYSTER, youngest son of Gen. John Watts de Peyster was born at Tivoli, N. Y., June 14, 1846; a descendant in the eighth generation from Johannes de Peyster who emigrated to New Amsterdam, bringing with him family plate and pictures, with the intention of founding a family in America; and on his mother's side, a descendant in the seventh generation from Robert Livingston, first Lord of the Manor of Livingston.

At the age of sixteen in 1862 he recruited over fifty men for Company C, 128th N. Y. V., afterwards not mustered in, owing to his youth. He joined the 7th N. Y. Regiment and served during the draft riots in New York. In May 1864 he was mustered into the United States Service as Lieutenant in 13th Art. N. Y. V. and served with his Regiment at Base Cliff. He was subsequently appointed aid-de-camp on the Staff of Brigadier-General George F. Shepley, was transferred with his General to the Staff of Major General G. Godfrey Weitzel, and entered Richmond April 3rd, 1865.

He raised the first American flag over Richmond. Col. de Peyster was elected to the New York State Assembly of 1889 and 1890 from the 2nd District of Dutchess County. He succeeded his grandfather Frederic de Peyster on 1883 as Trustee of the New York Society Library and in 1898 became its president.

Col. de Peyster belonged to many social clubs, including the Union, Knickerbocker, Metropolitan of New York, also the St. Nicholas, Holland, Historical, and Huguenot Societies. He was one of the oldest members of the military order of the

Royal Legion, having been elected in April, 1866. He was a member of Societies of the War of 1812 and Colonial Wars. He joined the Grand Army of the Republic in 1870 and held many prominent positions in the order. For many years he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican League of the State of New York from Dutchess County. He died May 27, 1903 at Tivoli.

WRIGHT DEVINE, merchant and representative citizen of the village of Pleasant Valley, N. Y., was born in that locality December 13, 1838; a son of Jonathan and Catherine (Van Vlack) Devine, and a grandson of Abram Devine who was born in New Jersey and died at the Pleasant Valley homestead in 1850.

Wright Devine finished his studies at the Nine Partners School, and for a time was engaged in teaching. In 1867 in connection with his brother Albert he purchased his present store, and after a partnership of two years became sole proprietor.

Mr. Devine is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in 1893-94, was master of Shekomoko Lodge No. 458; he has also served as treasurer of that Lodge.

Mr. Devine was married in 1866 to Julia M., daughter of James Way. Two children were born to them, Grace E. and Seward W.

JOHN PETER DEWINT, for many years prominently identified with the development of Fishkill Landing, N. Y., was a son of John DeWint, who came from Holland and settled on the island of St. Thomas in the West Indies, and there married Elizabeth Groebe. In 1874 he and his wife came to New York, where Mr. DeWint was engaged in trade with the West Indies. He bought a tract of land near Tappan, N. Y., where he lived with his wife and one son, John Peter, the subject of this review, who was born in 1787. The DeWint homestead at Tappan has been purchased by the State of New York as it was one of Washington's headquarters during the Revolution. Later John DeWint bought, further up the river, on the opposite east shore, a tract of about 2000 acres of land and gave it to his son, John Peter. On this land the village of Fishkill-on-Hudson was built. September 11, 1814 John Peter DeWint married, at Quincy, Mass., Caroline Amelia Smith, grand-daughter of John Adams, the second president of the United States. To them were born the following children: Caroline Elizabeth (Mrs. J. J. Monell); Julia (Mrs. W. A. Van Wagenen); Elizabeth (Mrs. C. P. Cranch); Anna Maria; John; William Stephens Smith; Isabella Adams (Mrs. Gabriel Furman); Emily Augusta (Mrs. Frederick Withers); Arthur; Francis Adams; Mary Catherine (Mrs. George Seaman). The homestead of Mr. DeWint stood on the bank of the river, a short distance north of the village of Fishkill-on-Hudson. It was totally destroyed by fire in 1862, and was never rebuilt. Besides the management of over a thousand acres of land Mr. DeWint had the care and maintenance of the ferry at Newburgh, and other business on the river and in New York. His life was very active and hospitable. He gave the land on which the Dutch parsonage and burial ground stands; also to the Methodist church he gave a tract of land on Main street, on the site now occupied by Sherman Brothers. He also gave the land for a public school on the site now occupied by the Dutchess Tool Works.

Mr. DeWint died November 18, 1870. His wife perished in the disaster which resulted from the burning of the steamer "Henry Clay," while racing with the steamboat "Armenia."

JOHN J. DONNELLY, attorney, Fishkill-on-Hudson, was born at Matteawan, N. Y., August 19, 1876. After graduating from the Matteawan High School in 1900. he pursued the studies for the legal profession at the Columbia University Law School, and in the office of former County Judge Samuel K. Phillips. He was admitted to the Bar in 1905. Mr. Donnelly holds the office of Justice of the Peace of the town of Fishkill, and is Corporation Counsel for the village of Matteawan.

CYRENUS P. DORLAND, attorney, Poughkeepsie, was born February 28, 1848, at Matteawan, N. Y. After finishing his studies in the schools of his native town and the Dutchess County Academy he entered the law office of his father, Peter Dorland, who was then Surrogate of Dutchess county. He was admitted to the Bar in 1875. In 1879 Mr. Dorland was elected one of the Justices of the Peace of the city of Poughkeepsie, and re-elected to that office, serving, in all, seven years. In 1886 he was elected City Recorder, and at the expiration of his term was elected to the office of Surrogate of Dutchess county, to which he was re-elected in 1896.

In 1872 Mr. Dorland was united in marriage with Catherine S. Cary of Poughkeepsie, and to them have been born three children: Leslie C., Clarence, and Mary W.

JOSEPH H. DOUGHTY was born at Salt Point, Dutchess county, April 18, 1854. After finishing his education in the public schools, he learned the carpenter trade with his father, and was for a time employed in Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1903 he returned to his native county and engaged in farming, on the old Perkins' homestead in the town of Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Doughty was married September 13, 1882 to Amelia E. Perkins. They are the parents of one daughter—Esther.

ROBERT W. DOUGHTY, attorney, at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, was born at Matteawan, N. Y., December 13, 1869. He received his preliminary education in the schools of Matteawan, and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1892 with the degree of B. A. He then entered the law office of his brother, Edward M. Doughty of Fishkill Landing, and was admitted to the Bar in 1901. He is trustee of the Fishkill Savings Institution; vice-president of the Citizens' Land Improvement Company of Fishkill Landing; trustee and deacon of the Pilgrim Baptist Church of Matteawan, and president of the Hudson River Central Sunday School Convention.

In 1896 Mr. Doughty was married to Grace Gobel of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and the following children were born to them: Elizabeth G., Edna R., Grace R., and Thomas J.

CLARENCE J. DRAKE, was born at the town of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New York, on the 24th day of June, 1874, and is the son of Edward C. and Annie E. Drake. He was educated at the Poughkeepsie Military Institute and the De Garmo Institute, of Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., and in 1898 entered the law

offices of Hon. Martin Heermance and Hon. C. W. H. Arnold, and later studied in the office of Charles F. Cossum, Esq., from whose office he was admitted to practice in the year 1902. He is still engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Mr. Drake is active in Republican politics and has held several offices in his town and county. He belongs to the Masonic and other fraternal orders and clubs.

JOHN C. DUBOIS, a merchant at Wappingers Falls, was born in this village in 1857. He obtained his education in the public schools. He began life as a clerk in his father's store, and has been engaged in business for himself since 1878. Mr. DuBois is president of the National Bank of Wappingers Falls, which was organized and opened for business February 1, 1909. He has served as trustee of the village of Wappingers Falls, and also as village president.

DR. THEODORE WELD DUBOIS, the oldest practitioner of dentistry in the city of Poughkeepsie is the only surviving son of the late P^{er}ter F. duBois and Caroline Dean duBois of Pleasant Valley; Mrs. duBois having been a sister of the late Judge Dean of Poughkeepsie.

Dr. duBois' father was a direct descendant of Jacques duBois, who with his brother Louis duBois of New Paltz first brought the ancient name of "duBois" to the new world in 1660 and they wrote their name as it was invariably written six hundred years previously, with a small "d" and a capital "B" thus "duBois".

In consulting the oldest genealogical authors and books of heraldry in the Bibliothèque National at Paris, only one name is now extant of equal antiquity—that is the name of Pierrepont—which like that of "duBois" has come down for many centuries unaltered in a single letter.

In the heraldic records preserved in the "Royal Library" of Paris, under the head of "duBois" it is expressly said "that this name is one of the oldest of the noble families of contention in Normandy; that genealogy beginning with the name of Geoffroi duBois, a knight under William the Conqueror, whom he accompanied to the Conquest of England in 1066.

Dr. duBois' great, great, great grandfather, Peter duBois was the first elder of the 1st Reformed Church of Poughkeepsie, while his brother Louis duBois was the 1st Elder of the Reformed Church of New Paltz in Ulster County.

Dr. duBois has in his possession an heirloom which has come down to him from his forefathers (in fact was brought with them when they fled to America to escape Popish bigotry, tyranny, and persecution) in the shape of an old Dutch Bible printed in 1690, nearly a foot in thickness and perhaps eighteen inches square. This sacred volume is still well preserved, with heavy brass clasps and bindings, and is a daily reminder of his Huguenot ancestors—bold and fearless upholders of civil and religious liberty—Louis duBois of Ulster County and Jacques duBois of Dutchess County.

Dr. duBois was a student at the old Dutchess County Academy, under the late Wm. McGeorge, a noted instructor. He studied his profession with Dr. Clarke of Albany, N. Y. and began his practice in Poughkeepsie in 1860. Dental Colleges

were comparatively unknown at that time, but Dr. duBois soon attained such proficiency as an operator, that he was unanimously chosen by President Raymond and the Board of Trustees of Vassar College to act as dentist to that institution, retaining that position for a decade or more.

Dr. duBois was married in 1861 to Mary C. Perkins of Philadelphia, Pa. One daughter, Mrs. P. S. Swain of New York City being their only surviving child. In 1889 Dr. duBois was again married to Cornelia M. Baldwin of Patterson, Putnam Co., N. Y., she being a lineal descendant of Elder Wm. Brewster who came over in the Mayflower. Theodore Weld duBois, Jr. is the only child of this marriage.

DANIEL A. DUGAN was born at Brinckerhoff, Dutchess County, N. Y., on August 31, 1880. He is the son of Mary and the late Charles Dugan, who was born near Bantry, County Cork, Ireland where his ancestors had resided for over two hundred years, and which is still the family home. They were engaged in agricultural pursuits and took active interest in local affairs. John Dugan, the grandfather of our sketch, had ten children of whom Charles was the oldest. He came to this country in 1855 and located on Staten Island where he resided for two years. He then came to Fishkill, N. Y., and engaged in farming in which occupation he continued until his death 1901. Three other brothers, Timothy, Stephen and Daniel came to this country; Daniel served as a volunteer in the Civil War and Stephen who had just graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, came to this country to enlist but the war was over when he arrived. Timothy still resides on Staten Island.

Charles Dugan was the father of ten children—Annie, John, Charles (who died in infancy) Stephen, Francis, May, Charles, Daniel, Edward and William.

Daniel A. Dugan attended the district school at Swartwoutville, and then entered the Fishkill Union School at Fishkill Village, from which he graduated after two years. He taught school for two years in Dutchess County and for four years near Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y., after which he entered the Albany Law School and graduated with the degree of L. L. B. after a two years' course. He was admitted to the Bar and opened a law office at Fishkill-on-Hudson where he is now practicing. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Dugan is a Democrat taking active interest in local affairs and in the advancement of the success of his party. He is a member of Trinity Council, Knights of Columbus, Brotherhood of Elks, Poughkeepsie Lodge, Fishkill Eyrie of Eagles, Protection Engine Company No. 1 of Fishkill, and an honorary member of Tompkins Hose Company of Fishkill Landing.

JOHN PETER DUGAN, president of Fishkill Village, N. Y., born at Brinckerhoff, Dutchess county, July 20, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and in 1880 began his apprenticeship as a blacksmith and horseshoer with Peattie Bros. of Fishkill Landing. After learning his trade he followed this calling throughout the Eastern and Middle States for several years, finally embarking in business for himself in Newark, N. J. In the spring of 1890 he built a shop at Brinckerhoff, N. Y., which he conducted for nine years, and in 1898 purchased the property and blacksmith business of Jeremiah Wilbur at Fishkill, in which he is at present engaged.

For several years Mr. Dugan has taken an active interest in local public affairs, and in 1905 was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Fishkill Village, and was re-elected in 1907. In March, 1909, Mr. Dugan was elected to the office of president of the village. Socially he is a member of Trinity Council No. 445, Knights of Columbus, and is also affiliated with the Order of Eagles.

June 20, 1884 Mr. Dugan was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Purcell of Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

IRVING DUTCHER, Supervisor of the town of Beekman, was born in the town of La Grange June 7, 1860, where he obtained his education in the district schools. At the age of twenty he engaged in the mercantile business at Billings. From 1887 to 1895 Mr. Dutcher resided in the State of Texas, and upon his return to Dutchess county in 1895 he opened a general store at Green Haven, N. Y.

Politically Mr. Dutcher is a Republican, and from 1898 to 1906 held the office of town clerk of the town of Beekman, and in 1906 was elected a member of the Board of County Supervisors. He is a charter member of Acme Lodge No. 219, Knights of Pythias, of which he is also Past Master.

JOHN BOWDISH DUTCHER has been long and successfully associated with finance, agriculture, stock raising and the railroad industry.

His ancestors were among the staunch band of French Huguenots who fled to Holland after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, many of whom came later to this country. The Dutcher family was founded here early in the seventeenth century by Ruloff Dutcher and his wife Jannette Brussy. Gabriel Dutcher, their son, married Elizabeth Knickerbocker, granddaughter of Horman Janse van Wye Knickerbocker, of Dutchess County, New York. Their grandson Parcefor Carr Dutcher, married Johanna Low Frinck, daughter of Stephen Frinck and Anna Low both of whom were of distinguished Holland stock. Among Mrs. P. C. Dutcher's ancestors was Conrad Ten Eyck, who, coming from Holland in 1650, became the owner of what is now known as Coenties Slip in New York. Her maternal grandfather was the Revolutionary officer, Captain Peter Low.

John B. Dutcher was born at Dover, N. Y., on the 13th of February, 1830, the son of David and Amy Bowdish Dutcher. He early followed his father's pursuit of farming, at first in his native place and later in the adjoining town of Pawling. He has, indeed, never entirely relinquished his farming operations, despite the extent of his financial and railroad interests.

Politically he is a Republican, and was a member of the State Assembly in 1861 and 1862, and of the State Senate in 1864 and 1865. In 1864, he was a delegate to the National Convention which renominated Lincoln, and in 1880 he was sent to the Convention that placed Garfield's name at the head of the ticket.

Mr. Dutcher's long association with railways commenced in 1864 when he became a director of the New York & Harlem, a position he still retains. In the following year he became the General Live Stock Agent of the New York and Hudson River Railroad. He has occupied that position ever since, holding the same relations also with the New York and Harlem, the West Shore, the Fall Brook and all of the New

York Central System East of Buffalo. Of the New York and Harlem, and the Spuyten Duyvil & Port Morris Railroad he is a director.

On the 22d of May, 1860, he married Christina Dodge, of Pawling. Their son, John Gerow Dutcher, was born on the 18th of September, 1865, married Helen Willets in St. Thomas's Church. He is also a member of the Union League Club, is a graduate of Yale in the class of 1885, and has a New York residence at 504 Fifth Avenue. The home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dutcher, "Maplecroft," is at Pawling and has been occupied ever since the year following their marriage.

Mr. Dutcher has been a member of the Union League Club since 1868. His name is on the rolls of the Saint Nicholas and Dutchess County Societies the New York Produce Exchange and the New York Chamber of Commerce.

DUTCHESS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Among the earliest of the mutual fire insurance companies organized in the State of New York, few bore a more excellent reputation in the insurance world than the Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Co., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., which was incorporated May 14, 1836. For more than sixty-four years, it operated without interruption and with a satisfactory measure of success as a mutual company. To conform to the changed conditions under which the modern insurance business is conducted, it was reorganized July 1, 1900, as a stock company, and under the efficient administration of president Lewis H. Vail, it has become a prosperous and growing corporation. The other officers of the Company are: M. A. Fowler, vice-president; J. J. Graham, Secretary; F. L. Vail, assistant secretary.

DUTCHESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, manufacturers of "Dutchess Trousers" in the city of Poughkeepsie. The business of this company, which is national in scope, has been built up through more than a quarter of a century of intelligent and progressive management. It was founded by the late Hon. J. Frank Hull, and was conducted by him until his death in July, 1907. "Dutchess Trousers" have always been distinctively a Poughkeepsie product, carrying the name extensively to every city in the United States. The present officers are: W. J. Leahey president; Mrs. J. Frank Hull, first vice-president; C. Vail, second vice-president, and C. B. Palmer, secretary and treasurer. The policies incorporated by Mr. Hull for the management of the business have been successfully continued by the present officers.

DUTCHESS TOOL COMPANY, THE, Fishkill, N. Y. began business in April, 1886, in a very small way; in the following October, the Rothery Factory in Matteawan, in which they were located, was entirely destroyed by fire. They secured other quarters, however, and again began the business, which was the manufacture of a Baker's Oven Illuminator. After the re-building of the Rothery Factory, they again moved into it and continued the business there until the Fall of 1891, when they moved into the old Public School building at Fishkill Landing, which had been abandoned for school purposes and which the Company purchased and refitted for their factory. They have continued business at this location ever since, having

enlarged the premises very much. Their business is devoted to the manufacture of Bakers' Machinery, which is sold in all parts of the United States.

JACOB W. ELSEFFER, for over half a century a prominent lawyer of Dutchess county, was born at Red Hook, N. Y. September 6, 1822, and died November 15, 1907. He was a son of former Assemblyman John Elseffer. His mother's maiden name was Katharine Whiteman. His ancestors were among the early settlers in this county, and for a hundred and fifty years prominent in local history.

Mr. Elseffer's preliminary education was obtained at Claverack Institute. He then entered Williams College, but instead of pursuing a college course, he took up the study of law in the office of Judge Rowley at Upper Red Hook. He was admitted to the bar in 1845 and at once began the practice of his profession. The fact that his earliest clients as well as their descendants adhered to him throughout his long and successful career, is proof sufficient of his ability and integrity.

In 1865, Mr. Elseffer was largely instrumental in the organization of the First National Bank of Red Hook, of which he was elected its first President. He continued as a director and attorney for this institution for many years, and much credit was awarded to him for the favorable condition of its affairs.

Mr. Elseffer was united in marriage October 17, 1847, with Miss Delia Eliza Bonesteel of Clermont, N. Y., by whom survive their son John H. Elseffer of San Diego, Cal., and a daughter Katharine, wife of William P. Adams of Cohoes, N. Y., and two grand-daughters, Elizabeth Platt Adams and Katharine Elseffer Adams.

Mrs. Elseffer died October 20, 1888, and November 11, 1890, Mr. Elseffer married Harriet E., daughter of the late Frederick Mesick of Claverack, who died in April, 1907.

While he never held public office, Mr. Elseffer was nevertheless a representative man in the affairs of the Democratic party.

Socially, Mr. Elseffer was a Senior Past Master of Monumental Lodge No. 374 F. & A. M., and at the time of his death its oldest member. When this Lodge was at low ebb during the Civil War, it was through his timely advice and action that its charter was not surrendered, but instead removed to Tivoli where it has since prospered.

Mr. Elseffer was a man of intellectual power, brilliant in conversation, courteous in manner, and one who made friends and kept them.

THOMAS EMERSON was born at Thorn Hill, Scotland, December 25, 1842. He received his education in the public schools of his native place, and then gave his attention to floriculture and landscape gardening, being employed on several large estates of his native land. In 1870 he came to America and accepted a position of gardener on the country estate of William B. Dinsmore, Staatsburgh, N. Y. He has held the position of head gardener with Mr. Dinsmore since 1871.

FRANK ENO, attorney, at Pine Plains, N. Y., was born November 4, 1845. He finished his academic schooling at the College Hill institution, Poughkeepsie, and then began the study of law in the office of his father, the late William Eno; he

was admitted to the Bar in 1868. Mr. Eno is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was Master of Stissing Lodge for sixteen years. He has one son, Frank, who after finishing his preliminary studies at the Poughkeepsie High School, took up the study of law in the law department of Syracuse University and at the New York Law School. He was admitted to practice in 1908.

WALTER FARRINGTON, attorney, Poughkeepsie, was born in the town of La Grange, Dutchess county, in 1829. He obtained his education in the public schools and by private tutor, and began the study of law in the office of Judge Homer A. Nelson. He was admitted to practice at the general term of the Second Judicial Department held in Brooklyn December, 1857, and with the exception of his first four years as an attorney, during which time he was located at Milton, Ulster county, he has practiced continually in the city of Poughkeepsie, and at the present time is the oldest member of the Dutchess County Bar. During Judge Nelson's term in Congress, 1863-'64, Mr. Farrington had charge of his law business, and occupied offices with him until 1866, when he formed a partnership with the late John P. H. Tallman, which existed until 1893. Mr. Farrington has since continued alone in private practice.

In 1865-'66 he was one of the representatives of the city of Poughkeepsie in the Board of County Supervisors.

In 1858 Mr. Farrington was united in marriage with Sarah E. Kay of Pleasant Valley, N. Y., and to them have been born two daughters, Cora E., now the wife of Thaddeus N. Benjamin, a druggist of Riverhead, L. I., and Jennie H., who resides with her father in Poughkeepsie.

GEORGE R. FINTON, steward of the Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, was born at Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y., December 23, 1867. He received a high school and business college education and graduated from Fairfield Military Academy in 1887. He served two years as telegrapher for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and from 1889 to 1903 was in the service of New York State at Willard State Hospital, Willard, N. Y. as stenographer and telegrapher. From 1903 to August 6, 1906, he held the position of head book-keeper at the Hudson River State Hospital, when he received the appointment of steward.

Mr. Finton is a member of the Dutchess Club; Dutchess County Society; Dutchess County Horticultural Society; and the Knights of the Maccabees.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF AMENIA: This institution was organized in 1864 with five directors; namely: Thomas L. Harris, Gail Borden, Desault Guernsey, James A. Requa and Charles B. Gallegher. The following were the officers: Thomas L. Harris, president; Gail Borden, vice president; James A. Requa, cashier. The Board of Directors, July 1, 1909, was composed of the following gentlemen: George G. Stevenson, Newton Hebard Roland S. Palmer, James S. Chaffee, Lewis F. Eaton, Frank B. Stevenson, Charles H. Davis of Amenia, N. Y., and Gilbert L. Smith, of Sharon, Conn.

The following are the officers for 1909: George G. Stevenson, president; Newton Hebard, vice president; Charles H. Davis, Jr., cashier.

The capital of the bank is \$100,000; the undivided profits and surplus, \$35,000. The conservative management of this institution has gained for it an enviable reputation.

THE FISHKILL LANDING MACHINE COMPANY was organized February 1853 by Mr. Milo Sage and others, with a capital of \$25,000, increased to \$35,000 in January 1858, and again increased to \$100,000 in 1902.

Mr. Sage continued as President until his death in 1880, and he was succeeded by Mr. Robert Halgin. The concern under the management of Messrs. Sage and Halgin has been very successful. They manufacture largely the Corlis Steam Engine, employ 75 to 100 men, and the work they turn out is known throughout the United States for its excellency.

JOHN B. FLEMING, who is engaged in the woolen business at New Hamburg, N. Y., was born October 20, 1850, and received his education in the public schools of Yonkers, N. Y. He then became associated with Mr. Alexander Smith in the woolen business. In 1897 he came to New Hamburg, and has since been successfully engaged in his present establishment.

In religious belief Mr. Fleming is a member and an elder of the Presbyterian church of New Hamburg.

BENJAMIN MALTBY FOWLER, attorney, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was born at Durham, Conn., April 27, 1854. After graduating from the Poughkeepsie High School he took a special course at Riverview Military Academy, and then entered the law office of Thompson & Weeks, Poughkeepsie, finishing his clerkship in the offices of Anthony & Losee and Robert E. Taylor. He was admitted to the Bar May 13, 1875, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

December 15, 1851, Mr. Fowler married Ada M., daughter of the late M. S. Douglass of New York City. Mrs. Fowler died October 4, 1906, and is survived by her husband and three sons: Douglass P., Maltby S., and Benjamin M., Jr.

JACOB Z. FROST, manufacturer, was born at Pleasant Plains, town of Clinton, Dutchess county, February 28, 1843, and was educated in the schools of his native place, and in a seminary conducted by Rev. Sherman Hoyt at Pleasant Plains. Until 1871 he was engaged in farming, when he purchased at auction the old mill property which was established by John C. DeWitt and which he has operated continuously, the product consisting of flour, feed and grain.

January 4, 1845 Mr. Frost was united in marriage with Marietta Cookingham, and they are the parents of the following children: Lillian, now the wife of Dr. Hawley of Pleasant Plains; R. Nita, now the wife of Robert Knox, Jr., of Poughkeepsie.

SAMUEL H. GARDENIER, attorney, was born at Matteawan, N. Y. in 1870. After graduating from the Poughkeepsie High School in 1888 he entered the law

office of Edward Crummey of Poughkeepsie, where he remained one year. He then accepted a clerkship in the Poughkeepsie postoffice under Postmaster Ketcham. In 1891 Mr. Gardenier resumed the study of law with Stephen G. Guernsey, and was admitted to the Bar in 1893. He is at present engaged in general practice in Poughkeepsie.

GARRISON *genealogy*. Captain Joost Garrison, son of Jonas and Cornelia (De Grott) Garrison, settled, between 1750 and 1760, on the North end of the 700 acre lot on the road leading from Pleasant Plains to LeRoy's mills, where Fred M. Barker now resides. His wife was Magdalena Van Dyke. Their children were: Mary, born 1737, married Philip Kane; Margaret, born 1740, married Joseph Ford; Jemimah, born 1742, married Charles Traver; Elizabeth, born 1744, married Edward Talbot; Amy, born 1748, married Jonathan Alger; Jonas, born 1752; Cornelius, born 1752; Rachel, born 1754, married Cornelius Ostrom; Helena, born 1757, married Cornelius Van Vliet; Levi, born 1759; Nemah, born 1763, married Jesse Smith. This family is now extinct.

CONRAD C. GINDRA, a leading florist in the city of Poughkeepsie, was born in Boston in 1863. The same year his parents removed to Dutchess county. After acquiring his education in the public schools of Poughkeepsie he engaged with his father, who had charge of the Beach property on the Hyde Park road, and it was here Mr. Gindra received his training in gardening and floriculture. May 23, 1908, Mr. Gindra purchased the old floral property, on upper Main street, from Isaac Fricker, which he has greatly enlarged and remodeled.

May 8, 1906, Mr. Gindra was united in marriage with Margaret P. Ryan of Poughkeepsie.

EDWARD MORRIS GORING was born in Manchester, England, April 20, 1828. He was the eldest son of John M. Goring and Martha Heald. At the age of eight years he came to the United States of America with his parents, completing his education, begun in England, in the schools of Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

In 1845 he was apprenticed to the trade of engraving in calico printing, serving under his father. This he followed until 1860. During the following nine years Mr. Goring was engaged in the coal business. In 1869 he became a member of the firm of Disbrow & Goring, iron founders.

In 1872 he went into the insurance and real estate business; built Goring Hall, and opened a drug store in that building. He sold much property of the Mesier Estate which resulted in the opening of a number of important streets in Wappingers Falls, and in the erection of business places and houses. He carried on his real estate and drug business until 1890, when he retired.

In 1850 Mr. Goring married Miss Jane Eliza Thomson, daughter of Alexander Thomson of Pleasant Valley. Four children were born to them—Thomson Edward, General Manufacturing Manager of Sweet, Orr & Co.; Maria Jane, deceased, wife of Ashley S. Worsley, Electrical Engineer at Washington in the Government employ; Prescott Crosier, a printer; Adah Mary, who died in childhood.

It was as a staunch Republican in politics and as a public man that Mr. Goring became so well and widely known. He was a member of the old Whig Party and came over to the Republican ranks when that party was formed; in fact, he can be called one of the organizers of the party. He has held a number of important political offices in this county, among them being Collector of the town of Fishkill, 1862; Deputy Collector of internal revenue, 1865-1867; Assistant U. S. Assessor of internal revenue, 1867-1871. He was the first Republican supervisor elected in the township of Fishkill in ten years, and was re-elected by a large majority. Mr. Goring was a member of the New York Assembly in 1871, and a colleague of Hon. Hamilton Fish and the late Hon. Harvey G. Eastman, rendering the latter valuable assistance in bringing through the bill authorizing the building of the Poughkeepsie Bridge. He was Sergeant-at-Arms in the Assembly in 1872. He was President of the village of Wappingers Falls in 1879, and afterwards police justice,—the only man in Wappingers Falls ever occupying that office.

In 1883 he was appointed Postmaster by President Arthur, holding office four years, and he lived long enough to have the satisfaction of seeing his grandson hold the same position under President Roosevelt.

From 1902-1908 Mr. Goring held his last political office, that of Coroner of Southern Dutchess. As Coroner he accomplished some of his best work for the people at large and for the safety of railroad employees, and saved the county much expense. In this office Mr. Goring had an opportunity to show some of his judicial powers and lawyer-like qualities, as were proven by some very important verdicts in reference to murder and railroad accidents.

Mr. Goring had always at heart the best interest of the community and was active in bringing about many changes and improvements. He was the initiator and promoter in creating the town of Wappinger from the town of Fishkill; in the incorporation of the Wappingers Falls Savings Bank and the Bank of Wappingers; in the incorporation of Wappingers Falls as a village; in the laying out of the road to New Hamburg along the lower creek as a public instead of a toll road, as chartered by the legislature; in the law authorizing the erection of the public school building and in other like enterprises. Mr. Goring was a trustee of the Wappingers cemetery, and for 40 years was an active member of the Grinnell Library Association.

Mr. Goring died at the age of nearly 81,—a great-grandfather. His death was due to general weakness, after some months illness, and occurred at his home in Wappingers Falls, January 8, 1909.

Mr. Goring was a remarkably versatile man, a writer of ability, and a good speaker and conversationalist. He was a familiar figure at the Republican conventions.

THOMSON EDWARD GORING, eldest son of Hon. E. M. Goring, was born in Wappingers Falls, September 27, 1852.

He was educated in the public schools of that place, and later became associated with his father in the drug and stationery business.

In 1878 Mr. Goring became associated with Sweet, Orr & Co., entering the employ of that firm when it was yet in its infancy. After attaining his majority of twenty-

one years service with the Company, he was presented with a testimonial of good faith by the employees of the Wappingers plant in consideration of his efforts to promote and keep the agreeable relations between employee and employer, and in appreciation of his great activity in increasing the business of the home factory, and of Sweet, Orr & Co. as a whole.

In 1901 Mr. Goring was appointed manager of the manufacturing department of Sweet, Orr & Co.; a very great advance having been made in the business there was necessity for such an office. He was also made a member of the board of directors.

In 1905 Mr. Goring was elected vice president of the Garment Manufacturers Association of America, and has since been reelected, holding that office at the present time.

In 1877 Mr. Goring married Miss Mary Jane Myatt, daughter of Mr. James Myatt, of Bridgeport, Ct. Of this union three children were born, Myatt Edward,—now postmaster at Wappingers Falls,—Maud Adah, who died in childhood, and Ethel Mary. Mrs. Goring died March, 1885. Mr. Goring's second wife was Miss Martha Nelson, daughter of Reuben Nelson and Mary Phillips. This marriage took place in 1894.

Although a very busy man, Mr. Goring has always been prominently identified with the Republican party, and is an active member of the County committee.

Mr. Goring is also connected with a number of clubs and orders,—among them are the following: the Amrita, Dutchess County Golf Club, and Lincoln Club, of Poughkeepsie, and the Aldine Association, of New York City. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and belongs to the following lodges: Past Master of Wappingers Lodge No. 671, F. & A. M., Past Warden of Poughkeepsie Commandery No. 43, Poughkeepsie Chapter No. 170, R. A. M., and King Solomon's Council No. 31, R. & S. M., also to the Mystic Shrine, Mecca Temple, Lodge of Perfection, New York City, Council of the Princess of Jerusalem, New York City, Chapter of Rose Croix, New York City, and New York Consistory. He is a member of Lafayette Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Lafayette Encampment; Evening Star Lodge, K. of P.; Masonic Veteran's Association, of Newburgh, N. Y.; W. H. Weston Shrine Association, of Newburgh, the Newburgh City Club, and B. P. O. E., of Poughkeepsie. He is a member of the Dutchess Co. Horticultural Society and of the Wappingers Falls and New England Dahlia Societies.

Mr. Goring is interested in charitable and church work, and is a vestryman of Zion P. E. Church. He is an active and prominent citizen of his county, and a member of the Dutchess County Society of New York City. He has succeeded in making Sweet, Orr and Co's factory an attractive spot in the center of the business section of Wappingers Falls. It has rather the appearance of a municipal building, or large school, with its creeping vines and window boxes with flowers and ferns, than an overall factory.

MYATT E. GORING, P. D., pharmacist at Wappingers Falls, N. Y., was born in that town on April 7, 1878. He received his preliminary education in the district school of his birth place, supplemented by a course in the High Schools of Providence, R. I. and Washington, D. C.

It was while at school in the latter city that the war with Spain was declared and being a member of the Morton Cadets (so named in honor of Ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton) a drill company in the National Guard of the District of Columbia, he was mustered into the service of Co. G. 1st D. C. Vols., and participated in the siege, bombardment and surrender of Santiago under Gen. Shafter.

Mr. Goring entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy 1899, graduated in 1900 and took up the duties of a pharmacist in Pittsburg, Pa.

In 1904 Mr. Goring purchased the drug business originally established by his grandfather, Hon. E. M. Goring. Mr. Goring is a fraternity man and is a member of the following lodges: Wappingers Lodge F. & A. M., Poughkeepsie Chapter R. A. M., King Solomon's Council, Poughkeepsie Commandery, Poughkeepsie Lodge B. P. O. E., Victory Council Jr. O. U. A. M., The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba and Camp Sague U. S. W. V.

In 1908 Mr. Goring was appointed Postmaster at Wappingers Falls by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Goring was united in marriage February 3, 1904 with Miss Edith J. Smith of Shippensburg, Pa. They have two children, Marian T. and Edward M.

LE GRAND GRAHAM of Clinton Hollow, was born in the town of Ghent, Columbia county, May 14, 1847. He received his education in the schools of his native place, and also at Clinton, Dutchess county. For some time he taught school, and for a year and a half was engaged in mercantile business at Clinton Hollow. In 1864 he enlisted in the First New York Mounted Rifles, and at the close of the war was mustered out of service at Richmond, Va. In the spring of 1867 he engaged in farming and merchandising in Dutchess county, and in 1871 began operating a saw-mill in a building which has stood over a century and a half. In 1873 he purchased the property, and has continuously conducted this business.

In 1872 Mr. Graham became a member of Warren Lodge, F. & A. M., and has held the office of secretary of that lodge for over fifteen years; and is also Past Master of this organization. Mr. Graham has taken an active interest in the public affairs of his adopted town, occupying various elective offices.

June 26, 1873 he was united in marriage with Jane M. Lattin of Clinton. She died January 19, 1878, leaving one daughter, Bertha. December 24, 1879 Mr. Graham chose for his second wife Ella Smith of Clinton, and two children are the result of this union: Frank and Florence.

ROBERT GRANT GRAHAM was born in Poughkeepsie, September 27, 1875. He received his early education in the public schools here, graduating from the High School in 1894. He then took up a course at Eastman's Business College from which he was graduated in 1895. In 1896 he was appointed Dutchess County Court Stenographer, by Judge Samuel K. Phillips, and served in that capacity until 1907, when he was appointed Supreme Court Stenographer, by Justice Joseph Morschauer, which office he now fills.

Mr. Graham enlisted as a private in Co. K. 1st N. Y. Vol. Inf., and served during the Spanish-American war. He is a member of Triune Lodge 782 F. & A. M.;

Fallkill Lodge I. O. O. F., and of the Poughkeepsie, Euterpe Glee and Apothekeeping Boat Clubs. Mr. Graham has been a baritone singer in Christ Church choir since 1904.

THERON M. GREEN, of Pawling, N. Y., was born in that town October 29, 1829. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native place, and at Amenia Seminary, Amenia, N. Y. After completing his studies he taught school for a time, and then engaged in farming, which he has since successfully continued.

Mr. Green has held the office of Justice of the Peace in Pawling for over twenty years, and was a member of the Board of Supervisors in 1858. He is vice-president of the Pawling National Bank, and his son, Merrick D., is one of its trustees.

JOHN B. GRUBB, attorney, was born March 8, 1879, at Clay Center, Kansas. At the age of three years his parents removed to Poughkeepsie, where our subject acquired his education, graduating from the Poughkeepsie High School in 1898. He pursued his professional studies in the law office of Frank B. Lown, which was supplemented by a course in the New York Law School. He was admitted to the Bar in January, 1907.

EGBERT GUERNSEY, M. D. L. L. D., was born at Litchfield, Conn., July 8, 1823, a son of Noah and Amanda (Crosby) Guernsey, and died at his country seat, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., September 19, 1903. His remote ancestors were English, the more prominent of which were strongly imbued with the spirit of civil and religious liberty.

The first of the name that came to this country was John Guernsey, a native of the Isle of Guernsey. Our subject was the twelfth generation from him. This John Guernsey came to America in 1638, and was one of the one hundred and eighty sturdy Puritans that removed from Boston to found the colony of New Haven. His descendants took an active part in the settlement of New England and the subsequent struggle for Independence, no less than thirteen of them having served in the Revolutionary Army.

John Guernsey's great grand-son, by the same name, was born at Woodbury, Conn., and removed to Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Young Egbert was prepared for college at Phillip's Academy, Andover, Mass., whence he entered the scientific department at Yale. Before completing his college course, however, he determined to devote himself to medicine, and accordingly entered the office of the celebrated Dr. Valentine Mott, as a student. Soon after he became a student in the Medical College of New York University, of which Dr. Mott was one of the Professors, and in 1846, was graduated with the degree of M. D. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws, from the College of St. Francis Xavier.

Dr. Guernsey began the practice of medicine in Williamsburg, 1846, and soon after was appointed city physician. In 1850, he removed to Fishkill-on-Hudson for a year or two, and then returned to New York City, where he built up a large and lucrative practice and acquired a strong and influential following.

At about this time Dr. Guernsey became acquainted with Dr. John F. Gray and

other physicians who were infected with the medical heresies of Hahnemann and was quick to imbibe some of the doctrines of that sage, who was then in his zenith, and the methods of Homeopathy. He also became a teacher of the new faith, being for six years Professor of Materia Medica and Theory and Practice in the New York Homeopathic Medical College, of which he was one of the founders. He was also one of the founders and the first president of the Western Dispensary, afterward united with the Hahnemann Hospital, with which he was associated. He was instrumental in having the Inebriates' Asylum on Ward's Island converted into a general hospital under the direction of the Department of Charities, and placed in the hands of the Homeopathic school of practice. From 1877 to the time of his death, he was President of the Medical Staff of the Metropolitan Hospital. Dr. Guernsey was one of the founders of the State Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, N. Y., and was for nineteen years a trustee and four years Vice-President of it. From this position he was dropped by the late Governor Flower, the good governor being misled by the devices of envious wire-pulling rivals. He was the founder also of the Training School for Nurses at the Hahnemann and Metropolitan Hospitals. He has been President of the New York State and County Medical Societies, and from 1864 to 1868 was Surgeon of the Sixth Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New York.

Dr. Guernsey, before his graduation from the University Medical College was City Editor of *The Evening Mirror*, being thus associated with Nathaniel Parker Willis and George P. Morris. He founded *The Brooklyn Daily Times* in 1848, and for two years was its editor. In 1852 he was one of the editors of *Jahr's Manual*, and in 1872 he founded *The Medical Union*, which was ultimately merged into the *New York Medical Times*, of which he was for many years the senior editor. Early in his professional career he wrote a school history of the United States, which long ranked as a standard text book. His *Domestic Practice*, published in 1855, has passed through many editions and been translated into several languages. His miscellaneous contributions to medical literature have been voluminous.

Dr. Guernsey was one of the founders of the Union League Club of New York, of which he was a member at his death. He was a life member of the New York Geographical and Historical Societies, and the Academy of Science, and belonged to various other scientific and literary organizations.

Dr. Guernsey was married in 1848 to Sarah Lefferts Schenck, a descendant of Edgar de Schenken. Five children were the fruits of this union, of whom but one, Florence, survives, Dr. Egbert Guernsey, Jr., dying in early manhood, the other three, in infancy.

HOMER W. GUERNSEY, the subject of this sketch was born in Poughkeepsie in the year 1880. He attended the public schools of Poughkeepsie and Riverview Military Academy and was graduated from there latter in 1899. He was with Daniel Birdsall & Company, real estate brokers of New York City, for a year; he then entered Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island. During his college days he was a well known athlete being a leading base ball and tennis player. He accepted a position with the Poughkeepsie Trust Company in 1903 where he re-

mained for three years, resigning in December 1906 to accept the appointment of City Treasurer of Poughkeepsie under Mayor John K. Sague. When he took office Mr. Guernsey was the youngest City Treasurer that had ever held office in the city. He was reappointed City Treasurer upon the re-election of the Mayor. Mr. Guernsey besides being City Treasurer is a real estate broker with offices in the Poughkeepsie Trust Company Building. He is a son of Stephen G. Guernsey, the well known lawyer and President of the Poughkeepsie Trust Company. He is a brother of Raymond G. Guernsey a lawyer of New York City and Louis G. Guernsey who is on the reportorial staff of the Los Angeles Record of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Guernsey belongs to several clubs. Among them are the Alpha Delta Phi Club, Brown University Club and the Dutchess County Society of New York City; also several prominent orders and social clubs in the city of Poughkeepsie. In politics he is a Democrat.

STEPHEN GANO GUERNSEY, lawyer, was born in Stanford, Dutchess County, April 22, 1848, son of Stephen Gano Guernsey and Elenor (Rogers) Guernsey, of that place. He was educated in the common schools and at Fort Edward Institute. In 1870 he came to Poughkeepsie and read law in the offices of Judge Charles Wheaton, and also with his brother, Judge Daniel W. Guernsey, being admitted to the bar in 1872. In 1872 he commenced the practice of law in Poughkeepsie and has so continued up to the present time. In politics he is a Democrat. He was elected president of the Poughkeepsie National Bank in 1892, and of the Poughkeepsie Trust Company in 1901, which position he now holds.

Mr. Guernsey was married April 18, 1877, to Miss Marianna Hicks, of Poughkeepsie, and has four children, Raymond G., Homer W., Louis G. and Emeline.

JOHN HACKETT was born in Ireland June 8, 1845, and came to America with his parents in 1852, settling at Hyde Park, N. Y. His early education was such as he could obtain in the district school of his town, and he also attended Eastman Business College from which he was graduated in 1863. He then read law in the office of Charles Brundage at Poughkeepsie and was admitted to the bar in 1866, and at once began the practice of his profession. He served as assistant District Attorney in 1873 under the late James L. Williams; in 1884 he was elected District Attorney of Dutchess County and was reelected to that office in 1887. In 1876 the firm of Hackett & Williams was formed and was continued until the death of Mr. Williams in 1908.

Mr. Hackett married Harriet V., daughter of the Hon. David H. Mulford, April 10, 1880. He has two children; John M. Hackett, a graduate of the Albany Law School, now practicing his profession in his father's office at Poughkeepsie, and Henry T. Hackett, who was graduated from Harvard University in June 1909.

Mr. Hackett's ability as a lawyer is only exceeded by his modesty as a man, and therefore the editor of this work desires to add to the foregoing brief information, furnished by Mr. Hackett, a few words of his own.

The career of John Hackett offers to young lawyers an example worthy of their emulation. With absolutely no advantages of birth, position, wealth or education

to start with, he is a self made, better still a self educated man, and is a living example of the opportunities presented in this country to all youths possessed of character and intelligence, who are willing to work, to study and to persevere.

Those of us who remember Mr. Hackett in the days of his active practice in litigated cases and recall his pleas before Juries cannot forget the absolute devotion that he always showed to the interests of his client, and the bulldog tenacity with which he stuck to every point which he thought he could justify by either reason or precedent.

As District Attorney he was an unrelenting prosecutor of crime and did his full duty always, conscientiously, without regard to any consideration of policy or of popularity.

Through many years of hard fighting, during all of which time he was handicapped by physical weakness, which would have overcome many of less resolute character, but which he overcame by the force of his will, Mr. Hackett has established himself in the community as the safe counsellor and trusted adviser of clients who seldom require his participation in the fierce struggles of the Court room. While still in active practice he has won that secure place of a leader at the bar where he can choose such legal business as shall be congenial to him, and escape the annoyance and turmoil of vexatious litigation; but on the rare occasions that he does appear in Court it is seen that his old time fires of advocacy are not yet quenched.

Mr. Hackett lives in the summer time at his home in Hyde Park, he passes his winters at his residence in Poughkeepsie.

May he live long to enjoy the respect of the whole community and the affection of all of his friends which he has so worthily won, and so well deserves.

ADELBERT HAIGHT, attorney of Poughkeepsie and Pine Plains, was born in the town of Stanford in 1869, a son of Isaac D. and Elvira (Preston) Haight. After finishing his preliminary education he accepted a position as operator with the N. D. & C. R. R. Co., and agent for the C. N. E. Railroad Co. at Pine Plains, where he remained several years, and while thus employed pursued a course in high school studies, passing the Regent's Examination. He was later employed as Railroad agent at Bangall. He then took up the study of law in the office of Morchauser & Wood, and was admitted to the Bar in 1903. He supplemented his law studies with a correspondence course in the Chicago School of Law.

Mr. Haight is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Triumph Lodge; Triune Lodge Poughkeepsie, F. & A. M. He is also identified with the Pine Plains Grange and the I. O. O. F., No. 21, of Poughkeepsie. In religious belief he is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church, and a member of the official board. He is also a member of the Y. M. C. A.

He was united in marriage with Anna, daughter of Samuel T. Hoag, editor of the *Pine Plains Herald*. They are the parents of two children, Revilla Harold and Adelbert, Jr.

ALBERT HAIGHT, who is engaged in farming in the town of Washington, N. Y., was born in Putnam county in 1847. In 1897 he removed to Fishkill Village and

purchased the farm formerly occupied by the Southards. September 25 of the same year Mr. Haight was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Cook, and they are the parents of one daughter and one son, deceased.

Mr. A. V. HAIGHT is a native New Yorker, born at Ellenville, Ulster County, February 4, 1842. At an early age he entered the printing office of the Ellenville Journal, and later the Rondout Courier office. In 1860 and 1861, up to the breaking out of the war, he was employed in New York, where he enlisted in the Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.: subsequently was transferred to the Twentieth Regiment and at the expiration of his three months' service he re-enlisted in the Fourth New York Cavalry, being honorably discharged from service in 1863. Afterward he went to California, where he worked in the *Call* office, San Francisco, and subsequently, in 1865-6, had charge of the job printing department in the State printing office at Sacramento. In 1868 he formed a co-partnership for the publication of the Ellenville Journal, and in 1874 he took the position of superintendent of the Rondout Freeman, and became a stockholder, with control of the business management as secretary and treasurer. In 1878 Mr. Haight severed his connection with the Freeman office and started in business on his own account, at Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson, where he purchased the job printing establishment of the Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle and made many improvements to the plant.

On the first of January, 1903, a corporation was formed under the name of the A. V. Haight Company, for the purpose of carrying on the printing and bookbinding business, capitalized at \$50,000 with the following officers: A. V. Haight, President; Wm. T. Ward, Treasurer; Wm. D. Haight, Secretary; and L. L. Slater, Superintendent.

The company's plant now occupies the entire building at 10 and 12 Liberty Street, consisting of three stories and basement. They have all the latest and most improved machinery and appliances throughout the various branches of the business, and are prepared to undertake large contracts and execute them promptly.

In 1886 Mr. Haight was officially called to Washington by the Public Printer to give expert opinion on matters relating to the Government Printing office.

Mr. Haight has always been strongly Republican in politics, and served several years as Alderman and Supervisor of the City of Poughkeepsie. He is a Past Master of Triune Lodge, 782, Free and Accepted Masons; Past High Priest of Poughkeepsie Chapter, 172, Royal Arch Masons; and Past Eminent Commander of Poughkeepsie Commandery Knights Templar. He is also Past Commander of David B. Sleight Post, No. 331 G. A. R.

J. CORNELIUS HAIGHT was born in the town of Fishkill, N. Y., July 16, 1835. He acquired his education at Phillipstown and the academy at Fishkill Village, which was supplemented by a course at the English Classical School, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Pingree, at Roseville, N. J. He taught school for a time at Davenport Corners, Putnam county, and has been engaged for many years in both mercantile and agricultural pursuits. In 1895 he purchased a tract of land at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, and erected his present home, where he resides with his family.

DR. ASAHIEL HALL was born at Wallingford, Connecticut, April 6, 1792. He was the son of Aaron Hall and Elizabeth Cook.

Aaron Hall served in the War of the Revolution, engaging throughout the New Jersey campaign with Washington's Army; wintering at Valley Forge, and participating in the storming of Stony Point. He was mustered out of service when Washington's Army was disbanded at Newburgh, receiving his commission as Captain. Leaving Newburgh he walked across the hills to this native place, Wallingford.

Dr. Hall's grandfather, Asahel Hall, served in the French and Indian Wars, and received a commission as Ensign, and later as Captain of a Company or Train-band in the Town of Wallingford.

Dr. Hall began the study of medicine about 1810, and received his diploma from the Litchfield County Medical Society at the age of twenty-one years.

He seems to have inherited the true patriotic spirit from his father and grandfather as he served in the War of 1812. On the 20th day of April 1815, he received a commission as Surgeon's Mate in the Thirty-seventh Regiment of Infantry; this reads "To rank as such from the 19, day of September 1813". He was stationed for some time at Fort Griswold, near New London, Connecticut, and subsequently transferred to the Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

Later on Dr. Hall retired from the Army and came to Beekman, this County, and entered upon the practice of his profession. There he met Catherine Rutzen VanderBurgh Toffey, the widow of George Toffey, whom he married in 1818, and by whom he had four children. His wife was a daughter of William VanderBurgh and Sarah Van Wyck, and a granddaughter of Col. James VanderBurgh and of Captain Cornelius Van Wyck, both officers in the Revolutionary Army.

After a few years Dr. Hall returned to his native State, Connecticut, where two of his children were born. Returning to this County about the year 1827, he purchased a farm near to Hart's Village; he moved thence to Fishkill Village, where his youngest son was born in 1831. After living in Fishkill Village about twelve years he moved to Rhinebeck, and bought a farm adjoining that of Mrs. Miller, the latter now being owned and occupied by her nephew, Dr. George N. Miller.

While in Rhinebeck he had opportunity to meet more frequently Dr. Federal VanderBurgh, his wife's uncle, and it was while living in Rhinebeck that he opened an office in Poughkeepsie soon after 1840, moving permanently to Poughkeepsie in 1846.

From Dr. VanderBurgh he acquired his first knowledge and description of the action of homeopathic remedies, as Dr. VanderBurgh was then practicing medicine in New York City, but had a summer place at Rhinebeck. After investigation and trial he unreservedly gave his adherence to the new practice, and from that time he became one of its recognized exponents.

Dr. Hall loved the profession of medicine for the means it provided for contributing to the happiness and comfort of others. Devotion to the welfare of his patients was one of his strongest characteristics, many personal sacrifices in their behalf often being made by him.

He was a type of the courtly gentlemen; by nature and birth a man of great refinement. He died at the advanced age of eighty-five years, on the 25th day of

July 1877, leaving him surviving four children. His eldest son, Henry Clay Hall, was for more than twenty-five years in the Consular and Diplomatic Services. His daughter, Anna Hall, married Silas Wodell of Poughkeepsie, former District Attorney of Dutchess County, who died in the early sixties, and two of their children are still residents of the city of Poughkeepsie.

EUGENE HAM, a prominent agriculturist in the town of Washington, Dutchess county, was born here 1850. He is a descendant of Conradt Ham mentioned below. Mr. Ham was educated in the public schools of his native place and Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, and has since been engaged in the supervision of his farm at Verbank Station, N. Y.

Mr. Ham married Mary K. Sleight of La Grange, N. Y., and to them have been born one daughter and two sons: Mary Irene, Edward S., and Eugene W.

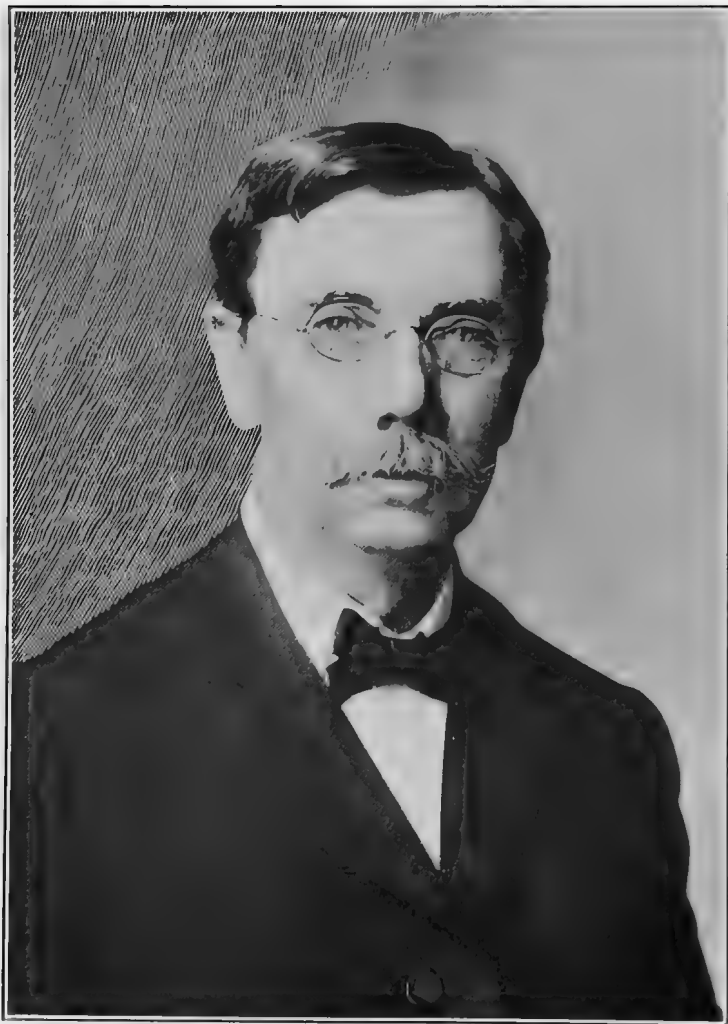
JOHN M. HAM, County Clerk was born in the town of Washington, Dutchess county, N. Y., April 14, 1861 at "Lynfeld" which has been the homestead of the Ham family since 1745 when the larger part of the present estate was purchased by Frederick Ham, the great-grandfather of the present owner.

In 1885 he married Rhoda, daughter of James Edwin and Frances (Titus) Sleight, and has four children, Mildred, Alice Titus, Milton Conrad and John Frederick.

His first American ancestor was Conradt Ham, who came to America in 1710, with two of his brothers with the Second Palatine Colony, settling in Columbia county; and his son Frederick born in 1720 married Catherine Straight. Conradt son of Frederick, born in 1757 married Elizabeth Haight. Milton son of Conradt and father of the subject of this sketch was born in 1802, and married Phebe Ferriss a descendant in the seventh generation from John Ferriss who came from Reding, England in 1650. The original family name was "de Ferriers" descended from Henry de Ferriers, a Norman who in the latter part of the eleventh century received from William the Conqueror large grants of land in the counties of Staffordshire, Derbyshire and Leicestershire, on account of the services rendered by his father Gaulchelm de Ferriers who served as Master of Horse at the Battle of Hastings for the Duke of Normandy.

Mr. Ham received his early education at home in the common schools, at the Poughkeepsie Military Institute and later pursued a special course in engineering at Lafayette College.

As a breeder and handler of live stock his experience has been, it might be said, life long. When only eighteen years old he was entrusted with the selection and purchase of stock cattle and sheep, the business at that time being the feeding of cattle and sheep for the New York markets, which in later years was succeeded by the dairy business, and for over twenty years he has maintained at "Lynfeld" a herd of pure bred Holstein Friesian cattle. As a breeder of horses Mr. Ham established the first breeding stud of registered Percheron horses in the eastern part of the State. As a breeder of Berkshire swine he has a wide reputation, and was one of the early breeders in America of Dorest Horn sheep, and one of the organizers of the registry association for that breed. In addition to the local business in pure bred live stock,



BENJAMIN HAMMOND

shipments have been made from "Lynfeld" in the last few years into every eastern and middle State, Canada, South America and the West Indies.

He is a member of the Dutchess, Millbrook and Poughkeepsie Clubs; is Master of Washington Grange, and Master of the Dutchess County Pomona Grange; a member of Shekemeko Lodge F. & A. Masons, and The Poughkeepsie Lodge of Elks, and a member of the Dutchess County Society of New York City; the American Percheron Horse Breeder Association; the Holstein Friesian Association of America, and American Dorset Horn Sheep Breeders Association.

In politics he has always been a liberal and active member of the Democratic party, serving his town as Supervisor for several years, and in 1906 he was elected to the office of County Clerk, being the first Democrat elected to that office in fifteen years.

BENJAMIN HAMMOND, manufacturer and wholesale dealer in paints, oils and chemicals, Fishkill Landing, N. Y., was born in Kidderminster, Worcestershire, England, July 12, 1849; a son of Benjamin and Mary* (Twemlow) Hammond. In 1855 his parents came to America, locating in New York.

From 1873 to 1884 Mr. Hammond was engaged in the drug business with Charles S. Ware at Mt. Kisco. He then removed to Fishkill and founded his present establishment. His products are exported to Great Britain and Canada.

In public life Mr. Hammond has ably filled the following offices: Member of the Fishkill Board of Education, 1889; president of the village 1891, '92, '93 and 1898; town auditor 1891 and 1904 to 1909; town Excise Commissioner 1894-'95. He is a trustee of the Mechanics Savings Bank, the Highland Hospital and the Fishkill Rural Cemetery.

Mr. Hammond was married in Brooklyn, in 1875, by Rev. Charles W. Baird of Rye, N. Y. to Isabella, daughter of the late Rev. George Monilaws of Somers, N. Y. from which union three daughters were born, Marion Isabella, Grace Twemlow and Elsie. Mrs. Hammond died May 28, 1892, and is buried in the Fishkill Rural Cemetery. In 1897 Mr. Hammond was united in marriage with Miss Laura Anthony, of Rye, N. Y. by the Rev. Charles W. Fritts, D. D. of Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

JOHN A. HANNA, merchant, of Dover Plains, N. Y., was born in New York City in October, 1859. He was educated in the public schools and at a private seminary at Dover Plains. In 1875, in connection with Mr. W. H. Preston, he established a general mercantile business at Dover Plains. In public life Mr. Hanna has been elected to a number of important offices on the Democratic ticket. In the years 1891-'94-'95 he represented the town of Dover in the Board of Supervisors, and in 1896-'97-'98 he was elected a Member of Assembly. He was appointed Postmaster at Dover Plains by President Harrison. and re-appointed by President McKinley and President Roosevelt.

Mr. Hanna married Miss Ada Preston, and they have one daughter, Julia E.

HARRY C. HARRIS, attorney, Poughkeepsie, was born in this city April 4, 1872. He was educated in the public schools, and at Riverview Military Academy.

He read law in the office of Allison Butts, and was admitted to the Bar in 1897. He was appointed by Surrogate Hopkins, Transfer Tax Clerk, in January, 1908.

Mr. Harris is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and represented Lady Washington Hose Company No. 3 in Poughkeepsie at the Associated Firemen's Convention.

ISHAM G. HARRIS, M. D. was born February 23, 1867, in Lamar county, Texas, and received his preliminary education in the public schools of Texas and Tennessee. He pursued his studies at the University of Virginia, and also spent two years in the medical department of that university. He was graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1890, from the medical department of the University of the city of New York. Dr. Harris was appointed resident physician of the New York Infant Hospital at Mount Vernon, in December 1889, and a year later received the appointment of Junior resident physician in the New York City Asylum for the Insane at Blackwells Island. He resigned in November 1891 to accept the position of resident physician at the Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, and in 1904 was promoted to the position of First Assistant Physician of that institution. In May 1906 Dr. Harris was appointed Acting Superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital, and ably filled that office during the year that Dr. Pilgrim, the Superintendent, served as president of the State Commission in Lunacy.

Dr. Harris is a member of the County and State Medical Societies; the American Medical Association; the American Médico-Psychological Association; the Amrita and Dutchess clubs; Dutchess County Society, and a Mystic Shriner in the Masonic fraternity.

ALMON M. HARRISON, who is engaged in general mercantile business at Stanfordville, Dutchess county, was born at Cornwall Hollow, Litchfield county, Conn. He came to Dutchess county in 1861, where he taught school at Bangall and in adjoining towns for six years. Mr. Harrison was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland in 1894, and also received the same appointment from President Roosevelt in 1908. He has served twelve years as Justice of the Peace of the town of Stanford.

He was united in marriage with Ida B. Robinson of Stanfordville, and they are the parents of one son, Stanley F.

DR. ALFRED HASBROUCK was born on the 17th day of July, 1820, on the banks of the Wallkill in the town of Gardiner, Ulster County, New York, on lands of the Guilford Patent that had been in his family since about the year 1700.

He sprang from that sterling Huguenot stock which sought asylum in this country from religious intolerance and persecution in France. His father was the great-grandson of Abraham Hasbrouck, and his mother was the great-great-granddaughter of Jean Hasbrouck, two brothers who came to America, the latter in 1672, and the former in 1675, and who were two of the twelve patentees and original settlers of New Paltz, in 1677.

His father and all his ancestors were men of wealth, prominence and position, and held many offices of public trust, both civil and military, in colonial times, and

during and after the Revolutionary War. He was the fourth of a family of eight children, seven boys and one girl, of which family five boys attained manhood.

After the usual introductory studies he was sent away from home to finish his preparatory studies at the Kingston Academy, at the time a noted classical school. Here he fitted for college. He entered Yale and was graduated a Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1844. After graduation he came to Poughkeepsie to study his chosen profession of medicine with Dr. John Barnes. He also attended the course of medical lectures of the college of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, from which institution he was graduated a Doctor of Medicine in 1848. He then settled at Poughkeepsie and engaged in the practice of his profession, which he actively pursued for over fifty years, with skill and fidelity.

Beginning his professional career with a thorough preparation of the best education, both general and technical of his time, he was always a student and kept in step with the progress of the day.

He had an exalted idea of the honor and dignity, as well as of the duties and obligations of the medical profession; and while he sacredly observed these obligations on his part, he exactly required the respect due the noble art of healing on the part of others—as well fellow physicians, as patients.

He felt strongly and clung to his convictions with tenacity, and was firm in upholding what he believed was right.

He was quiet and unassuming in his ways and possessed a generous nature which was ever open to the appeals of the needy and distressed.

His was a well rounded character which exemplified itself in a life without blemish or reproach, and he was worthy, in every respect, of the regard and esteem in which he was held.

He was a man of fine figure and commanding presence, tall and erect.

Dr. Hasbrouck was one of the original members of the Republican party, having voted for John C. Fremont. He remained loyal to his party affiliation all his life, having always been a strong partisan, although he never sought or held political office. For many years in his younger days he was Alms House Physician and for several terms Health Officer of the city and for a long time after the War of the Rebellion he was Medical Examiner for this District under the United States Pension Bureau. During the whole of his useful career he was one of the medical staff of St. Barnabas' Hospital, and for a number of years he was Vice-President of the Medical Board of Vassar Hospital, and in 1883-84 President of the Dutchess County Medical Society.

In 1848, he married Margaret Ann Manning, a descendant of Hugo Freer, one of the twelve New Paltz patentees, and of Baltus VanKleeck the original settler of Poughkeepsie. After more than forty years of married life she died in 1889.

There were eight children the issue of this marriage—four sons and four daughters: County Judge Frank Hasbrouck, Major Alfred Hasbrouck, U. S. A., Manning Hasbrouck, Louis P. Hasbrouck, Jane Hasbrouck, widow of John K. Mandeville, Sarah Louise Hasbrouck, widow of Peter Hulme, Alice Hasbrouck, wife of David K. Jackman, and Laura Hasbrouck.

Dr. Hasbrouck died May 9th, 1903, aged eighty-three years.

He was survived by all of his children, except Laura, who died a few years before him.

FRANK HASBROUCK was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. January 4th, 1852. His ancestry is French Huguenot, he being a descendant, through his paternal grandfather of Abraham Hasbrouck, one of the twelve New Paltz patentees, and, through his paternal grandmother, of Jaen Hasbrouck, brother of Abraham, another of the New Paltz patentees.

He is a son of the late Dr. Alfred Hasbrouck of Poughkeepsie and of Margaret Ann Manning, a descendant of Hugo Freer, one of the New Paltz Patentees, and of Baltus Van Kleeck an original settler of Poughkeepsie. His early education was obtained at the public schools of Poughkeepsie and at the old Dutchess County Academy. He entered Harvard in 1868 and was graduated from there, a Bachelor of Arts, in 1872. In the fall of 1872, he began the study of law at the city of Poughkeepsie, in the office of the late Orlando D. M. Baker, and was admitted to practice at the May General Term of the Supreme Court, at Poughkeepsie, in 1875. For several years he remained with his former preceptor, Mr. Baker, as managing clerk of his office, and then set up for the practice of law by himself, and has continued to practice his profession at Poughkeepsie until the present time.

He has always been an active and influential member of the Democratic party of his county, and has been the unsuccessful candidate of his party in overwhelmingly Republican years for the offices of Recorder of the city of Poughkeepsie, City Attorney, District Attorney, and County Treasurer. To the last named office his opponent was declared elected by one majority on the face of the returns.

In the spring of 1875 he was appointed a member of the Board of Health of the city of Poughkeepsie, and by the Board elected its secretary. He was reappointed and reelected secretary in 1870 and served two years as a member and Secretary of the Board. In the fall of 1876 he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace of the city of Poughkeepsie by a majority of about 120, all the rest of the city going Republican by majorities varying from 300 to 500. He served as Justice of the Peace from January 1, 1877 to December 31, 1880. He was treasurer of the city of Poughkeepsie by appointment of Mayor Elsworth for the two years 1887-1888. He was postmaster of the city of Poughkeepsie by appointment of President Cleveland for four years from April 1st, 1895 to March 31st, 1899. He was corporation Counsel of the city of Poughkeepsie by appointment of Mayor Sague during the year 1907. He was elected County Judge of Dutchess County in November 1907, and entered upon the duties of that office January 1, 1908.

He has always been active and prominent in the social life of Poughkeepsie. He was one of the founders and for twenty-four years President of the Apothekeping Boat Club; was one of the founders and first secretary of the Amrita Club; was one of the charter members of the Dutchess Club; is a member of the Poughkeepsie Club; and is a member and President of the Euterpe Glee Club.

He has for a long time been a member and trustee of the Holland Society of New York, and was its President during the year 1907-1908; is a member of the Sons of the Revolution of New York; and is a member of the University Club of New York.

He was married to Esther, daughter of David K. and Serephina Ross Jackman at Bath, N. H. October 10, 1876. He has four children: Ross Hasbrouck, graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a civil engineer at present engaged with the Pennsylvania Railroad in the construction of its new terminal at Long Island City; Alfred Hasbrouck, who left Harvard College at the end of his sophomore year and went as a volunteer officer in the Spanish War to the Philippines, and was afterwards appointed to the regular army, and is now Captain in the Coast Artillery, U. S. A.; Olga Hasbrouck, who was graduated from Vassar College in 1905; and Elsa Hasbrouck who was graduated from Vassar College in 1909.

OSCAR HASBROUCK who is engaged in a general mercantile business at Wingdale, town of Dover, N. Y. is a son of Oscar and Rachel (Hait) Hasbrouck, residents of Modena, Ulster County, N. Y. He is a lineal descendant of Abraham Hasbrouck, one of the New Paltz patentees, who was conspicuous both in the civil and ecclesiastical affairs of that early period.

Mr. Hasbrouck married Margaret McKinsry, also a native of Ulster county, and they are the parents of four children; Don, Kathryn, Thadeus and Jacob H.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HASBROOK was born at Cortlandville, Dutchess County, November 12, 1822. He was engaged in mercantile business for some time after attaining manhood. In 1857 he became captain of the steamer "Wyoming" which he ran for twelve years. From 1869 to 1872 he followed the freighting business at New Hamburg, and then for five years was captain of the "Walter Brett", a steamboat running between New Hamburg and New York. He then resumed the freighting business which he continued until his death, December 18, 1893. He was a Republican in politics, served some time as clerk of the town of East Fishkill, and held the office of postmaster. August 17, 1843 he married Maria Storm, daughter of Gory and Anna (Boice) Storm. She died June 28, 1876, leaving three children, Charles F., Emily who died April 9, 1852 and George A.

At the death of Captain Hasbrook his two sons Charles F. and George A. continued the freighting business under the firm name of Captain William Hasbrook's Sons until the consolidation of the Central Hudson Steamboat Co., on April 26, 1899, when the old firm merged into the new one, and the sons of Captain Hasbrook have since acted as agents for the Central Hudson Steamboat Company.

F. REED HAWLEY, M. D., of Frost's Mills, town of Clinton, Dutchess county, was born in Nevada in 1868. He acquired his education in New York City, where he also studied medicine in the New York Homeopathic Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1892. He practiced his profession in the cities of Brooklyn and Washington, and also in the village of Staatsburgh, from 1896 to 1901, when ill health caused him to retire from active practice, and he purchased his present farm at Frost's Mills.

NEWTON HEBARD, vice-president of the First National Bank of Amenias, N. Y., was born in the city of Poughkeepsie, October 14, 1837. He acquired his edu-

cation in the public schools of Brooklyn, N. Y., and also the Brooklyn Academy, after which he returned to Dutchess county, and in 1862 located in Amenia. In January 15, 1868, he was made book-keeper of the First National Bank of Amenia, and in 1872 was promoted to the office of cashier. He was further promoted to his present position November 20, 1908.

JOHN W. HEDGES was born at Gallatinville, Columbia county, N. Y., December 20, 1864. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native place and at Seymour Smith Academy at Pine Plains, N. Y. Up to the year 1894 he was engaged in farm work, when he purchased the general mercantile business of C. M. Patrie. In 1901 he bought the adjoining property, in which is located the post-office. Mr. Hedges has served one term as assessor, and January 22, 1909, he received the appointment of postmaster of Pine Plains village.

In 1888 he married Minnie Hapenin of Columbia county, and they are the parents of two children: Phebe and Charles.

TIMOTHY HERRICK was born October 19th, 1836, at Antrim, Hillsboro county, New Hampshire, and acquired his education at the public schools of his native place.

For over half a century Mr. Herrick has been a citizen of Dutchess county, arriving at Staatsburgh, April 2nd, 1857, to accept the position of Superintendent of the magnificent country estate of Mr. William B. Dinsmore, which position he has held continuously.

For many years Mr. Herrick has taken an active interest in the public affairs of the town of Hyde Park, and in 1873—74 held the office of Supervisor, to which he was re-elected in 1886.

October 2nd, 1858 Mr. Herrick was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Muldoon of New York City and to them have been born four sons and two daughters, namely: George A. born July 20th, 1859; Mary Elizabeth born July 16th, 1861; William Elmer born February 10th, 1863, died July 26th, 1863; Luella Jane born August 26th, 1864; John James born April 5th, 1866; Albert Elmer born January 19th, 1869.

Socially Mr. Herrick is a member of Rhinebeck Lodge No. 432 F. and A. M., Mount Horeb Chapter No. 75, Kingston, and Knights Templar of Poughkeepsie.

His father, Nathaniel B. was born in Beverly, Mass., April 23, 1813, and died September 1, 1877. He married November 6, 1835, Elvira Simonds who was born in Antrim, N. H., October 19, 1816, and died April 1, 1904.

WILLET HICKS was born in the town of Stanford, Dutchess county, January 4, 1853, and obtained his preliminary education in the district schools of his native place. He began life as a school teacher in Dutchess county, which profession he followed for a period of ten years, and was subsequently engaged in farming.

In political belief Mr. Hicks is a staunch Democrat and has rendered faithful service to his county. For two decades he has served as Justice of the Peace, and in 1908 was elected to the office of town Supervisor.

Mr. Hicks was united in marriage with Miss Alice Welch of Rhinebeck, N. Y.

GEORGE M. HINE, shoe manufacturer and representative citizen of the city of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was born at Appleton, Wis., in 1850. During his infancy his parents removed to New Haven, Conn., and it was there he received his education, and acquired his preliminary knowledge in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

In 1877 Mr. Hine came to Poughkeepsie to accept a position in the shoe factory of the late Hon. J. O. Whitehouse. Following the death of Mr. Whitehouse in 1881, Mr. Hine became superintendent of the plant, and continued in that capacity until 1889, when the firm of Hine & Lynch, which still exists, succeeded to the ownership of the business.

Politically Mr. Hine is a staunch Republican, and it is as a painstaking public official that he is most widely known. As president of the Alms House Board; Alderman of the sixth ward, and thrice Mayor of Poughkeepsie,—1900 to 1906—he has rendered faithful and efficient service to his adopted city.

Mr. Hine is a member of the Board of Governors of the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane. In 1909, by order of the Supreme Court, he was appointed president of the Orange County Board of Water Commissioners for the Catskill Aqueduct, New York Water Supply. He is first vice-president of the League of American Municipalities, of which ex-Mayor Dunne of Chicago is president.

In financial affairs Mr. Hine has served eight years as a director of the First National Bank of Poughkeepsie, and he is now vice-president of the Poughkeepsie Trust Company.

Mr. Hine has taken the various chairs in Masonry, including the Mecca Mystic Shrine. He is also identified with the Order of Elks, Odd Fellows and other fraternal organizations and social clubs. In 1871 he was united in marriage with Nellie Hazell of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the following children were born; Lewis C., Emily H., and George M. Jr., deceased.

JACOB S. HINSDALE, a representative citizen of the town of Pine Plains, and a leader in Democratic circles in Dutchess county, was born January 8, 1859, at Gallatin, Columbia county, and died at his home in 1909. After finishing his studies at the Hudson Academy, Hudson, N. Y., he located in Dutchess county in 1880 and engaged in farming, continuing this occupation until the time of his death. He held the office of Supervisor of the town of Pine Plains in 1893, and was re-elected to this office in 1897, serving continuously until 1909, and holding the position of chairman of the Board during the last year of his service.

Mr. Hinsdale was united in marriage with Emily Smith, and to them have been born three children: Egbert, John W., and Grace.

NICHOLAS HOFFMAN, deceased, was born in Germany February 28, 1832. He learned the shoemaker's trade, and in 1851 came to America. For several years he was engaged in business at Whiteport, Ulster county, N. Y. and in 1868 came to Poughkeepsie. He purchased the building at the corner of Main and Hamilton street in 1872, where he conducted the Hoffman House up to the time of his death, and which has since been continued by his son Frank.

Mr. Hoffman was a Democrat in politics, and in religious belief a member of the German Catholic Church.

CHARLES A. HOPKINS, Surrogate of Dutchess county, was born at Stormville, N. Y., October 20, 1864, the son of Benjamin and Margeret (Lasher) Hopkins. He attended the district schools of his native place, and, in 1882, graduated from Eastman's Business College. Mr. Hopkins pursued his legal studies in the law office of Hackett & Williams, and was admitted to the bar, at the general term at Brooklyn, in September, 1885. He continued in the office of his preceptors, as managing clerk until 1889, and has since been engaged in the active practice of law at Poughkeepsie for himself.

Politically Mr. Hopkins is a Democrat, and has served one term as Justice of the Peace for the city of Poughkeepsie. In 1907 he was elected to the office of Surrogate.

October 18, 1888, Mr. Hopkins was united in marriage with Mary Eno, daughter of Walter Stewart of the town of Clinton, Dutchess county. By this union there are two children, Frank Stewart and Ralph Adriance.

JOSEPH F. HORAN, attorney, was born in the city of Poughkeepsie, July 4, 1868, where he attended the public schools, graduating from the Poughkeepsie High School in 1886. He studied law in the office of Hackett & Williams, and was admitted to the Bar in 1890. Mr. Horan practiced his profession in the city of New York from 1892 to 1901, when he resumed practice in his native city.

FRED C. HORNBECK, Supervisor of the town of Poughkeepsie, was born at Wawarsing, Ulster county, N. Y., December 4, 1868. He located in Dutchess county in 1883, and engaged in the grocery business in Poughkeepsie, continuing the same for a period of thirteen years. He then purchased his present farm on the Dutchess Turnpike, four miles East of the court house, where he has since resided. Politically Mr. Hornbeck is a Democrat. He was elected a member of the County Board of Supervisors in 1905, and re-elected in 1907. He is a member of Triune Lodge, No. 782, F. & A. M.; the Royal Arcanum, No. 391, and the Poughkeepsie Grange.

In 1895 Mr. Hornbeck was united in marriage with Ellura Bedell of Clinton Corners, N. Y., and they are the parents of one son.

Following the death of Jacob Hinsdale in 1909, chairman of the Board of Supervisors, Mr. Hornbeck was appointed his successor.

CHARLES W. HORTON, merchant, of Stormville, N. Y., was born in the town of Kent, Putnam county, where he acquired his education in the district schools. In 1861 he moved to the town of East Fishkill, and engaged in general mercantile business which he has successfully continued to the present time. Mr. Horton was elected to the office of Supervisor of the town of East Fishkill, 1871-'73, and again in 1880. He has also served several terms as Postmaster.

Mr. Horton has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Ann Fox. For his second wife he chose Sarah J. Brevoort. His children are: Mary, Charles and Grace.

GEN. JOSEPH HOWLAND, patriot and philanthropist, was born in the city of New York December 3, 1834 a, lineal decendent of John Howland, who signed the memorable compact in the cabin of the "Mayflower," November, 1620, before the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. His father, Samuel Shaw Howland, was one of the well known firm of Howland & Aspinwall, shipping merchants of New York. His mother was Joanna Esther, daughter of John Hone, and neice of Philip Hone, one of the earliest mayors of New York City, and largely identified with and one of the founders of the Matteawan and Glenham factories.

Mr. Howland was never a rugged man, and yet he accomplished more than most of his contemporaries.

At the age of twenty-one he married Miss Eliza Newton Woolsey, which marriage by reason of their similarity of tastes and aims in life was unusually congenial and happy. In 1859 he purchased the Tioronda farm and soon made it a place of beauty and good taste, but hardly had he become settled in his new home when the Civil War broke out, and he enlisted as an Adjutant of the Sixteenth Regiment of New York State Volunteers. Later he became Adjutant-General and Chief of the Brigade under the command of General Slocum. Subsequently, on the promotion of General Davies, the Colonel of the Sixteenth New York, Major Howland was unanimously chosen to succeed him at the battle of Gaines Mills where he was seriously wounded. For his gallantry on this occasion he was breveted Brigadier-General.

His feeble constitution compelled him to retire from the army, but his whole soul was in the country's cause, and he sent a man of more rugged mould, at his own expense, to represent him in the ranks of the army.

In 1865 General Howland was elected Treasurer of the State of New York, and discharged the duties of the office, for two years, with honor to himself, and satisfaction to the people of the State. General Howland was largely interested in the organizing and building of the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane, and was one of the managers of that institution, to which he gave, for fifteen years, continuous service.

To the people of Fishkill and vicinity General Howland has been a blessing, not only for his benefactions in the shape of the beautiful Tioronda school building; the Highland Hospital, of which he was the principal founder, and to which he gave a home, the Howland Library which he erected and perpetually endowed. General Howland was also the promotor of the Mechanics Savings Bank and was its first president, but it was not his benefactions alone that endeared him to the people of Fishkill. He gave them an example of an unselfish and heroic life. He was intent on aiding his fellowmen, whether in high or low estate.

General Howland on account of his failing health was compelled to seek a more genial climate, and at Mentone, in southern France, he took up his residence for a time. Here his noble spirit left his frail body to join those around the great white throne, for the pure in spirit they shall see God.

J. L. HUGHES, former president of the village of Wappingers Falls, was born in this village in 1869, and as a young man was employed in his father's grocery store. From 1888 to 1893 he was associated with his brother in the grocery business at

Paterson, N. J., and with the exception of the years he attended military duty, he has always been engaged in the grocery trade, succeeding to his father's business in December, 1904.

During the Spanish American War in 1898 Mr. Hughes enlisted in the Morris Guards, attached to the Fourth New Jersey Regiment. He was mustered out as Corporal, April 6, 1899, at Camp Wetherill, S. C. He subsequently served three years in the hospital corps, and was made acting hospital steward. He was transferred to the Philippines, where he served eighteen months. He returned in 1902 to Fort Constitution, N. H., serving one year as steward in the hospital corps, and was mustered out January 12, 1903. July 27, 1903, he returned to the hospital corps, and was sent to Fort Wingate, New Mexico, where he remained until May 5, 1904.

In public life Mr. Hughes was elected clerk of the town of Wappinger in 1906, holding the office until 1908. He was also elected president of the village of Wappingers Falls in 1906, and re-elected 1907-'08.

MILES HUGHES for forty years merchant in Staatsburg, N. Y., was born at the old family homestead there April 8, 1836. His father, Christopher Hughes, was one of the first supervisors of the town of Hyde Park, and also Cavalry Captain in State Militia. He married Sarah Lamoree, daughter of John Lamoree, and they had four children, viz., Miles, Edgar, Sarah and Lucinda.

Miles Hughes received his early education at district school, and afterward finished his studies at an academy in Hinsdale, Mass. He then returned home and taught school for six months, followed by seven years of farm work with his father. He next went into partnership with Joseph Wood, and they conducted a general store for seven years until the death of Mr. Wood. Mr. Hughes then took over the business and ran it himself until his death. He served two terms as Postmaster, being appointed in 1863, and again in 1903. He was also Justice of the Peace two terms.

In 1865 he married Emily Maria, daughter of Benjamin Seymour Pier of Upper Red Hook, N. Y. Of their five children two only survive, Marion, wife of Harry C. Barker, and Edwin B. Hughes. His second wife Minnie Pier, survives him, and his son Edwin B. was appointed Postmaster at his death.

Mr. Hughes was a life long member of the Episcopal Church, and was for many years warden in St. Margaret's.

The store business which he left is now conducted by his estate, and is managed by his son and H. C. Barker as Administrators.

J. FRANK HULL was the son of John F. Hull, for many years cashier of the Fallkill National Bank. He was born in Pine Plains, and was educated at College Hill School and Riverview. His business experience was as a clerk in the Fallkill Bank, but this work was not to his taste, and in 1879 he purchased an interest in the Dutchess Manufacturing Company, and became a member of the firm of Lasher & Hull. He subsequently bought out Mr. Lasher's interest and established the plant of the Dutchess Manufacturing Company in the present location on Crannell street.

The co-operative system found a strong advocate in Mr. Hull and he organized his factory on the profit sharing plan. There is probably no industrial enterprise anywhere that reflects in every department so strong a spirit of loyalty to the head as this Poughkeepsie factory, which is a monument of Mr. Hull's genius and energy.

Mr. Hull was a member of the Second Reformed Church, but in a more general way he accepted the spirit rather than the letter of Christianity and all denominations found in him a sympathetic and generous friend. He took much interest in Florentine Council, Knights of Columbus, and furnished a room in the Columbus Institute building.

For a time Mr. Hull was interested in local politics. He was elected Mayor of Poughkeepsie in 1896 on the Republican ticket, and as such proved himself to be an able and efficient factor in the cause of good government. He was a charter member of the Amrita Club.

Mr. Hull died July 5, 1907.

ROBERT HURD, of Pawling, N. Y., was born in this town October 5, 1869, on the Hurd homestead. He attended the public schools of his native place, and the select schools of Dover and Pawling. At an early age he entered into partnership with a Mr. Smith, and they became engaged in the purchasing of cattle, on an extensive scale, in the West, disposing of them in the eastern market. Mr. Hurd has also been engaged in the cultivation of the farm where he resides. He has been prominent in political circles, and has been a delegate to various district, county and State Conventions.

CHESTER HUSTED, attorney, was born at Pleasant Valley, N. Y., April 12, 1883. He received his education in the district schools of his native town, and graduated from the Poughkeepsie High School in 1902. He then entered the law office of Hackett & Williams, and after serving a clerkship was admitted to the Bar in January, 1907. Mr. Husted engaged in the practice of his profession in Poughkeepsie with the firm of Hackett & Butts.

EDWIN B. HUSTED was born August 26, 1843 on a farm near the village of Pleasant Valley. He was one of seven children—six sons and one daughter—of Nathaniel Husted and Elmira Burhans. He attended the schools of his native town later attending the State Normal college at Albany graduating in 1863. He also attended Bryant & Stratton Commercial college for one year. At the age of 19 he began to teach in the public schools at Chapel Corners, Dutchess county, and New Paltz, Ulster County. From 1866 to 1882 he served as Deputy Clerk of the United States Supreme Court at Brooklyn—a Court having a wide jurisdiction and extensive business presided over in part by a Justice of the Supreme Court and in which William M. Evarts, Joseph H. Choate and others like them frequently pleaded their cases. This position he resigned in 1882 preferring country life, and settled in the village of Pleasant Valley.

In 1882 he married Emily Conover of Pleasant Valley and of this union six children were born: Chester, Edna, Raymond, Lucy, Stanley and Albert. The sub-

ject of this sketch is active in the religious and educational welfare of the community in which he lives and for many years has been an Elder and an active worker in the Presbyterian church of that village.

THE JOHNSTONE OR JOHNSTON FAMILY¹ is associated with Lithgow, Hyde Park and Annandale. Lithgow, in the Town of Washington, is named after the home of the Jamisons in Scotland; and Annandale, in the Town of Red Hood, is named after the home of the Johnstones in Scotland.

Dr. John Johnstone sailed from Leith, Scotland, in the bark "Henry and Francis" and landed at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, in December 1685. He was member of the New Jersey Provincial Assembly from 1709 to 1722, Speaker for ten years, Mayor of New York City from 1714 to 1718, and a Member of the Governor's Council of New York from 1720 to 1722. He died the 7th of September, 1732, and was buried at Perth Amboy, New Jersey. On the 18th of April, 1686, he married Eupham Scot, the only daughter of George Scot, Laird of Pitlockie. George Scot was the son of Sir John Scot, of Scotstarvet.

One of their sons, John Johnstone, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, born there the 7th of May, 1691, died the 6th of September, 1731, a large landed proprietor of Monmouth County, New Jersey, married on the 19th of May, 1717, Elizabeth, the daughter of David Jamison, one of the Great Nine Partners, who was Secretary of State of the Colony of New York, Warden of Trinity Church, Chief Justice of the Colony of New Jersey in 1711, and Attorney-General of the Colony of New York in 1720.

One of their sons, David Johnstone, was born at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, the 3rd of January, 1724, and died at Nine Partners, New York, the 12th of January, 1809. On the 27th of May, 1753, he married Magdalen Walton, a daughter of Jacob Walton, of New York, whose father was an Admiral in the British Navy. David Johnstone was a member of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of New York that waited on General Washington on his triumphal entrance into New York City. He was President of the St. Andrew's Society in 1774-1775 and also in 1784-1785. He was one of the signers of a call for a New York Provincial Congress, which was dated the 26th of April, 1775. From his mother, who was a daughter of David Jamison, one of the Great Nine Partners, he inherited large tracts of land in Dutchess County. The estate on which he resides he named "Lithgow", after the ancestral home of his grandfather, David Jamison. From the estate of David Johnstone, the present post-office and hamlet of Lithgow derived its name.

One of their sons, Judge John Johnstone, who was born at Lithgow, the 13th of June, 1762., died at Hyde Park, the 29th of August, 1850. He married on the 23d of May, 1792, Susannah, daughter of Dr. Samuel Bard. He was presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Dutchess County, and his grave and tombstone are in the cemetery of St. James' Church, Hyde Park. The Johnstone family for several generations after that were identified with Hyde Park, and even at the present time the Johnstones bury their dead in the old cemetery of St. James' Church.

One of their sons, Dr. Francis Upton Johnstone, was born at Hyde Park, the 4th

¹The name is spelled differently through a number of generations.

of September, 1796, and died at New York City the 7th of January, 1858. He was a graduate of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. On the 7th of May, 1822, he married Mary, daughter of Captain John Williamson, of Charleston, S. C., who was an original member of the Order of the Cincinnati.

One of their sons, Dr. Francis Upton Johnstone, (born at New York City, the 8th of April, 1826, died the 20th of November, 1892,) graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He married on the 8th of February, 1853, Margaret Antoinette, daughter of John Cortlandt Babcock, of New York City. Dr. Johnstone is survived by his widow and seven children.

Mary Williamson, a daughter of Dr. Francis Upton Johnstone, who was born the 26th of July, 1824 and died the 21st of November, 1894, married on the 29th of March, 1864, the Rev. George Bailey Hopson, D. D. After her marriage, Mrs. Hopson resided at Annandale, Dutchess County, where Dr. Hopson has been Professor in Latin of St. Stephen's College for a period of over forty-five years. Mrs. Hopson is survived by her husband and two sons, Francis Johnstone Hopson, a lawyer practising in New York City, and William Oliver Hopson, a resident of San Francisco.

JOHN R. KEECH, attorney, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was born in this city August 12, 1870. After completing his preliminary studies in the public schools he studied law in the office of Charles Morschauser, and was admitted to the Bar December 15, 1892, and has since been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in his native city.

BERNHARD KEINE, Supervisor of the Fourth Ward, and a member of the Board of Public Works of the city of Poughkeepsie, was born in this city in 1866. After graduating from the public schools of his native place he entered the employ of the Poughkeepsie Cracker Company. Upon the consolidation of the various cracker manufacturies throughout the country, under the name of the National Biscuit Company, in 1890, Mr. Keine was made cashier of the new company, and still holds such position.

Politically Mr. Keine is a Democrat, and in 1907 was elected Supervisor of the Fourth Ward of Poughkeepsie, and in 1909 received the appointment from Mayor Sague as Commissioner of Public Works. Socially he is a member of Poughkeepsie Lodge, No. 266, F. & A. M. He is also affiliated with the I. O. O. F.

FRANK H. KELLY, attorney, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was born in Herkimer, N. Y., April 5, 1881. He was educated in the public schools of Poughkeepsie, graduating from the Poughkeepsie High School. Mr. Kelly studied law in the offices of C. W. H. Arnold, George Wood and Alexander Dow. From 1903 to 1905 he attended the New York Law School, and was admitted to the Bar in January, 1907. Mr. Kelly is a member of Co. K, 10th National Guards of New York, and in religious belief is affiliated with the Baptist church.

JOHN A. KELLY, Deputy County Clerk of Dutchess county, was born January 22, 1879, and was educated in the public and high schools of Poughkeepsie, grad-

uating from the latter institution in 1896. He read law in the office of Frank B. Lown, and after a course in the New York Law School was admitted to the Bar in June, 1900. Mr. Kelly was associated in practice with the late Robert F. Wilkinson until his death in 1893, and has since been connected with the office of Robert Wilkinson, who succeeded his father as local counsel to the New York Central Railroad Company. Mr. Kelly was appointed Deputy County Clerk in 1898, succeeding the late Edward M. Stillman. He is a member of the Poughkeepsie Club, the Apokeepsing Boat Club, the Dutchess County Horticultural Society, and the Catholic Society of New York.

JOHN T. KELLY, attorney, Matteawan, N. Y., was born in this village March 3, 1881, where he obtained his education at the public schools. He read law in the office of James G. Meyer, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar, May 1, 1903.

Mr. Kelly was united in marriage in 1905 with Miss Anna Van Voort of Matteawan, N. Y.

Socially Mr. Kelly is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

GEN. JOHN H. KETCHAM represented the people of Dutchess County in the National House of Representatives for thirty-six years, a longer period than any other Congressman since the Federal Legislature was established. Nor was this the result of chance or fortuituous circumstance. It was due primarily to honesty, fidelity and the devotion to the interest of his constituency on the part of the representative; and to an appreciation on the part of the constituency of the efforts which their representative was continuously exerting in its behalf.

Mr. Ketcham was a native of Dutchess County, as were his parents before him. He was born at Dover Plains on December 31st, 1832, the second son of John M. and Eliza (Stevens) Ketcham. The family is descended from old English stock, and the first authentic record of the name in the days of the colonies is of John Ketcham, who emigrated to this country from England with the Pilgrim Fathers, and whose descendants subsequently settled in Connecticut and on the shores of Long Island, and somewhat later took up their abode in the beautiful Harlem Valley.

James Ketcham, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the pioneer of the family in the Harlem Valley. Before the end of the eighteenth century he had settled at Dover Plains, and had become one of the prominent and influential men of the place.

James Ketcham's son, John M. Ketcham, was a farmer in very moderate circumstances, and John Henry Ketcham was one of a family embracing nine children, five of whom are still living. All his boyhood and young manhood was spent on the farm; he attended the District School in the winter and in his spare time assisted in the ordinary farm work. But the boy's father fully realized and appreciated the advantages of giving his children the best educational advantages that he could afford, and John H. Ketcham was for a time a student at the Amenia Seminary, a noted school in its day, and later was in attendance at the Suffield Academy, Suffield, Conn. for one year, and one year at the Worcester Seminary, Wor-

cester, Mass. Upon leaving the Worcester Academy, and before he had attained his majority, John H. Ketcham's father died, leaving the care of his mother and a numerous family to the resources of John Henry Ketcham and his older brother, William. The two older brothers acquired the farm in common and began its cultivation. Very soon there was located a marble quarry on their property and the two brothers, working hard, developed a prosperous and paying industry from this quarry, which continued for a number of years.

His neighbors and townsfolk early recognized in John J. Ketcham qualities of industry and capacity for leadership, which later were so remarkably developed, and in 1853, before the subject of this sketch had attained his majority, they elected him a member of the Board of Supervisors to represent his town at the County seat. So well and so faithfully did he acquit himself in this, his first public office that in the following year he was re-elected for a second term as the representative of the town of Dover in the County Board. While still a member of this body he was chosen a member of the State Legislature and was re-elected in the following year.

When only 25 years of age in 1857 he was chosen a member of the State Senate, being one of the youngest men who had ever been chosen a member of it. In 1859 he was unanimously renominated and re-elected by a handsome plurality.

Upon the expiration of his term as a state Legislator, Mr. Ketcham returned to Dover Plains and resumed the care of his marble interests, and it was while thus engaged that the call to arms for the preservation of the Union arose.

Upon the second call of President Lincoln for volunteers John H. Ketcham, in conjunction with Benson J. Lossing, the noted historian, and the Hon. James F. Emott, then a Justice of the New York Supreme Court, was appointed by Edwin D. Morgan, War Governor of the State of New York, a member of the War Committee for the counties of Dutchess and Columbia. Throughout the summer of 1862 John H. Ketcham worked both night and day in an effort to recruit a regiment of the "Sons of Dutchess", which would be representative of the best citizenship in Dutchess County and by the fall of that year he had completed his quota. It was in recognition of the untiring efforts in recruiting this regiment, (a further account of which will be found in Chapter XIV of this work) that the choice unanimously fell upon him to lead it, and he was chosen its Colonel.

At Savannah Gen. Ketcham was made Brigadier-General by Brevet, and subsequently a Major-General by the same token. Upon being finally mustered out of service it was with the full rank of Brigadier-General in the Volunteer Service.

It was while at the front with his command that the people of his district, as if in grateful recognition of his military service, nominated him as its representative in the 38th Congress, and he was elected to that body by a large majority. Gen. Ketcham was subsequently unanimously renominated and re-elected to the 39th, 40th and 42nd Congresses and received the unanimous nomination of his party for membership in the 43rd Congress, in which election he was defeated. This was the famous campaign of 1872 an account of which will be found on page 246.

Gen. Grant, who throughout his whole public life entertained the warmest regard for Gen. Ketcham, at this time offered the General a Commissionership of the District of Columbia. General Ketcham accepted this post and gave to it the same

careful, painstaking and intelligent service which he had displayed in every position of trust. His colleagues at that time were former Gov. Dennison of Ohio, and the Hon. Henry T. Blow of Missouri. The city of Washington was then a primitive city, but Gen. Ketcham was quick to see its possibilities, and it was largely through his efforts that the Nation's capital has become what it is to-day—one of the most beautiful cities in all the world. At the conclusion of his four years of service the broad streets had been largely repaved with asphalt, dozens of parks had been laid out, and the local government, which was then in the nature of an experiment, had been placed on a sure and firm foundation. That his work for the benefit of Washington was appreciated by her citizens was evidenced by the many letters of commendation and regard which Gen. Ketcham received at the expiration of his term of office; and he was the guest of honor at a banquet tendered by the citizens of Washington in commemoration of his faithful and intelligent efforts to serve the District.

The people of Dutchess County were not content, however, to allow him to retire from public life, and they elected him as their representative in the 45th Congress; and he was subsequently re-elected to the 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st and 52nd Congresses and was the unanimous choice of his Party for a nomination to the 53rd Congress, when owing to impaired health he was obliged to decline a further nomination.

In 1894, after four years of retirement, he again yielded to the solicitation of his constituents and was elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th and 59th Congresses, and while lying on his bed in what proved to be his last illness, the Convention, well knowing that it was doubtful whether he would survive, unanimously chose him as their representative in the 60th Congress. Death came as the result of successive apoplectic strokes on the morning of Sunday, November 4th, 1906. No other member of Congress, either in the Senate or in the Lower House, had represented his people for so long a time as Gen. Ketcham. He was the dean of both branches of the Federal Legislature. In the memorial services which followed warm tributes of admiration and respect were tendered by many of his colleagues, including Speaker Cannon, Representative (now Vice-President) James S. Sherman, and Senator Chauncey M. Depew.

During his long Congressional career if there was one service more than another in which Gen. Ketcham took an interest it was the Postal Service of the National Government, and for many years he was a member of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads in the National House. He also took a warm personal interest in the government employees in the Postal Service, and it was largely through his efforts, aided by the late Representative S. S. Cox of Ohio, that the law was passed giving each employee in the Postal Service a yearly vacation of fifteen days with pay. Another subject to which Gen. Ketcham gave much time and thought was the establishment of Rural Free Delivery Routes, now indispensable in the various Rural Districts throughout the length and breadth of this land.

Very few men in the history of the State of New York have been so signally honored as Gen. Ketcham, and in these honors the people of Dutchess County have taken a just pride. As was so happily said by Senator Depew in his memorial address before the United States Senate, General Ketcham was one of the Country's

best products—manly, courageous and faithful in all the various relations of life, and one who in his entire public service always deported himself with modesty, dignity and propriety. The people of Dutchess County will find his place impossible to fill, and, as the years go on, his loss will be felt more and more keenly.

Gen. Ketcham was married on February 4th, 1858, to Augusta A., daughter to William H. and Sarah A. Belden of New York City. From this marriage four children were born: Augusta A., Henry B., Charles B. and Ethel B., of whom the three latter, together with Mrs. Ketcham, survive.

Henry B. Ketcham was married on September 12th, 1889, to Sallie Gray Holman, daughter of the late Samuel K. Holman, of Englewood, N. J., and they have three children: Henry H., Katherine H. and John B.

Charles B. Ketcham was married in 1900 to Suzanne Brightson, daughter of George E. Brightson, Esq., of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., and they have two children: Howard and Vernon.

WILLIAM S. KETCHAM, of Dover Plains, N. Y., a leader of the Democratic party in the Harlem Valley, was born March 10, 1830, son of John M. and Elizabeth A. (Stevens) Ketcham, both natives of Dover Plains. After finishing his education at the public schools he was on the homestead farm for a time, and then was engaged in the marble quarries for about twenty years with his brother John. His present farms which are devoted largely to dairying, comprise over 350 acres, with a stock of 60 head of cattle. Mr. Ketcham is a stockholder in the National Bank of Pawling, and is interested in various other enterprises. He served his town as Supervisor in the years 1859, 1866 and 1867.

Mr. Ketcham married Emily, daughter of Obediah Titus, and three sons were born to them, one of whom, William M., is now living, and was a former Mayor of Poughkeepsie, and also held the office of Postmaster in the same city.

GEORGE W. KIDDER, coal and lumber dealer, of Staatsburg, N. Y., was born at East Alstead, Cheshire County, N. H., April 10, 1845, and received his education in a school at the same place. He remained at the homestead until he reached his majority, when he purchased a half-interest in a machine shop at Alstead, taking the name of Roob & Kidder for two years. In 1869 he sold out his interest and located at Staatsburg, where he became a member of the firm of Herrick & Kidder dealers in lumber and building material. This partnership was dissolved in April, 1875. Mr. Kidder then went to New York City, where he was engaged for ten years by the Mutual Benefit Ice Company. In 1887 he purchased the coal business of James Roach of Staatsburg, to which he added a stock of lumber and building material. In 1888 he established a planing and sawmill, in which he has since continued very successfully.

In December, 1874, Mr. Kidder was married to Julia, daughter of William H. Rersley, of Staatsburg, and to them have been born one son and one daughter, Bertha M. and George Nelson.

Politically, Mr. Kidder is a Democrat of the old school. Socially, he is identified with the Rhinebeck Lodge, No. 432, F. & A. M.

JOHN P. KIERNAN, Pawling, N. Y., was born in the town of Patterson, Putnam county, October 31, 1867. His parents removed to Pawling in 1869, where the subject of this review acquired his education in the public schools. He was then employed by Mr. G. S. Lee in the bottling of soda, with whom he remained for over thirteen years, and in 1895 he purchased and has successfully continued the business.

Mr. Kiernan has been active in the affairs of the Democratic party, and now holds the office of Committeeman.

GEORGE M. KNAPP, Coroner of Dutchess county, was born August 1, 1856, at Highland, Ulster county, N. Y. After finishing his studies at the public schools of his native place he was employed by Louis Leroy in the grocery business at Pleasant Plains, and then removed to Poughkeepsie to enter the employ of John A. Bailey dealer in leather and shoe findings. From 1878 to 1882 Mr. Knapp was associated with Olivet Brothers at Fishkill Landing in the meat business, and then established a meat market for himself, in which he has since been successfully engaged. Mr. Knapp in political belief is a Democrat, and has held the office of Collector of the town of Fishkill for two terms; was trustee of the village of Fishkill Landing for one term, and in 1906 was elected to the office of Coroner.

In 1867 he was united in marriage with Idella Elmendorf, and two children have been born to them: Ella and Grace.

Socially Mr. Knapp is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias.

EUGENE M. LADUE, of East Fishkill, Dutchess county, was born November 17, 1852. Since finishing his studies at the Dutchess Academy he has been engaged in the occupation of farming, and now conducts one of the most productive farms in the town of East Fishkill.

Mr. Ladue was united in marriage with Miss Larina Smith.

W. WARD LADUE, of East Fishkill, Dutchess county, was born October 1, 1861. He obtained his education in the public schools, later attended the Seymour Academy at Pine Plains, and has since been occupied in the cultivation of his farm, which has been in the Ladue family for four generations.

Mr. Ladue married Luella, daughter of the Rev. George R. and Susan Jane Shaw.

GEORGE LAMOREE, deceased, was born December 8, 1819, on the Lamoree homestead, in the town of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, N. Y. After finishing his studies at the New Paltz Academy he engaged successfully in farming in his native town. Mr. Lamoree was an active member of the Republican party and held several elective offices, including Justice of the Peace, Town Supervisor, and Sheriff of Dutchess county. He was appointed by President Lincoln internal revenue collector of his district. Mr. Lamoree was one of the founders of the Poughkeepsie City Bank, and a member of the board of directors during its existence.

In the year 1864 he was united in marriage with Miss Jane Pells, a native of Rhinebeck, N. Y., and four children were born to them. Franklin Lamoree, the second

child, was born at Pleasant Valley, May 19, 1847. He finished his studies at the Dutchess County Academy, and succeeded his father in the management of the home-
stead farm. He married Miss Kate Conover, and they are the parents of the following
children: Frederick, who married Lena Adams of East Park, N. Y.; Alice M., and
Grace, the latter now Mrs. Cooper Vanderwater of Salt Point.

WILLIAM G. LARY, Salt Point, N. Y., formerly Supervisor of the town of
Pleasant Valley, N. Y., was born September 21, 1857. In 1889 he engaged in the
wholesale butcher business which he has successfully continued to the present time,
his weekly shipments to New York exceeding four tons of dressed meats.

Mr. Lary was elected Supervisor in 1904; served as collector of the town of
Pleasant Valley for two terms; was Deputy Sheriff for sixteen years, and Post-
master of Salt Point for seven years.

LOUNT LATTIN, a prominent agriculturist residing at Staatsburgh, in the town
of Hyde Park, N. Y., was born at Albion, Orleans county, and came to Dutchess
county in 1868, where he has since been engaged in farming. Mr. Lattin has taken
an active interest in the public affairs of his adopted town, and in 1893 was elected
to the office of Supervisor.

Mr. Lattin married Rosilla Morehouse of Hyde Park, N. Y., and the following
children were born to them: Austin S., Bertha, Ezra M., Nathaniel T. and Justin I.
In religious belief Mr. Lattin is affiliated with the Presbyterian church of Pleasant
Plains.

WILLIAM J. LEAHEY, president of the Dutchess Manufacturing Company,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was born in this city, July 12, 1863. He was educated at St.
Peter's School, and also at the Poughkeepsie High School. He began his business
life as a boy in the employ of the Dutchess Manufacturing Company at \$2.00 a
week. Thorough and efficient in all his duties, Mr. Leahey made his services in-
valuable to his employers, and upon the death of Hon. J. Frank Hull in 1907 he
succeeded him as president of this company.

FREDERICK W. LEE, coal and lumber merchant, of Red Hook, N. Y., was born
in the city of Poughkeepsie in 1873, a son of W. Morgan Lee, a prominent attorney
of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was educated in the public schools of his native city,
and in 1901 succeeded to the business of D. W. Wilbur, who had conducted a coal
and lumber business at Red Hook for twenty-two years. Mr. Lee also handles an
extensive line of building material.

He was united in marriage with Anna R. Hendricks of Red Hook.

Socially Mr. Lee is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

DAVIS C. LENT, manager of the Ramsdell brick yards, Fishkill, N. Y., was born
at Naugatuck, Conn., October 31, 1854, a son of Robert and Catherine (Conklin)
Lent. He has a thorough knowledge of the various details of brick-making and was
the first to attempt the burning of brick with anthracite coal, which he successfully
accomplished at his father's brickyard at Glasco, N. Y.

In 1898 Mr. Lent took charge of the Ramsdell yard, which at that time was operated with six machines, having an average output of 18,000 bricks per machine daily. In 1905 three machines and an electric plant were added to the equipment, and the yard now has a capacity of 27,000,000 brick per annum.

October 18, 1878, Mr. Lent married Mary E. Seaman of Ulster County, and the following children were born to them; Grace E. (deceased) Mabel May and Ward S.

JERRY LINEHAN, a prominent citizen of the town of Dover, was born in this town March 8, 1876. After acquiring his education in the public schools he engaged in the occupation of farming for six years, and then engaged in the blacksmith business for a period of twelve years. He is now conducting a hotel and livery business at Wingdale, N. Y.

FRANK B. LOWN was born at the village of Red Hook, Dutchess county, N. Y. January 1, 1849. He is the son of David and Jane M. Lown, and with his parents removed to the city of Poughkeepsie in 1857, where he has since resided. Mr. Lown was educated at the public schools of Poughkeepsie, and in 1871 entered the law office of Nelson & Baker as a law student. After being admitted to the Bar he became a clerk in the office of Thompson & Weeks, then the oldest firm of practitioners in the county. In 1878 the firm of Thompson, Weeks & Lown was formed, and upon the death of James H. Weeks, in 1887, and of John Thompson, in 1891, Mr. Lown became the sole survivor. He is still engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Poughkeepsie.

MICHAEL J. LYNCH, deceased, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was born in Ireland June 8, 1846. When eighteen years of age he accompanied his mother to America and at once entered the employ of a florist on Staten Island, and was so engaged until 1868, when he accepted a position with William B. Dinsmore as head gardener of "The Locusts," Staatsburgh, N. Y. In 1871 Mr. Lynch came to Poughkeepsie and established the present seed and floral business, which is continued by his widow and son. "Lynch's Tested Seed" is known throughout Dutchess and adjoining counties, and the demand for their plants and cut flowers exceeds that of any in this section of the State.

In 1870 Mr. Lynch married Catherine Powers of Rhinebeck, and to them have been born the following children: Thomas M., John M., Mary, Maggie, James E. and Catherine.

JAMES E. McCAMBRIDGE, M. D., was born at Kingston, Ontario, in 1881. After graduating from the Kingston Collegiate Institute in 1899 he took a course in Regiopolis College. His medical education was acquired at the Queen's Medical College, Canada, from which he graduated in 1903. He then entered the New York State Hospital for the Insane at Ward's Island, where he served as interne from April 1903 to August of the same year, and from that time until June 1, 1906, pursued his specialty of eye and ear surgeon at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital; he was appointed assistant surgeon to this institution, which office he still retains. He located

in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., January 1, 1906, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Medical Society of Dutchess County; the New York State Medical Society, and the Manhattan Alumni.

Dr. McCambridge was united in marriage with Miss Isabella Milford of St. Louis, Mo., in 1908.

JOHN E. MACK, District Attorney of Dutchess County, was born in Poughkeepsie June 10, 1874. He received his preliminary education in St. Mary's Parochial school and the Poughkeepsie High School. He then began the study of law in the offices of Hackett & Williams, and Allison Butts. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1896.

Politically, Mr. Mack is a Democrat, and in November 1899, was elected a Justice of the Peace of the town of Poughkeepsie. So impartially did he administer the duties of his office during his first term that in the fall of 1903 the Republicans unanimously endorsed his nomination for re-election for the ensuing four years' term. In 1907 Mr. Mack was elected to the office of district attorney, and is today diligently and ably performing the duties of that office.

Mr. Mack is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and of St. Mary's Catholic Church. October 25, 1899, he was united in marriage with Wilhelminia B., daughter of Theodore and Mary Immekus, of Poughkeepsie. They have three children, Margaret M., John and Frances.

D. H. MACKENZIE, M. D., was born in Nova Scotia in 1860. He received his academic education at Dalhousie University, Halifax, and pursued his medical studies at the University of the City of New York, graduating in 1889. He located in the village of Mabbettsville, Dutchess county, in 1890, and removed to Millbrook in 1900. Dr. MacKenzie served as Health Officer of the town of Washington for fifteen years. He is a trustee of the Millbrook library, and Past Master of Halcyon Lodge, F. & A. M.

In 1893 Dr. MacKenzie was united in marriage with Helen Coffin, and the following children were born to them: Hugh; Gilbert Coffin; Edwin Gordon.

THE MAHER FAMILY came to America from Mullinahone, County of Tipperary, Ireland, where they were residents for centuries, and the old homestead in the county mentioned is still in the hands of relatives. In Ireland they were engaged in the wheat grinding business. John Maher, grandfather of David, and great grandfather of Richard F., was married in 1720 to Anastatia O'Brien, and to this union were born seven children, as follows: Michael, John, Thomas, Richard, Mary Alice and Margaret. Michael Maher married Catherine Meagher, and they became the parents of nine children: John B., Anna, Eliza, Richard, Thomas, Ellen, David, Mary and Joseph A. Michael Maher came to this country in 1849 and settled on Quaker Hill and in 1856 moved to the town of Dover. John B. married Mary Ormond of Putnam county; they had one son, Richard Francis Maher. Thomas married Isabella Bennett of New York City; Eliza married John Costin; Ellen died in infancy; Joseph A. studied for the priesthood, and was ordained at St. John

Lateran's, Rome, Italy, in 1882; David F., Richard, Anna and Mary never married.

Richard F. Maher, the present town clerk and collector of the town of Dover, is one of the Democratic political leaders in the Harlem Valley. He is engaged with his uncle in the marble business at Dover Plains. Mr. Maher is of a literary turn of mind, and is the author of the history of the *Town of Dover*, which is a part of this publication. He is also the author of *Historic Dover*, and a trustee of the Dover Plains library.

ARCHIBALD M. MARONEY who is engaged in the farm produce business in the town of Poughkeepsie, is a native of Orange county, N. Y., and was for many years engaged in the cattle business at Washingtonville, N. Y. He was for a time interested in the hotel and livery business at Cornwall, N. Y., and then spent four years in Chicago and Wisconsin dealing in horses and cattle.

Since 1906 Mr. Maroney and his family have made their home in Dutchess county.

GEORGE E. MASTEN, town clerk of the town of Pleasant Valley, N. Y., was born August 26, 1873. After graduating from Eastman's Business College he was engaged in farming for a time, operating a steam-thresher. In 1903 he established his present feed store, under the name of Masten & Rymph, and in 1906 Mr. Masten purchased the interest of his partner. He served as member of the Board of Election Inspectors from 1899 to 1907, and was Justice of the Peace from 1903 to 1907. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Grange, and the Pleasant Valley Fire Company.

In 1900 he married Rose E. Myers of East Park, and they are the parents of one son, Floyd Edward, born March 8, 1906.

EDWARD D. MAYER, attorney, Matteawan, N. Y., was born at Kingston, N. Y., September 30, 1879, where he obtained his education in the public schools and Kingston Academy. This was supplemented by a course in Muhlenberg College at Allentown, Pa., from which he graduated in 1900 with the degree of A. B. He then entered the New York Law School, from which he graduated in 1904. Mr. Mayer was employed for a time in the office of Judge G. D. B. Hasbrouck, New York City, and was admitted to the Bar in 1905.

March 9, 1905 he married Amelia C. VanVliet, and they are the parents of one son, Lloyd Van Vliet.

MORRIS PHILIP MEADE of Wingdale, N. Y., was born November 14, 1882, a son of Roselle and Martha W. (Hoag) Meade. After finishing his studies in the Poughkeepsie High School and the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., he engaged in his present vocation of farming. In addition to cultivating his own farm of 196 acres, he leases the adjoining farm of 200 acres.

Mr. Meade was united in marriage with Jennie S. Paulson of Catskill, N. Y., and they have one child, Marion A.

Roselle Meade, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in the town of Kent, Putnam county, in 1847, and died April 25, 1898. In 1868 he purchased the home-

stead farm in the town of Wingdale, where he resided until his death. He held the office of Assessor for twelve consecutive years prior to 1897, when he was elected Supervisor.

In 1875 he married Martha, daughter of Philip Hoag, and they became the parents of six children, of whom four are now living.

JAMES G. MEYER, attorney, was born at Fishkill Landing, N. Y., in 1864. He was educated in the public schools of Fishkill Landing, and at Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1884 with the degree of A. B., and in 1887 took the degree of A. M. He studied law in the office of Judge S. K. Phillips at Matteawan, N. Y., and was counsel to the town and village boards of Fishkill Landing and Matteawan. He has planned and put through nearly all the improvements which the villages now enjoy.

Mr. Meyer was married to Annie, daughter of William and Elizabeth Rothery of Matteawan, and to them have been born one son and one daughter: Charles A., a student at Wilson's School, Matteawan, and Marion R., a student at Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.

Mr. Meyer is a member of the F. & A. M.; also the Hudson River Commandery.

WALTER P. MILLARD a retired lumber merchant residing at New Hamburg, N. Y., was born in this village October 8th, 1840, where he attended the district schools, finishing his studies at Hamilton Collegiate Institute, White Plains, and at Bryant and Stratton's Mercantile College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

From 1858 to '66 he was employed by his father in the lumber trade at New Hamburg. They then removed to Tarrytown, where for five years they continued the same business under the firm name of W. P. & W. Millard. Our subject then became associated with his brother Justice E. in the lumber business at Yonkers, under the firm name of J. E. & W. P. Millard. In 1877 he returned to New Hamburg where he has since resided.

Mr. Millard was united in marriage November 17, 1868, with Emma, daughter of James D. and Eliza (Hoffman) Bishop. One child Mary Eliza was born to them May 11, 1870. She is now the wife of Frank B. Drake of New Hamburg, who are the parents of Walter Millard, born March 30, 1897, and Edna Frances, born July 24, 1900.

Mr. Millard is a member of the following Masonic organizations: Solomons Lodge No. 196 Tarrytown; Poughkeepsie Chapter R. A. M. No. 172; King Solomon Council No. 31; R. & S. M. Poughkeepsie; and Poughkeepsie Commandery No. 43. He is also identified with other fraternal orders. In religious belief he is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church.

The paternal ancestors of Mr. Millard were from New England. His great-grandfather, John was born in Massachusetts, January 15, 1736, and died November 22, 1812. He married Christina Rust, June 17, 1831. They had the following children: Charles, Rufus, Philo, Ira, Russell, Sarah, Jerusha, Clove, Diantha, of whom Charles, grandfather of our subject was born in Cornwall, Conn., February 19, 1763. He served in the Revolutionary Army, and was stationed at Newburgh under Gen-

eral Washington, at the time Benedict Arnold betrayed his country, and fled from West Point. August 13, 1788, he married Lidia, daughter of John and Magdaline Pride, who conducted the notable hostelry "Pride's Tavern" on the post road three miles north of Poughkeepsie. It was at this Inn that the Marquis de Chastellux lodged in 1781, on his journey through Dutchess County, and account of which appears in Chapter XIII.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Millard lived on a farm in what is now the town of Hyde Park, until 1792, when he moved to Poughkeepsie, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber in Walter Livingston's mill. In 1796 he moved to Marlborough, N. Y. and continued the same business. To this couple were born the following children: John, a merchant in Brooklyn, N. Y., James, a lumber merchant in Catskill, N. Y., Charles, a merchant in New Orleans, La., and William a gentleman of means who travelled extensively; Walter (our subject's father) was associated in business with his father; Cornelia who married Heckaliah Purdy; Catherine married Elam Dunbar, and Caroline remained single. Mrs. Millard died June 17, 1816, and October 22, 1818, Mr. Millard married Sarah Miller, by whom he had two children, Margeret C. who became the wife of Justice E. Earl, and Franklin who married Fannie VanZant. Walter Millard, our subject's father, was born in Marlborough, Ulster, County, N. Y. on February 27, 1802, and remained there until the removal of his family to New Hamburg in 1824, where he was engaged in the lumber business. In 1834 he also became interested in freighting and built the barge "Lexington" which plied between New York and New Hamburg. In 1844 he purchased the steamboat "Splendid" and carried freight and passengers from New Hamburg and Marlborough to New York. About 1855 he disposed of this line of business to give his attention to dealing in lumber and coal, which he continued until his death August 20, 1880.

Mr. Walter Millard was married November 14, 1834, to Martha Hyer Bull of New York City. She died June 14, 1896. The following children were born to them: William B., Sarah A., Walter P., Justice E., Fenwick T., Howard C. and Charles.

ALFRED MOORE, deceased, a native of Dutchess county was born at Verbank, and always lived in the town of Lagrange. He was a son of Stephen and Ruth Clark Moore. Stephen Moore came from Plattsburg, N. Y. early in the nineteenth century and owned and operated the mill at Moore's Mill from which the village derived its name. This mill was built in 1812 and has been in the possession of the family for nearly a century. On maintaining manhood he engaged in farming and also operated the mill. He was a Quaker in faith and a devoted friend to liberty, his house having been a station on the "Underground railroad" by which so many slaves made their way to freedom. His wife, Charlotte Haviland, was a daughter of Isaac Haviland, of Quaker Hill, and both lived to a ripe old age, Mr. Moore departing this life at the age of eighty-eight and his wife at the age of eighty-nine. They had seven children: Lydia, the wife of Daniel Willets of Jericho, L. I.; Ruth (Mrs. P. A. Skidmore); Susan who resides at Moore's Mill and Alfred H. who is in the employ of the United States Government, at Ellis Island and also con-

ducts a stock farm at Moore's Mill. Three children, Charlotte, Andrew and Annie are deceased. Miss Susan Moore is the proprietor of "Floral Home", a delightful summer boarding house at Moore's Mill.

FREDERICK N. MORGAN, cashier of the First National Bank, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was born in this city October 3, 1870. He received his education in private schools and at Riverview Academy, from which he was graduated in 1889, and the same year he secured a position as correspondence clerk in the Merchants National Bank, Poughkeepsie, continuing as such until 1893, when he was made teller of the First National Bank. In July 1907 he was appointed assistant cashier of this institution, and in 1908 was further promoted to the position of cashier upon the resignation of Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Morgan is a grandson of Mr. Reuben North, a former cashier of the Poughkeepsie National Bank, who died October 26, 1880, at the advanced age of 73 years. Mr. North was a native of Goshen, Conn., and since 1833 had been a resident of Poughkeepsie. In 1876 he was chosen teller of the Poughkeepsie Bank, and in 1844 was appointed cashier, which position he filled with signal ability.

In 1837 he was united in marriage with Helen Wood of Poughkeepsie, and the following children were born to them: Rebecca O., who married Joseph G. Frost; Sarah F., who became the wife of Walter S. Morgan, parents of the subject of this review; May H., who married Isaac Newlin, and John W.

JOSEPH MORSCHAUSER, Justice of the Supreme Court, in the Ninth Judicial District, State of New York, was born in the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York, March 30th, 1863.

His parents were natives of Germany, his father being Joseph Morschauser, who, with his family, settled in the town of Hyde Park in 1850. He attended the public schools of his native town and removed in his youth to Poughkeepsie, where he studied law with the late Judge Charles Wheaton and Daniel W. Guernsey and was privately tutored for two years by Miss Helen Mary Everett, who had been a teacher for thirty years in our public schools and retired in 1878.

Miss Everett was regarded as one of the most remarkable teachers the city ever had and many well known men have testified to her ability to impart information and leave a lasting impression. She was an exceptionally intelligent and independent woman.

He was admitted to the bar in 1884. He at once began the practice of law in Poughkeepsie, where two years later he was appointed justice of the peace, and was twice thereafter elected to that office, which he filled for six years.

In 1898 he was elected on the Republican ticket recorder of the city of Poughkeepsie. In 1902, a city court was created for the city of Poughkeepsie, and Judge Morschauser was appointed by the mayor to be judge of that court. His term of four years expired December 31, 1905, when he was re-appointed for another term.

During the twenty-one years in which he practiced law, Judge Morschauser was prominently and successfully connected with many important cases at the Dutchess County Bar.

When, in 1906, the counties of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Rockland and Orange were separated from the second judicial district and embodied in the new Ninth Judicial District by act of the Legislature, the Republican party selected Judge Morschauser to be one of three nominees for the new judgeships provided for the district, the other nominees being Mr. Justice Isaac N. Mills of Westchester and Mr. Justice Arthur S. Tompkins of Rockland. The Republican nominees were elected by large majorities and began the duties of the court on January 1st, 1907.

Although the work of the court requires his attendance in Westchester and the other counties outside of Dutchess nearly half of his time, Mr. Justice Morschauser makes his home in Poughkeepsie, his house being at 310 Mill Street, and when not engaged by assignment in other parts of the district he is almost always to be found in the Supreme Court Chambers in the Dutchess County Court House, following the practice pursued for so many years by the late Judge Barnard of making himself available at all times to lawyers and litigants having business before the Court.

He was married in 1889 to Miss Katherine W. Bauer, daughter of the late Joseph Bauer of Poughkeepsie. They have one son, Joseph Morschasuer, Jr., born 1895, who is a student at Riverview Military Academy.

JAMES H. MULLEN was born December 4, 1853 at what is now 693 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In 1867 his parents removed to 585 Main Street, conducting a small grocery until 1873, when they erected the Mullen building at the corner of East Mansion Street. In the same year James H. Mullen undertook the management of the business and has continued it successfully since.

Mr. Mullen was associated for years with the Retail Merchants Association and latterly with the Chamber of Commerce. He has given considerable time to politics as a Democrat, and from 1890-92 served as Alderman of the fifth ward, Poughkeepsie. In 1895 he was elected supervisor of the seventh ward and re-elected in 1897-'98; 1899-1900, and again in 1905. He resigned January 1, 1907, to accept the appointment of city assessor, to which office he was re-appointed in 1909 by Mayor Sague.

Mr. Mullen was married May 31, 1883 to Miss Mary Hayes of Poughkeepsie. They became the parents of three sons and two daughters.

J. W. MULLEN, president of the village of Wappingers Falls, is a native of Ireland, and came to America at the age of seven years. He has been a resident of Wappingers Falls for forty years, of which he spent twenty-six years in the employ of the Dutchess Print Works. Nineteen years ago he acquired his present hotel.

In public life Mr. Mullen has served two years as village assessor and two years as village trustee. He was elected president of the village in March 1909.

Mr. Mullen married Annie Dowling, and eight children were born to them, of whom Katherine V. is a teacher in a Poughkeepsie school; Thomas and John are engaged in business in New York City, and the remaining children reside with their parents.

WILLIAM A. MURPHY who conducts a grist and saw mill near the village of Poughquag, in the town of Beekman, Dutchess county, was born at Arthursburg

in the adjoining town of La Grange. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, and soon became interested in the milling business, in which he has been continuously engaged, purchasing his present property in 1898.

Mr. Murphy has served as school trustee, and has held the office of town clerk of the town of Beekman for four years. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

EZRA MUSSELMAN, Superintendent of the Seneca Button factory, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was born in Ontario, Canada, January 23, 1867. Early in life he entered the employ of the Seneca Button Company at Seneca Falls, N. Y., and by diligent effort has worked his way up to the present position. When the plant was removed to Dutchess county in 1907 Mr. Musselman was instrumental in establishing the business here. The capacity of this plant exceeds 75,000 gross and gives employment to about 300 hands.

Mr. Musselman is a member of the Masonic fraternity, including the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He was united in marriage with Annie Gillies of Ontario, Canada.

GEORGE NAGENGAST, the efficient and popular chief of the Fire Department, was born in Poughkeepsie, June 10, 1852, the son of Charles Nagengast who came from Bavaria, Germany to this city in 1840, and who was foreman for the blasting furnace located here.

Mr. Nagengast at the age of eleven years entered the cigar factory remaining at that calling until early in 1883, when he embarked in the meat business for a short time. He then returned to his trade remaining until October of the same year. He began life as a hotel keeper in what is now known as the Hudson River House. He conducted the same for eight years when he purchased the International at 435 Main Street, where he remained over five years, and then purchased The Globe, 403 Main Street. He has been very successful in business and in real estate investments and is the owner of a number of valuable properties in Poughkeepsie.

He is a public spirited citizen and ever ready and foremost to promote the real welfare and prosperity of his native city.

Politics he has never sought, nor accepted offices of any kind, but has always devoted all his spare time to the interest of the fire department. He joined the Niagara Engine Company when only eighteen years of age and has been its foreman and treasurer four years, later resigning and joining O. H. Booth Hose as active and has been its treasurer, and is at present the same. He has also been treasurer for several tournaments held by the department.

He has been chief since 1901 and is now rounding out his thirty-ninth year of active service as a fire fighter, having a record for both work and achievement unequalled by any other citizen of Poughkeepsie, or probably of any other city in the country.

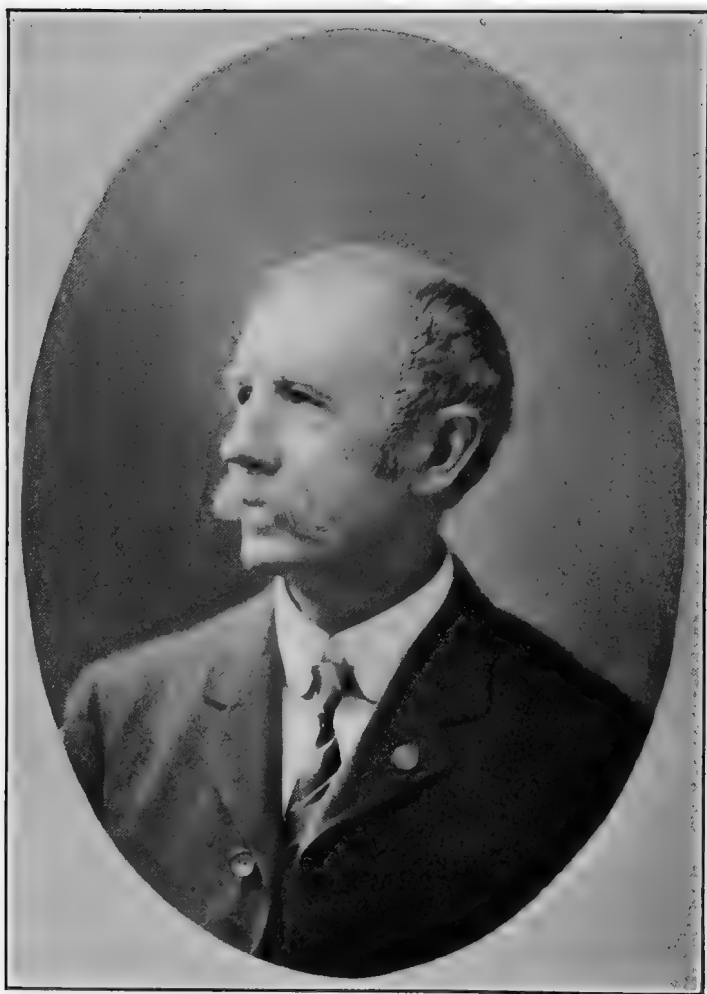
Mr. Nagengast was married November 2, 1878, to Miss Caroline L. Swartout, daughter of William and Adeline (Martin) Swartout, to whom was born, two daughters, Araminta H. and Lillian M.

HORATIO NELSON was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 15, 1863. He obtained his education at Cheshire Academy, Cheshire, Conn., and Trinity College, Hartford. After travelling extensively abroad for a period of two years, he became connected with the Jersey City stock yards. He then engaged in farming at Dover Plains until 1893, when he purchased a country place on the South Road in the town of Poughkeepsie, known as "The Farms," where he now maintains his residence.

THE NELSON HOUSE. In 1874 the old Forbus House, on Market street, was purchased by Judge Nelson for his sister, Mrs. E. P. Taylor. The year following the structure was torn down, with the exception of the three story brick addition, which was built several years earlier, and now forms the southern part of the present Nelson House. The new hotel, the Nelson House, was formally opened, with a banquet, on May 19, 1876, by Peter Foland, who came here from Albany. Shortly thereafter Captain A. P. Black purchased Foland's interest, leased the property for a term of years, and conducted the hotel for a time. During the existence of his lease several proprietors occupied the hotel for short periods until May 1, 1884, when the present proprietor, Horatio N. Bain, took possession, and has conducted it continuously to the present time.

The Poughkeepsie Hotel, another of the city's old landmarks, has several times been partially destroyed by fire. After its partial destruction by fire while under the management of Isaac N. Seaman, the property came into the possession of Richard P. Morgan, Jr., as guardian of the grandchildren of John H. Rutzer. Mr. Morgan altered the building in 1877-'78 by removing the lower veranda. In the spring of 1878 the hotel was leased to Milton Bain, who died in the spring of 1883 and was succeeded by his son, Horatio N. Bain, who conducted it until 1884, when Mr. Bain sold it to Edward D. Morgan, son of Richard P. Morgan, Jr., who ran the hotel for a time, became involved, and made an assignment. He was succeeded by Mrs. Isaac N. Seaman and her son Fred. This property was then sold at auction—partition sale—and was purchased by the Hon. Homer A. Nelson, April 1, 1886. In the meantime Horatio N. Bain had purchased the furniture and fixtures from O. D. M. Baker, assignee for E. D. Morgan. Mr. Bain conducted the hotel for a short time prior to the time Judge Nelson removed the balconies, and constructed an entirely new front, as it appears to-day. Mr. Bain was the last actual proprietor of the Poughkeepsie Hotel. Since 1886 the property has been occupied by Horatio N. Bain as an annex to the Nelson House.

THE NEW YORK RUBBER COMPANY was organized under the original Mining and Manufacturing Act of 1848, to manufacture articles under the Good-year patent. Messrs. Benjamin F. Lee, W. D. Judson, John Greacen of New York, and others, being the charter members. The company first began operations on Staten Island, and in 1857 they bought the water power of what was then known as the Wicoppee Mills, in the town of Fishkill, which was then making "jeans," or cotton goods of blue or slate color. The New York Rubber Co. on taking possession enlarged the mill, but did not at first put in steam as the water power was considered sufficient. The capital which was then \$75,000. has been increased from



JOHN V. O'FARRELL.

time to time, so that it is now \$300,000. Steam was introduced six years ago, and the business had grown to nearly a million dollars in 1907. Previous to that time the company had built a new dam just below what is known as Wolcott Bridge, and this gave rise to a long litigation with the Rotherys, who had operated file works on the creek above for many years. The dispute was finally adjusted.

Mr. John P. Rider, president of the company, became connected with the industry in 1863, holding the office of Secretary, with headquarters in New York until 1883, when, after the death of Henry A. Alden, he was made Vice-president, and manager of the works at Fishkill.

The other officers are John Acken, Vice-president, Henry Montgomery, 2d Vice-President, Rufus A. Brown, Secretary and Treasurer.

The plant gives employment to 250 persons.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, a prominent citizen residing at Barrytown, N. Y., was born in the town of Red Hook in 1860, and attended the schools of his native place. He served four years as an operator for the New York Central Railroad, and in 1883 was appointed station agent at Barrytown. He has also held the office of Postmaster at Barrytown since Cleveland's second administration, and has taken an active part in all matters pertaining to the welfare of this village. Mr. O'Connell is a trustee of the Sacred Heart Church, and a member of Florentine Council, Knights of Columbus.

JOHN V. O'FARRELL was born in the county of Waterford, Ireland, March 2, 1845. In 1848 his parents came to America, locating at Wappingers Falls, N. Y., where he received his education in the public schools. At an early age he was employed in the Print Works of that village, and in August, 1864, he enlisted in the Third New York Cavalry, and served until the end of the Civil War, being mustered out at Suffolk, Va. He then returned to Wappingers Falls and learned the carpenters trade and began business for himself as contractor and builder, which occupation he filled continuously for thirty years.

Mr. O'Farrell was for a time also interested in the ice business. In 1906 he retired from an active business career. At the present time he is vice-president of the Wappingers Falls National Bank.

Politically Mr. O'Farrell has always been a consistent Republican, and has taken an active part in the affairs of that party in Dutchess county. He has served two terms as assessor of the town of Poughkeepsie, and nine years as trustee of the village of Wappingers Falls, and is now serving his fourth term as Supervisor of the town of Wappingers. He is a former chief of the village fire department.

In 1867 he was united in marriage with Mary A. Downey, and to them have been born six children: Vincent, Leo, Joseph, Raymond, Marie and Emmet.

FRANK S. ORMSBEE, attorney, of Madalin, N. Y., was born in the town of Windham, Greene county, N. Y., March 20, 1844. He obtained his preliminary education at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Windham, and studied law in the office of D. K. Olney of Catskill, graduating in the year 1865 from the Albany Law School, when he was admitted to the Bar. In 1869 Mr. Ormsbee took up his residence at

Madalin, Dutchess county, where he has continuously made his home. Politically he is a Republican, and has held the office of Supervisor of the town of Red Hook for two consecutive terms,—1881-'82. The last term he was chairman of the Board.

In 1877 Mr. Ormsbee was united in marriage with Mary C. Wagner of Columbia county, N. Y.

DR. JOHN HAVILAND OTIS was born at Harts Village, Dutchess County New York, July 27th, 1871, son of Dr. John C. and Catharine Haviland Otis. He with his parents removed to Poughkeepsie, January 1, 1872. Educated at private schools he graduated at Riverview Military Academy in 1888, and immediately took up the study of medicine entering the New York Homeopathic Medical College in that year, and was graduated in 1892. He commenced practice with his father at Poughkeepsie immediately after graduating. In October 1894 he married Miss Louise N. Smith also of Poughkeepsie, and she with three children, Anna Smith, aged 10, John Hunting, aged 7, and Catharine Haviland, aged 5, survive him. During his absorbing professional career he gave special attention to diseases of children. Almost every year he took a course in Post Graduate in New York. He was a member of New York State Homeopathic Medical Society, President of the Dutchess County Homeopathic Medical Society, member of the Tri-County Homeopathic Medical Society of Dutchess, Orange and Ulster Counties, and the Alumni Society of the New York Homeopathic Medical College. He was also a Mason and Knight of Pythias. For several years he was attending physician at the City Home, and at the time of his death one of the Charity Commissioners. Repeated attacks of rheumatism finally produced valvular heart disease which he bravely combatted for several years, but finally in 1905 he began to first show signs of serious trouble. He continued the practice of his profession with slight interruptions up to the first part of January 1907, when a severe attack of La Grippe disabled him, and he went south for several weeks, but the unprecedented heat there greatly weakened him, and on his return home serious liver and kidney complications supervened from which he partially rallied, but the onset of extreme hot weather gradually reduced his strength, heart stimulants failed, and in the early morning of June 30, 1907 the end came. His labors ceased, and he is at rest.

GEORGE OVEROCKER, attorney, was born in the town of Poughkeepsie, November 28, 1875. He finished his academic studies in the Poughkeepsie High School and St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y. He read law in the office of Stephen G. Guernsey, Poughkeepsie, and was admitted to the Bar June 1894. Politically Mr. Overocker is a Republican, and held the office of Justice of the Peace in Poughkeepsie for two years; he was deputy County Clerk for Dutchess county from 1901 to 1906. He is a member of the Amrita and Dutchess Clubs.

HENRY F. OWSLEY, M. D. was born in Ohio in 1870, and educated in the schools of his native State, including the Rayne School at Youngstown, O. He pursued his medical studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D., and received an appoint-

ment as interne surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, 1897 to 1899. He was engaged in the practice of his profession in New York City until 1908, when he removed to Green Haven, Dutchess county. Dr. Owsley is a member of the Medical Society of Dutchess county; the New York State Medical Society, and the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital.

Socially he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the New York Yacht Club.

CHARLES B. PALMER was born in the town of Thurman, Warren county, N. Y., September 16, 1868. After finishing his studies at Fort Edward Institute he came to Dutchess county (July, 1891) to accept a position as book-keeper with the Dutchess Manufacturing Company. He was made credit manager of this concern in 1896, and June 1, 1907, was elected a member of the board of trustees. The same year he was appointed secretary and treasurer of the company.

Mr. Palmer was united in marriage with Miss Nellis M. Cannon of Poughkeepsie in 1889, and they are the parents of two children: Julia Evelyn and Charles B., Jr.

Socially Mr. Palmer is a member of Triune Lodge, No. 782, F. & A. M.; Lodge No. 275, B. P. O. E. He is a member of the Amrita Club, Poughkeepsie; the New York Athletic Club, and in religious belief is affiliated with the Congregational church.

EDWARD E. PERKINS, attorney, and chairman of the Dutchess County Democratic Committee, was born in the town of Poughkeepsie February 4, 1863. He acquired his early education in the schools of his native town, and at the age of fifteen entered the Pelham Institute, Poughkeepsie. After finishing his preliminary studies he read law in the office of O. D. M. Baker, and was admitted to the Bar in 1886; he began the practice of his profession in Poughkeepsie. In 1887 Mr. Perkins was one of the organizers of the Poughkeepsie & Eastern Railroad Co., and was elected its first president and treasurer. In 1890 he went to Texas and engaged in reorganizing and building an extension of the Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railroad from Comanche to Brownwood. He then became associated with Mr. T. L. Massalis of Dallas, Texas, in the completion and extension of the Dallas & Oak Cliff Railroad, and later in the building of the West Dallas Railroad, of which Mr. Perkins became president. While residing in Dallas he was elected president of the American Savings Bank and Trust Company, and was selected by the Travellers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., for their financial and loan representative of the State of Texas. In 1893 he organized the American National Bank, of which he held the office of vice-president. The same year he returned to his native town and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1909 Mr. Perkins was chosen president of the First National Bank of Poughkeepsie. He is also president of the Enterprise Publishing Co.

June 23, 1891 he was united in marriage with Mary D. Beard of Poughkeepsie, and three children have been born to them: Olive E., Jeannie Marie and Argenta.

EDMUND SCHOFIELD PHILLIPS, deceased, the first lawyer to locate at Matteawan, N. Y., was born in the town of Wappinger, (then Fishkill) December 6,

1836, and was educated in the public schools of Dutchess county. In 1862 he settled at Matteawan, and resided there until his death, July 23, 1898.

Mr. Phillips held the office of Justice of the Peace in Matteawan from 1863 to 1867, when he was admitted to the Bar and began the practice of his profession. He was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Onderdonk of Matteawan, and the following children were born to them: William O. who died in infancy; Samuel K. Eleanor; Sherwood, and Eveline Gertrude (Bishop).

JARVIS S. PHILLIPS, farmer and auctioneer, residing near Hopewell Junction, N. Y., was born in the town of East Fishkill March 21, 1853, a son of William W. and Mary M. Phillips. Besides cultivating his farm of 120 acres, Mr. Phillips has devoted considerable time to public affairs. He has served three years as Commissioner of Highways, and has also held the office of Postmaster. He was one of the organizers of the East Fishkill Telephone Co.

March 3, 1875 he married Susan E. Brackett of the town of Greenfield, Saratoga county, N. Y., and two children were born to them; Joseph W. and Ella A.

SAMUEL K. PHILLIPS, former Judge of Dutchess County, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1858. Since the age of four years he has had his home in the village of Matteawan, his father, Edmund S. Phillips, being the first lawyer to locate in that village.

Judge Phillips received his education in private and public schools of the Town of Fishkill, and at an early age began his professional studies in his father's office. He was admitted to the Bar in 1879 and immediately engaged in practice. He has been retained as counsel in nearly all the cases of note in southern Dutchess during the last twenty-five years. He was engaged by the state of New York to take charge of the legal matters in connection with the location of the State Hospital at Matteawan, and later was employed by the state to acquire a right of way for a sewer from that institution to the Hudson River. He is the legal adviser of many of the leading enterprises of the town of Fishkill. He is President of and attorney for the Matteawan Savings Bank, attorney for The Mechanic's Savings Bank of Fishkill Landing, a director of the Matteawan National Bank, and of the Fishkill Railway system. He is a trustee and treasurer of the Highland Hospital, and for over a quarter of a century has been prominently identified with the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Matteawan.

Judge Phillips possesses the qualities which insure success in public life, and for many years has been a leader of the Republican party of Dutchess County. In 1895 he was elected to the office of County Judge, and was re-elected at the expiration of his first term in 1901, having no opponent.

Judge Phillips is a Past Master of Beacon Lodge F. & A. M., a Royal Arch Mason, a Masonic Knight Templar, and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

In October 1885 he married Henrietta, daughter of Luke and Abigail (Darling) Reed, of Hudson, N. Y. They have one son, Samuel Vincent Phillips, a student of Blair Academy, Blairstown, N. J.

CHARLES W. PILGRIM, M. D., was born at Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., March 27, 1855, a son of Roe C. and Frances Wilkes Pilgrim. He was educated at Monroe Institute, N. Y.; also largely by private tutors and in the academic department of the New York University, from which institution he graduated in medicine in 1881. He also studied in Europe.

Dr. Pilgrim was house physician, Bellevue Hospital, 1881-82; assistant physician Utica State Hospital, 1881-89, with an intermission of two years in Europe, which time was mostly spent at the Universities of Munich and Vienna; resident physician Frauenklinik, Munich, Bavaria, 1885; medical superintendent, Willard State Hospital, 1889-93; medical superintendent, Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, 1893; appointed President of State Commission in Lunacy by Gov. Higgins April, 1906, and served until May 1, 1907, when he resigned for the purpose of returning to his old position as Superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital. He is Vice President of the Poughkeepsie Trust Co.; also a director in several corporations; fellow New York Academy of Medicine; Secretary of the American Medico-Psychological Association; member of the State Medical Society, Medical Society of the County of Dutchess, Bellevue Alumni Association, and the Lotus Club, New York City. For several years he was associate editor of the American Journal of Insanity, and his published contributions upon insanity and allied subjects are numerous and important.

Dr. Pilgrim married, in 1889, Florence M. Middleton. He has one child, a daughter, Florence.

WILLIAM BARNES PLATT was born at Pleasant Valley, Feb. 1, 1799, and died at Rhinebeck April 15, 1879. He was a lineal descendant of Richard Platt who came from Huntington, England, and settled in New Haven, Conn. in 1638, purchasing about 90 acres of land, part of which is now in the center of the city.

The Platts were prominent in England in the time of Edward III; in the records of the Heraldry Office in London it is called "The Ancient and honorable family of Platt." William B. Platt's father, John Platt, fought in the Revolution. His mother was Catherine Barnes of Clinton.

Mr. Platt was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends in Dutchess and adjoining counties. He was devoted to the interests of the village of Rhinebeck, and his advice was sought on financial and political matters by people in the various walks of life. He was a devout member of the Old Dutch Church and prominent in all charitable works.

He was President of the First National Bank of Rhinebeck, from 1868 until his death; Trustee of The Rhinebeck Savings Bank, and a director of the Rhinebeck and Connecticut Railroad.

He married Sarah Catherine Stoutenburgh, a lineal descendant of Jacobus Stoutenburgh, who is supposed to have been the first settler in Hyde Park, and who was the owner of one of the nine "water-lots." He came to the county about 1720. They had two children: their son, John H. Platt, was a member of the well known law firm in New York of Hutchings and Platt. He married Mary Cheney of South Manchester, Connecticut. Their children were: John Cheney, Charles

Adams, Richard Goodman, Elizabeth Platt Jencks and William Barnes, 2d, all living except William Barnes, 2nd.

Their daughter, Elizabeth, married Charles H. Adams of Cohoes, N. Y., State Senator and Congressman from the Albany District, and a member of the historic Adams family who gave us our second and sixth Presidents. Two children survive, Mary Adams Johnston, widow of the late Robert Johnston of Cohoes, N. Y., who has one son, Rev. Robert Johnston of Holy Trinity, New York City; and William Platt Adams, a prominent citizen of Cohoes, N. Y., and director in various financial institutions in Albany County. He married Catherine Whiteman, daughter of Jacob Whiteman Elseffer of Red Hook. They have two daughters, Elizabeth Platt and Katherine Elseffer. William B. Platt spent most of his long and useful life in the village of Rhinebeck, loved, esteemed and honored.

J. WILSON POUCHER, M. D., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was born at Claverack, Columbia county, N. Y., April 24, 1859. After graduating from Claverack College in 1879 he taught school for a year, and then entered the medical department of Union University, graduating in 1883. He practiced two years at Modena, Ulster county, and then went abroad to pursue his studies in surgery and gynecology at Berlin, Vienna and Paris.

When war was declared between the United States and Spain Dr. Poucher offered his services to the government, and was commissioned Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon of the 201st Regiment N. Y. V. He was detached from the Regiment and given charge of the Division Hospital at Camp Black, L. I. From 1888 to 1898 Dr. Poucher was visiting surgeon at Vassar Brothers Hospital, and is now consulting surgeon of the Highland Hospital at Matteawan. In 1898 Dr. Poucher established a private hospital in Poughkeepsie with accommodations for eight patients. This building has recently been enlarged. He is a member of the Medical Society of Dutchess county, and the New York State Medical Society, and a Fellow of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. He is also a member of the Holland Society of New York, the Society of the Cincinnati, and the Masonic fraternity. In public life he has served the city of Poughkeepsie as a member of the Board of Alderman, and for three terms was a member of the Board of Public Works.

In 1892 Dr. Poucher was united in marriage with Catharine D., daughter of the late Jacob LeFevre of New Paltz, who represented that District in Congress from 1892 to 1896.

. POUGHKEEPSIE GLASS WORKS, one of Poughkeepsie's thriving industries, was organized as a corporation in November 1880, succeeding the Anglo-American Glass Company which was organized in July 1879, for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of glass in which iron slag was utilized. A factory was constructed for manufacturing hollow glassware from the scoria, or slag, from blast furnaces but the rise of such an ingredient not proving a success the process of manufacture was changed and the use of slag abandoned. The first successful continuous tank for the manufacture of glass ever constructed in the United States was then erected and the making of glass commenced in March 1880. December 1, 1881 the factory

was nearly destroyed by fire but was rebuilt, and in one month manufacture was resumed. Fire again visited the factories in April 1897 and many of the storage buildings destroyed. The company then purchased adjoining property and erected the buildings they now occupy. They now have three tanks running day and night and their output has increased from 30,000 gross to 130,000 gross per annum, giving employment to about 350 hands during the busy season. At the organization of the corporation in 1880 the following officers and directors were elected—President, William C. Ely; Vice-president, Henry C. Wisner; secretary, George O. Baker; Treasurer and Superintendent, Evan R. Williams. Board of Trustees, William C. Ely; Charles W. Reed; Charles D. Ely; George O. Baker; Evan R. Williams; George H. Hoyt of Clyde and Henry C. Wisner of Rochester, N. Y. Charles W. Reed had charge of the construction and early operation of the works. The 1908 officers are: President George H. Hoyt, Vice-President, Frank P. Wisner, Secretary and attorney, George O. Baker, Treasurer and Superintendent, William G. Baker; General Factory Manager, Robert Good. Directors:—George O. Baker; William G. Baker; Charles P. Buckley; Robert Good; George H. Hoyt; Mary K. Nickols; Frank P. Wisner.

ADRIAN C. RAPELJE, County Engineer of Dutchess county, was born at Hopewell Junction February 3, 1866. He finished his preliminary education at the Newburgh High School, and became connected with the engineering department of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad, where he remained two years during the construction of that road. He spent several years in the engineering department of various railroad enterprises, and with the engineering department of the United States Government on surveys and dredge work of the upper Hudson. He was appointed County Engineer of Dutchess county February 3, 1908, at which time he disposed of a coal, feed and lumber business at Hopewell Junction in order that he might devote all his time to his new duties.

June 23, 1892 Mr. Rapelje married Miss Blanche R. King of Chambersburg, Pa., and they became the parents of the following children: Adrian K., Helen R., Lawrence C., and Blanche R. Mrs. Rapelje died December 21, 1901.

LAWRENCE CORTELYOU RAPELJE, for many years a representative citizen of Dutchess County, residing in the town of East Fishkill, was born in the City of New York the 26th day of August, 1826, and died at his residence, Hopewell Junction, N. Y., November 30, 1902.

Mr. Rapelje was a son of Daniel Lawrence and Phoebe Cortelyou Rapelje, and a descendant, eight generations removed, of Joris Jansen de Rapelje who settled in New Amsterdam in 1623. His early life was spent in New York City where he received his education, later entering his business career with the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. In 1857 Mr. Rapelje purchased a farm in the town of East Fishkill upon which the village of Hopewell Junction was subsequently built. In addition to his agricultural pursuits he became interested in many public enterprises. He was one of the organizers and early directors of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Co., the Dutchess & Columbia R. R. Co., a director of the Dutchess Mutual Insurance Co., etc.

In political views Mr. Rapelje was a Democrat. and served his adopted town eight years as a member of the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Rapelje was united in marriage in 1855 with Hannah M., daughter of Major Coert Horton, and the following children were born to them: John, Lawrence Wortman, Annie M. (wife of Charles Underhill) and Adrian Cortelyou.

THOMAS REED, one of the oldest members of the New York Stock Exchange was born at Rhinebeck, New York, September 14, 1822. He was of pure English descent, his father and mother both being English born. For many generations his ancestors resided in Cumberland when his grandparents, Thomas and Anna Hall Reed, reared a family of three children; Stephen, who died at sea in 1785; Mary, who died unmarried at the home of her brother in Rhinebeck, and John. The latter was born in 1777 and received his education in his native town. In 1811, determined not to fight against the States he came to America, landing at Quebec. The vessel being searched by the British for able-bodied men, he only escaped being impressed into the service by the wit and ingenuity of the Captain. He was a Baptist in religious faith and was especially active in every form of religious work.

He married Elizabeth Scott Thompson, widow of Robert Thompson and daughter of the Rev. Robert Scott, one of the early settlers of Rhinebeck who came to this country in 1794 from Lincolnshire, Eng. In a record left by himself Robert Scott says he left England sailing from London, Aug. 21, 1794, and arrived in New York, Oct. 10 of the same year.

"My reasons for leaving England" he says, were, first for the sake of religious liberty, not being able to take the oaths then required of those who dissented from the Episcopal Church; and second for the sake of civil liberty. He was a man of fine talents and his superior education enabled him to become a very successful teacher. In 1796 he opened a school at Rhinebeck, and enrolled the children of some of the best families in New York City, among them being Henry Stokes, President of the Manhattan Life Insurance Co., and Robert Colgate, president of the Atlantic White Lead Works. He published the following works: *Antidote to Deism*; *Chronology from the Creation to the year 1810*; "*A Treatise on the Millennium*". and last his own funeral sermon.

He carried on the work of a surveyor with that of a teacher and many of the old maps of the town bear his name. It was he who brought the Baptist Church into Rhinebeck, and on July 5, 1821 at the age of sixty years he was ordained to the gospel ministry and set over the infant church as pastor. He died Sept. 24, 1834. His wife, Elizabeth Kitching survived him twenty years, dying at the age of ninety-four. Of his five daughters, Mrs. Reed was the eldest. She died in 1852, five years before her husband.

Thomas Reed received a good education for his times in the schools of his native town, and his later reading made him an unusually well informed man. His first employment was in the dry-goods store of William B. Platt in which he afterward became a partner, in all covering a period from 1837 —1850. He then went to New York as buyer for the wholesale dry-goods house of L. & V. Kirby, from thence going to Saugerties, N. Y. where under the firm name of Wilbur, Reed & Russel he engaged in the wholesale bluestone and general merchandise business. He con-

tinued there until 1864 when he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange. His first partner as a stock broker was C. N. Jordan (the firm being Reed & Jordan) afterward sub-treasurer at New York. Mr. Reed's fine sense of honor, his unfailing courtesy, his recognized business integrity made him a great favorite in Wall Street, and he was "Uncle Tom" to a very large proportion of the members. He was always a public spirited man, a Republican in politics, and a devoted Churchman.

June 7, 1851 he married at Rhinebeck, N. Y., Julia Van Keuren, daughter of Garret Van Keuren and Sarah Hagadorn. They had six children as follows; Cora, wife of Rev. Lewis A. Mitchell; Anna, unmarried; Sarah, wife of Frank Herrick; Thomas, an attorney and Counsellor at law and a member of the New York Stock Exchange, who died Oct. 27, 1907.; Helen, wife of Theo. de Laporte and Julia who is at home.

Mr. Reed died at Rhinebeck, Sept. 3, 1899, two years before his wife. His daughters are all living in the home town.

ALLEN S. REYNOLDS, attorney, was born in the city of Poughkeepsie January 12, 1882, and graduated from the Poughkeepsie High School in 1899. He then entered the law office of Benjamin M. Fowler, and later that of George Card. His legal education was supplemented by a course in the New York Law School, and in June 1904 he was admitted to the Bar and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Reynolds is a member of the Poughkeepsie Club and the Euterpe Glee Club.

WILLIAM THACHER REYNOLDS, senior member of the firm of W. T. Reynolds & Company, was born in Poughkeepsie, December 20, 1838. In 1860 he became a member of the firm of Reynolds & Company, in partnership with his father, William W. Reynolds, and his uncle, James Reynolds, Jr.

James Reynolds, grandfather of William Thacher Reynolds, born in Rhode Island April 7, 1777, was the son of William Reynolds, ensign in a Rhode Island Regiment in the Revolutionary war.

James Reynolds came to Poughkeepsie about 1800 and soon entered into partnership with Aaron Innis in the operation of a line of packet sloops, running from what was known as the "Upper Landing" to New York. In 1811 two sloops, the "Mary" and the "Driver," left for New York on alternate weeks, carrying freight and passengers; they were replaced in 1816 by the "Huntress" and "Counsellor," and then still later by the barges "Clinton" and "Republic." Reynolds and Innis, in 1818, gave notice in the columns of the *Poughkeepsie Journal*, "to the Farmers and Merchants of Dutchess County that the subscribers have taken the mill lately occupied by Martin Hoffman and Co., and tender their services to the customers of that firm in the milling business." About 1820, James Reynolds added a general store which, with the mill, were natural outgrowths and feeders of the transportation line.

The two sons of James Reynolds, William W. and James Reynolds, Jr., succeeded their father about 1840, as W. W. and J. Reynolds, and later developed the whole-sale flour and grain branch of the business.

In 1849 the warehouse at the Upper Landing was built, and the business conducted there until 1871. Increased railroad facilities and through freight lines had then changed the methods of transacting business, and a location where freight could be received by rail was necessary, which led to the erection of the present warehouse opposite the passenger station of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, in 1872.

At the death of James Reynolds, Jr., in 1865, the firm became Reynolds & Son; in 1869, when John R. Reynolds, son of James Reynolds, Jr., entered it, W. W. Reynolds & Co.; in 1874, at the addition of George E. Cramer, Reynolds & Co.; in 1889, at the death of John R. Reynolds, Reynolds & Cramer; and in 1899, when George E. Cramer died, W. T. Reynolds & Co.

William W. Reynolds married a daughter of the Rev. William Thacher, a descendant of Hon. John Thacher, of Yarmouth, Mass. The latter served with distinction in King Philip's war, 1675, and was for many years a member of the Governor's Council. Their son, William Thacher Reynolds, the subject of this sketch, is president of the Board of Trustees of the Washington Street Methodist Church; president of the Vassar Brothers Home for Aged Men; trustee of the Old Ladies' Home, of Vassar Brothers Hospital, of the Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery, and director of the Fallkill National Bank, and of the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank. He married July 6, 1864, Miss Louise Smith, and has two children, Harris Smith Reynolds, a graduate of Yale, and a member of the firm of W. T. Reynolds & Co., and May Louise Reynolds..

JOHN P. RIDER, president of the New York Rubber Company, Matteawan, N. Y., was born at Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, January 28, 1835, and received his early education in the schools of his home town; he also later attended the Rhinebeck Academy. When sixteen years of age he accepted a clerkship with his uncle, John F. Jennings, in Kingston, N. Y., where he began his business career. Two years later he returned to Rhinebeck to act as deputy postmaster to his father who had been appointed postmaster by President Pierce. In 1855 Mr. Rider accepted a position in a wholesale drygoods house in New York City, and in 1863 was appointed secretary of the New York Rubber Company, which position he held in New York City until 1883, when he was made vice-president of the company, and took charge of their plant at Matteawan, where he has since made his home.

Politically Mr. Rider is a Democrat, and in 1886 was elected Supervisor of the town of Fishkill; a year later he was re-elected, and was chosen chairman of the Board. Later Mr. Rider was nominated and elected president of the village of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, serving one term. Mr. Rider has taken various chairs in Masonry, including the Shrine and Scottish Rite order.

R. RAYMOND RIKERT of Rhinebeck, N. Y., was born in that village November 14, 1871. He received his education at DeGarmo Institute, from which he was graduated in 1891, and then entered the employ of his father as book-keeper.

January 1, 1893, in connection with William R. Tremper, he purchased the *Rhinebeck News*, July 1, 1894, he purchased his partner's interest, and also ac-

quired the *Gazette*, and conducted the business alone until January, 1907, when he disposed of the same. In 1900 Mr. Rikert was made secretary and general manager of the Rhinebeck Light, Heat & Power Company, and he is an officer in various other corporations. He is secretary and manager of the Rhinebeck Water Company; treasurer of the Rhinebeck Coal Company, and president of the Realty and Development Company. Mr. Rikert is a Past Master of Rhinebeck Lodge, F. & A. M., and trustee of the Starr Institute.

JAMES ROY, Sr., was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1816. Learning the business of Calico engraving he became the foreman of his father's business when but a boy.

When 18 years of age he came to America, living for a short time at Stockport, N. J., being foreman engraver at the print-works at that place. In 1837 he removed to Wappingers Falls, working as an engraver at the print-works for about 10 years. In 1848 he opened a drug business which he conducted successfully until his death, which occurred in 1868. This business is still carried on by his sons under the firm name of James D., William K., and Albert M. Roy. James Roy was married May 25, 1843, to Susanna M., daughter of Sheriff Seth Darling of Fall River, Mass. Settling in Wappingers Falls, they reared a family of five children: James D., married to Carrie A. Orr, has two children; Emma D., married to Edward Griffin, of Newport, Rhode Island has two children; William K., unmarried; Albert M., married to Priscilla Ackermann, who died in 1907 after a career of much promise; Elizabeth C., married to George H. Kelley, of Newport, Rhode Island, has two children. Susanna M. Roy, the mother, died in February 1898.

James Roy, Senior, during his life took an active part in all matters of public interest, especially in the cause of education. He was largely instrumental in building up the present excellent school system in the county. He was one of the small number who secured the grounds and laid out the beautiful cemetery at Wappingers Falls, of which association he was Secretary and Treasurer up to the time of his death. In politics, like his sons, he was a staunch Democrat; and in all the relations of life proved himself a most loyal and honorable man whose influence did not cease with his death.

JAMES S. ROY, eldest son of James and Susanna M. Roy, was born at Wappingers Falls, March 5, 1849; was educated in the public school of the village, served his apprenticeship in the drug business under his father, and on his death in 1866 succeeded him in the business. Mr. Roy has been much interested in the growth and welfare of his native village, having served as Village Treasurer and on the Board of Health, and having been a Village Trustee for five terms and Village President for seven consecutive terms. During his incumbency many marked improvements were carried out; the curbing and grading of the street and the laying of water mains were largely done under his supervision. The purchase and laying out of the beautiful village park was mainly effected through his efforts. He has been connected with the Wappinger Savings bank as Trustee and President for thirty-three years. In 1879 Mr. Roy was married to Carrie A., daughter of James Orr, the founder of the well known firm of Sweet, Orr & Co. In 1898 his wife died

leaving him with two children: Edna E., and William A. Mr. Roy is one of Wappingers most prominent and substantial citizens, a man of sterling character and conservative business habits, retaining throughout his career the respect and confidence of his friends and associates.

WILLIAM K. ROY, second son of James and Susanna M. Roy, was born at Wappingers Falls, N. Y., December 31, 1853, and graduated from Union Free School No. 1, Wappingers Falls in 1870. He competed for and won the Cornell University scholarship, and entered that institution in 1872, graduating with his class, with the highest honors, in 1876. He then entered into partnership with his brothers in the drug business at Wappingers Falls, with which the name has so long been identified in this county. Mr. Roy entered actively into the strenuous Tilden political campaign, and was for many years a member of the Democratic County Committee, and also served for several years as its chairman.

He was town clerk of Poughkeepsie Township for two terms, and was also Supervisor, acting during his term as Democratic leader in the Board of Supervisors. In May 1887 he was appointed by President Cleveland, Postmaster of Wappingers Falls. In July 1892 he resigned the Postmastership to become index clerk of the State Assembly at Albany. In 1896 he was again appointed Postmaster serving out his full term of four years. He was mainly instrumental in the building of the notable Stone bridge at Wappingers Falls, was active in securing the introduction of the telephone line and of the electric trolley line, of which he has been a director since its organization. He has served for many years as Secretary and Chairman of the executive committee of the Wappingers Savings Bank; and he has been a Trustee of the Grinnell Library since its incorporation; is Chairman of its Library Committee and has served as the Secretary of the Library Board since its establishment. He has been a member of the Board of Park Commissioners for the village ever since the office was created, has served as Consulting Engineer of the Water Supply Committee of the village, and was Clerk of the Village Board for two terms.

JOHN J. RYAN, who is engaged in the hotel business at Wappingers Falls, was born at Cold Spring, Putnam county, November 8, 1874. After finishing his education in the public schools of his native place he began life as a clerk in a hotel, and in 1888 moved to Dutchess county to accept a clerkship. In 1898 Mr. Ryan purchased his present hotel business. Socially he is a member of the Red Men, the A. O. H., and the Wappingers Falls Fire Department.

JAMES E. SADLIER, M. D., was born at Walden, Orange county, New York on March 28, 1865, his parents being James and Ann Jeanette Sadlier. The paternal grandparents were natives of France; the maternal side of the house have lived in Orange county, New York for over 100 years, and prior to that time, in the old colonial days, were residents of Long Island, a certain section of which to the present day bears the name of the family, viz., Jessup's Neck.

The subject of the sketch received his early education in the public and private schools of his native town, and afterwards at the academies at New Paltz, Ulster county, and Montgomery, Orange county. At the age of eighteen he began the study of medicine with his uncle who was a physician practicing in that vicinity, and later in his 19th year entered the Medical Department of Union University at Albany, from which he was graduated in 1887 at the age of twenty-two.

Upon competitive examination he was awarded a position as resident surgeon of the Albany Hospital and served in that capacity for two years, at the expiration of which time, May 1, 1889, he located at Poughkeepsie, New York for the purpose of practicing medicine. One year after locating in Poughkeepsie he was appointed one of the attending physicians at Vassar Brothers' Hospital, and retained that position until 1898 when the staff was disbanded.

The first several years of practice were that of general practice, but a natural inclination for surgical work led to the gradual abandonment of general practice to take up surgery and specialize in that branch. During the year 1899 he spent a period of several months doing clinical work and pathology at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md. In 1902 and 1905 several months were spent in the study of surgery in Europe, attending clinics in many of the large medical centers of that country.

Dr. Sadlier is the author of several medical articles, conspicuous among which are the following: "Consistency in Aseptic Surgical Technique", read at the Detroit meeting of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in 1907; "A Study of the treatment of Appendicitis", read before the Dutchess County Medical Society in 1903; "Report on Cases of Intraabdominal Hemorrhage", read at the centennial meeting of the Dutchess County Medical Society; "Acute, Diffuse Septic Peritonitis", read before the Dutchess Medical Club in 1909.

In 1899, he established a private hospital strictly for surgical work, which at the present time and for a number of years past has been in full performance.

Dr. Sadlier is a member and ex-president of the Dutchess County Medical Society; President of the Dutchess Medical Club; a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York and of the American Medical Association; a member, and at the present time First Vice-president of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. and also a member of the New York Academy of Medicine. He is one of the eleven representatives of New York State in the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association. A Democrat in politics and served as Pension Examiner for this district from 1894 to 1897 under the late Grover Cleveland, and at present is one of the members of the Board of Public Works of Poughkeepsie.

Dr. Sadlier was also a member of the Committee from New York State to organize and prepare for the International Congress on Tuberculosis held in Washington in September and October of 1908.

In 1891 Dr. Sadlier was married to Hattie C. Millspaugh of Walden, Orange County, N. Y.

JOHN K. SAGUE, the present Mayor of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was born in this city, January 30, 1866. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from the Poughkeepsie High School in 1882. He entered the employ of the Pough-

keepsie Savings Bank in 1883 and is now the assistant treasurer of that institution. He was commissioned captain of the 15th Separate Company in 1895, and in 1898 his company became a part of the 1st New York Volunteer Infantry and on May 2d, were encamped with the regiment at Camp Black, Hempstead, L. I. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States on May 20, 1898 and served until the following February. During this time Captain Sague was commissioned as Major and upon the muster out of the regiment from the service of the United States, he became Major in the First Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

Mr. Sague was nominated for Mayor of Poughkeepsie on the Democratic ticket in the fall of 1906 and was elected by a majority of 1527. He was again nominated in the fall of 1908 and re-elected by a majority of 684.

JOHN PETER SCHENCK, Jr., M. D. The Schenck family for several generations were prominently identified with the history and development of the town of Fishkill.

The first factory in Matteawan—a cotton mill—was established in 1814, by Peter A. Schenck and Philip Hone. Mr. Schenck married Margaret Brett, grand-daughter of Roger and Madam Brett. He built the Blossom house, now occupied by the Green Fuel Economizer Company. He was succeeded in the management of the cotton mill by his nephew Peter H. Schenck.

Henry Schenck, brother of Peter A., married and lived in what is now known as the Teller house, built by Roger Brett in 1709. Henry Schenck bought this house, together with a large tract of land adjacent, from his brother-in-law Theodorus Brett.

Abraham H. Schenck, at one time president of the Matteawan Company, was the father of Dr. John P. Schenck, who was born February 2, 1798, and was the first physician to locate at Matteawan, where he practiced for half a century. His son John P. Schenck, Jr., was born February 13, 1842. He also chose the profession of medicine, and in his father's office acquired his preliminary medical training. He then entered the medical department of Columbia College, from which he was graduated in 1863. Enlisting as a surgeon in the Civil War, he served through General McClellan's Peninsular Campaign, when he resigned, and later became assistant surgeon on the receiving ship, "North Carolina." In the fall of 1863 he returned to Matteawan where he continued the practice of his profession for a period of 33 years. He died March 14, 1896.

Dr. Schenck was a member of the Dutchess County Medical Society; of the New York State Medical Association; and for twenty-three years was one of the visiting physicians of Highland Hospital.

He was united in marriage March 28, 1866 with Mary Elizabeth Bush of New York City. They became the parents of two children, John Peter and Grace. John Peter married Clare C. Rikert of Matteawan. They have two children, Evangeline M., and John Peter, the fourth. Grace is now the wife of William Lovett Sutphin of New York City. They have one daughter, Gladys Van Nydeck.

RICHARD A. SCHOUTEN of Staatsburgh, N. Y. was born in the town of East Fishkill, Dutchess county, in 1835, a descendant of J. Schouten, a Holland immi-

grant, who located in the town of Fishkill, where his son, John S., grandfather of our subject, was born in 1776. He married Phebe Perry, and to them was born a son, Stockholm, (Dec. 20, 1803), the father of the subject of this review.

Stockholm Schouten conducted the homestead farm until the spring of 1850 when he removed to the town of Hyde Park, purchasing 260 acres of land. For a number of years Mr. Richard A. Schouten conducted a meat market at Staatsburgh, and in 1872 purchased his present property from William B. Dinsmore, and has successfully continued in the butcher trade to the present time, in which he is associated with his sons.

Mr. Schouten was married in 1857 to Laura J., daughter of Henry Velie of Hyde Park, and they have become the parents of the following children: Charles Henry; Alice L., deceased; Frances M., deceased; Richard Underhill, deceased; Laura Velie, deceased; Sterling Bird; Anna S.; and Emma D. Mrs. Schouten died May 15, 1905. Mr. Schouten is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Staatsburgh.

JACOB SCHRAUTH, retired baker and confectioner, was born at Kreuznach, in the Rhine Province, Germany. At the age of twenty he came to America and followed the trade of baker for three years in New York City, and in 1857 he located in Poughkeepsie, where he continued his trade for a period of nine years. In 1866 Mr. Schrauth engaged in business on his own account, and conducted the same until May 1, 1897, when his sons, William H. and Edward L., purchased the business of their father, forming a co-partnership under the name of J. Schrauth's Sons, which is still in existence. Schrauth's Sons are among the representative business men of the city of Poughkeepsie.

ALFRED B. SCOTT was born at Coldenham, Orange County, N. Y., January 1, 1846. He began his business career in New York City when a young man, and later became senior member of the drug firm of Scott, Platt & Co. Shortly thereafter he placed on the market the proprietary medicine known as "Scott's Emulsion," and through his extensive business interests became as well known in Europe as America.

Mr. Scott was united in marriage with Miss Ella F. Puffer of Boston, and four children were born to them: Walter Bowne, Allys Puffer, who married James Stowell Anthony of New York, Harold Churchill, and Walter B. Jr.

Mr. Scott died at his home "LE BOCAGE" Geneva, Switzerland, January 8, 1908.

WILLIAM SEWARD. The Seward family in Dutchess county dates back to William S., who located in New Hackensack, N. Y. in 1797. He was a retired clergyman, and the family has been prominently identified in the public affairs of this county. William Seward, Brevet Brigadier General, N. G., S. N. Y., was born at New Hackensack, Dutchess county, August 19, 1837, a son of William Seward, and was educated in the High School at Newark, N. J. October 1, 1858 he joined the N. Y. National Guard, and served in the Civil War from 1861 to 1863. He was commissioned First Lieutenant while in the service of the United States, 1862; Adjutant

9th Regiment, 1866; Major in same, 1868; Assistant Adjutant General, Third Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y., 1870; Colonel, 9th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., 1882; Brigadier General, Brevet, 1898. He served his country thirty-eight years, and was finally retired at his own request. In political belief Mr. Seward was a staunch Republican. He died August 16, 1905, leaving a widow, Louisa M., and the following children: Elizabeth L. Madden of Troy, N. Y.; William Seward of Hartford, Conn.; Louise Roe Seward of New York; Edward Townsend Seward, New Rochelle, N. Y.; George Schermerhorn Seward, and Julia Lockwood Seward of New York City.

WILLIAM SHEEHY who for the past fifteen years has been engaged in the hotel business at Mabbetsville, town of Washington, N. Y., is a native of Ulster County.

In 1868 he came to Dutchess County, locating at Lithgow, where he entered the employ of Caleb Holmes, and received for the first eight months the meagre salary of \$3.00 a month. He was later employed by Timothy Conklin with whom he remained twelve years and became manager of the place. The next three years he spent on the Homer Wheaton place, and a like period with Edwin Thorne. He then became manager of the property of E. Wright Vail where he continued nine years.

Socially Mr. Sheehy is prominently identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and has a large circle of friends throughout Dutchess county.

L. LAWSON SLATER was born in West Hurley, Ulster County, N. Y. Sept. 19, 1873 and became a resident of Poughkeepsie in the year 1882. He was educated in the public schools and at the age of 17 entered the printing office of Mr. A. V. Haight, where he continually advanced until in the year 1904 he was appointed Superintendent of the establishment. On January 1st, 1907 he was admitted as a member of the A. V. Haight Company and elected one of its directors.

Mr. Slater was for a number of years greatly interested in military affairs. He volunteered at the outbreak of the Spanish war and served as first Sergeant of Company K 1st Regt. N. Y. V. in the Hawaiian Islands. On December 6, 1898 he was promoted 2nd Lieutenant and served as such until April 1890 when he was mustered out with his regiment. In December 1904 Mr. Slater received his Commission as 2nd Lieutenant in Company K 10th Regt. N. G. N. Y. and served in that capacity until May 2, 1907 when he resigned.

Socially, Mr. Slater is a member of J. K. Sague Camp -44 U. S. W. V., Poughkeepsie Lodge -21 I. O. O. F. Past Councilor of Harvey G. Eastman Council -97 Jr. O. U. A. M. and Commander of the Uniformed Rank of the last mentioned order.

In January 1902 Mr. Slater married Miss Lena C. Goodfriend, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Goodfriend; a daughter, Margarita, is the issue of this marriage.

THE SLEIGHT FAMILY. Henry Sleight, born 1740, and his wife, Margaret Simpson, born 1745, came from Long Island to the town of Clinton, Dutchess County, N. Y. in 1768, and settled on the farm known as the Alpheus C. Briggs' farm, where they kept a tavern in the house still standing. Their children were: Daniel H., who married Deborah Humphrey; Henry married Mary Van Vliet;

Simpson married ——— Rowland; Jacob married Lydia Van Vliet; Mary; Anna; John; Margaret married ——— Barnes; Robert married Elizabeth ———; Sally married Jacob Lawless; Martin married Achsha Williams. The Sleigh family, in the male line, is now extinct.

CHARLES H. SLOCUM, Treasurer of Dutchess county, N. Y., was born in Pawling in 1861. At an early age his parents removed to the town of Beekman, Dutchess county, where our subject received his education, and later taught school for a few years. He then engaged in general mercantile business in the town of Beekman, and held the office of Postmaster for twelve years.

Politically Mr. Slocum is a Democrat, and in 1885 was elected Supervisor of the town of Beekman. For several years he filled the position of travelling salesman for Edward M. Depew & Co., wholesale grocers, New York City, resigning January 1, 1908, to assume the duties of County Treasurer, to which he had been elected in November, 1907, which he has filled with diligence and fidelity. He is also president and treasurer of the Standard American Electric Company of New York City. February 12, 1885, Mr. Slocum was united in marriage with Miss Ella M. Odell of South Amenia, N. Y. They are the parents of two children: Blanche and Russell.

WILLIAM C. SMILLIE was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, September 23, 1818, a son of David and Elizabeth (Cummings) Smillie. His father was a silversmith, and removed with his family to Quebec, Canada, when William was eight years old. There William acquired his schooling, and learned the rudiments of engraving under his father's supervision. Following his father's death in 1827 the family removed to New York, where William entered the employ of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co., banknote engravers, and was for some time in charge of the Philadelphia office of the firm. It was in Philadelphia that he met his wife, Agnes Earle, and they were married October 10, 1843, after which Mr. Smillie became a member of the firm. His specialty was the engraving of the lettering on bank notes, his brother James engraving the vignettes.

In 1856 he purchased a place on the Hyde Park road above Poughkeepsie. His brother James had preceded him here, and was then living at "Springside." William C. Smillie built the house now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Van Cleef, and lived there until 1866, when he went to Ottawa, Canada, and organized the British American Bank-note Company. Its headquarters were removed in 1871 to Montreal, where Mr. Smillie lived for a time, retiring finally from business in 1874, when he returned to Poughkeepsie.

Mr. and Mrs. Smillie celebrated their golden wedding in 1893 while living in the house now part of the estate of Judge Taylor, Hamilton street. Mrs. Smillie survives with one son, Walter de Forest, and two grandsons.

ISAAC SMITH, an early settler in Dutchess county, was born at Hempstead, L. I., September 9, 1722. January 2, 1744 he was united in marriage with Margaret Platt, at St. George's Church, Hempstead. They came to the precinct of Amenia and set-

tled at the square, about six miles north of Lithgow. Here he built a house for himself which is still standing, and here he died, March 29, 1795, and is buried in the Smith Cemetery, just opposite. Mr. Smith was a large slave holder. His son, Isaac Smith, Jr., bought the property in 1813 and came here to live. He had married Phebe Lewis in 1794. He died at Lithgow in 1825. Further reference to this family will be found on page 482 of this publication.

JOHN T. SMITH, merchant and bank president, Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., was born at Matteawan, N. Y., July 15, 1840, a son of Silas G. Smith, for many years identified with the commercial and financial development of the town of Fishkill. The education of the subject of this review was obtained in public and private schools, and in 1857 he entered the employ of his father in the dry goods business, and in 1861 became a member of the now widely known firm of S. G. & J. T. Smith.

On the organization of the Mechanics Savings Bank in 1866 Mr. Smith was elected secretary, and served in that capacity until the death of his father in 1883, when he was elected to succeed him as president, which position he has since occupied.

In 1886 he succeeded James Mackin as president of the First National Bank of Fishkill Landing, the position he holds at the present time. These banks have always retained the full confidence of the public, and never during the time of the most serious national panic and disaster has there been a run, or any indication of want of faith in their stability or in the integrity of their officers.

Up to 1892 the local transportation between the villages of Fishkill Landing, Matteawan and Glenham was by stage, and this impelled Mr. Smith and some friends to form a more expeditious mode of transit. Accordingly the Citizens' Street Railway Company was organized and cars put in operation August 27, 1892. In 1895 the Fishkill Electric Railway Company was organized, and Mr. Smith was elected president. The road was completed to Fishkill Village June 13, 1895.

Mr. Smith was one of the promoters of the Mt. Beacon Association that constructed the incline railway up Mount Beacon in 1900. The large demand for electric power occasioned by the increased business of the railroad, the incline railway, and the demand from manufacturers, made it necessary to largely increase the power plant and an arrangement was made between the Railroad Company and the Carroll Electric Company, the owners of the Electric plant, to merge the two companies under a new organization, The Citizens Railroad, Light and Power Company. The organization was completed in 1901 and Mr. Smith was made president. The electric plant was remodeled and enlarged.

In 1906 the gas plant was acquired, the operation of which under the laws of the State required a separate organization and the Southern Dutchess Gas & Electric Co. was formed with Mr. Smith as President.

Mr. Smith served several years on the Board of Education and as trustee of the village of Fishkill Landing and was president of the village from 1877 to 1882. From 1882 to 1886 he represented the town of Fishkill in the Board of Supervisors and was twice elected Chairman of the Board.

Mr. Smith represented the First District of Dutchess County in the Assembly from 1898 to 1904 and served as Chairman of the Committee on Banks during the last four years of his service. One of the important measures that he procured the

passage of was the bill that put a stop to the plan of the City of New York to divert and appropriate the waters of the Fishkill and Wappingers streams to the city water supply.

Mr. Smith was married in 1866 to Carolyn A., daughter of Rev. John B. and Mary A. Pitman, they have four children, Bertram L., Arthur Raymond, Clarence A. and Elsie A. The sons are associated with their father in business.

GEORGE V. L. SPRATT, Corporation Counsel of the city of Poughkeepsie, was born in this city March 25, 1873. After finishing his preliminary studies in the public schools of his native city he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Henry M. Taylor, and was admitted to practice in the courts of New York State May 15, 1894. Politically Mr. Spratt is a Democrat, and in public life has served one term as Police Commissioner, and was appointed Corporation Counsel of the city of Poughkeepsie January 1, 1908, to fill an unexpired term. He was re-appointed to this office January 1, 1909.

When war was declared between the United States and Spain Mr. Spratt enlisted as a private in the First United States Signal Corps, and served in the Ninth Company, U. S. V. S. C. in the first Porto Rican expedition under General Miles. He was discharged with the rank of Sergeant, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in Poughkeepsie.

CHARLES GILBERT SPROSS, composer, pianist and organist is a native of Poughkeepsie. His chosen career of music was begun quite early in life studying piano with Prof. Kuehn and harmony with Miss Helen Andrews, in Poughkeepsie. His natural aptitude for organ study and playing placed him very early in the position of organist of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of this city, a position he occupied for eight years. He spent several months in travel through the old world and upon his return entered the Scharwenka school in New York city, taking up composition, harmony and an advanced piano course, the latter with Xavier Scharwenka.

His reputation as organist went with him to New York, and in consequence he was appointed organist of the second Presbyterian church, Paterson, N. J., a position he held for three years, resigning to take the position of director and organist of Rutgers Presbyterian Church, New York, where he remained six years. He was again appointed organist of the Second Presbyterian Church, Paterson, N. J. and has since occupied that position.

Mr. Spross is the pianist of the famous Mendelssohn Trio Club, of New York city. His brilliant pianism and scholarly interpretation, whether in solo or in ensemble has gained for him a deserved appreciation from public and press of which any artist may be proud. He has played in every State east of the Mississippi river and his services are in demand by many of the noted artists, such as Mme. Nordica, Mme. Journelli and others.

As a composer, Mr. Spross has emphasized the talent that is innate, each and every composition showing the exceptional gifts of the composer. The following are some of his best known compositions: "Jean"; "Eventide and Thee"; "Forever and a Day"; "Ask me no more"; "I love, and the world is mine."; "My

Light"; "A Nocturne"; "Go, lovely Rose"; "A White Rose"; "Gathered Roses"; "Her cheek is like a tinted Rose"; "In April"; "The Wind"; "Love planted my Rose"; "Thoughts of You"; "I know"; "Yesterday and Today"; "Tomorrow"; "The Call"; "Sunrise and Sunset"; "Dreaming"; "Will-o-the-Wisp"; "Morning and Evening"; "Love-Bloom"

Mr. Spross has also written numerous works for piano, and many anthems and choral works for both male and female choruses. Mr. Spross was born in Poughkeepsie, January 6, 1874, a son of Michael and Louisa (Rauch) Spross, with whom he still makes his home.

W. J. STORM, a descendant of one of Dutchess county's early residents, was born at Stormville, N. Y., July 9, 1845. He acquired his education at the Dutchess Academy and the Albany High School, and as a young man was engaged in farming in his native town. In 1873 he purchased from his father the old homestead at Stormville. Mr. Storm is also the senior member of the firm of W. J. & W. B. Storm, dealers in feed, flour, coal and lumber.

In 1872 he was united in marriage with Miss Isabelle Horpel, and four children have been born to them: G. Horpel, Ethel M., William R., and Isabelle M.

WALTER HERRICK STOUTENBURGH was born in the town of Hyde Park, N. Y., November 18, 1841. His preliminary education was obtained at Amenia Seminary and Fort Edward Institute, after which he was engaged for a time with his brother, John A., in the quarrying of slate at Hoosick Falls, N. Y. Mr. Stoutenburgh subsequently operated the farm on the old homestead at Hyde Park and was engaged in horse raising for a few years. He then removed to Washington, D. C. to accept a position in Washington Asylum, where he remained twenty-two years. In 1904 he returned to his native county and purchased the farm he now occupies on the South Road in the town of Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Stoutenburgh has been twice married. His first wife was Ada Parker, by whom he had one son, J. A. Stoutenburgh, now a physician in Washington, D. C. For his second wife he chose Sarah Flint Hyatt. They are the parents of one son and three daughters: Barneveldt Hyatt; Mrs. James E. Peck, Los Angeles; Mrs. Thomas W. Barrett of Poughkeepsie, and Miss Blanche.

SWEET, ORR & COMPANY, Wappingers Falls, N. Y. and elsewhere. The firm of Sweet, Orr & Co. was founded by James A. Orr, who was the pioneer of the overall business. Mr. Orr gained an enviable reputation in overall making, commencing in California in 1849. In 1871 he came East and having interested his nephews, Messrs. Clayton E. and Clinton W. Sweet, in his scheme, he started the first factory in Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

From a very small beginning the firm has made great strides. The early factory which was small, was enlarged in 1876. There were then 250 employes and a weekly product of 1,000 dozen pairs. By this time the firm had gained the reputation of making a "Never Rip" overall, a hand-made button-hole that would not wear out and a button that would not come off.

In 1880, as there was need of greater facilities for manufacturing, the firm decided to start an additional and larger factory in Newburgh, which, due to the central location and transportation facilities, became and has continued the principal factory; additions and improvements were made from time to time. The output of the company was then so large that offices and ware-rooms were opened in New York. Thomson E. Goring was Superintendent of the Wappingers Falls plant and C. W. Bartrum is Superintendent of the Newburgh factory. In 1900 Sweet, Orr & Co. operated 1,450 machines and employed 1,800 people. There were 39 salesmen, and offices in New York, Chicago and Newburgh.

The demand for Sweet, Orr & Co's goods growing greater, the capacity for manufacturing was increased and factories were opened in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Port Jervis, Joliet, Ill. and New Orleans, La.

It must not be supposed that Sweet, Orr & Co. are confined to the manufacture of overalls—by no means—that is the firm's foundation of their business, but trousers are made, ranging in prices from that payable by the working man to that paid at the finest of custom tailors. Coats are made suitable for truckmen, drivers, engineers; and for men in all kindred position also working, flannel and outing shirts.

In 1909 there are twelve factories run by Sweet, Orr & Co. They are situated as follows: Wappingers Falls, two in Newburgh, three in New York City, Brooklyn, three in Philadelphia, one in Port Jervis, one in Joliet, Ill., and one in New Orleans, La. Some 2,000 odd machines are operated and employment is given to upwards of 2,500 people. Mr. Robert A. Clarke, of New York, is head of the Advertising and Sales Departments; there are 66 salesmen under his charge. Mr. Charles E. Howe, of Summit, N. J., is the head of the Buying Department. The main offices and warerooms are situated at 817-819 Broadway, New York City, Newburgh, N. Y., Chicago, Ill. Philadelphia, Pa., Dallas, Texas, and New Orleans, La.

The superintendents of the factories are: D. L. Walker, Wappingers Falls; C. W. Bartrum, Newburgh; James A. Orr, Jr., Port Jervis; W. J. Cummings, Western manager of Chicago and Joliet, Ill. Mr. T. E. Goring, formerly Supt. of the original factory at Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y., is now Manager of the Manufacturing Department.. It was due to Mr. Goring's love of flowers and desire to beautify his town and make the factory attractive, that the depressing effect of bare brick walls, common to factory buildings, is entirely eliminated. The walls are covered in summer with creeping ivy and clematis, and in the windows are boxes and on the roof tubs containing flowering plants, while in the office and factory, here and there, are potted plants.

Mr. Orr died in 1899, and Mr. Clayton E. Sweet in 1909, but the name is still carried on as originally adopted. The firm is well known to the trade and in the business world in general for its broad, liberal and honorable policies. Sweet, Orr & Co. revolutionized the clothing trade of this country by offering neat, well made and serviceable garments at small cost, and have been of incalculable benefit to the working classes. Their trade extends all over this great country, to South America and across the Atlantic.

GEORGE K. TABER, deceased, was born February 5, 1822, at the Taber homestead about two miles below the village of Pawling. At the age of twenty-one years

he graduated from the old Dutchess County Academy at Poughkeepsie, and then engaged in farming in his native town. Mr. Taber was prominently identified with public and business affairs of his native place. He was for many years a director of the First National Bank of Pawling. In political belief he was a staunch Prohibitionist.

In October 1845 Mr. Taber was united in marriage with Charlotte Field of Pawling N. Y., and they became the parents of five children: Gilbert F., deceased; Anna K., deceased; Martha A.; Alicia, and Lottie who died at the age of eighteen years.

LEWIS TOMPKINS came of English origin. The first of his ancestors whom we will mention was Stephen, who had the distinction of being the father of sixteen children, from whom descended so many of the Tompkins' name. In coming from England the earliest settlers located, it is thought, in Connecticut; thence moving into Westchester County, New York, there to engage in tilling the soil in common with all of those pioneers, clearing off the forests to become in time fruitful fields and rich pasture lands.

James Tompkins, a son of Stephen, was the next ancestor in line. He was a brother of Jonathan Griffin Tompkins. Both rendered important service during the Revolutionary War, acting on the side of the patriots, which evidenced the truest courage as Westchester County at that time was overrun with Tories, and neighbor was arrayed against neighbor and friend against friend; much of it was neutral ground not to be claimed by either. It may be remarked in passing that Jonathan Griffin Tompkins was the father of Daniel D. Tompkins, who graduated from college, read law to practice it with distinguished merit, was a Member of Congress, Supreme Court Judge and Governor, and honored Vice-President under the presidency of Monroe.

The son of James Tompkins was Solomon, who grew up in the same calling as did his son Solomon, who migrated with him some years later to the then wilds of Greene County where now is the village of Ashland, to which region settlers were then coming. The second Solomon was the father of the subject of this sketch. He had only those limited advantages of that early time, but he took his place among the most worthy. He married Betsey, daughter of Timothy Randall of Roxbury, Delaware County. Mrs. Solomon Tompkins, nearly ninety-five years of age is still living in Matteawan with her married daughter, Mrs. S. A. Coldwell.

Lewis Tompkins was born on his father's farm at Ashland, August 5th, 1836. In his younger days he worked on the farm in summer, and attended the district school for a few weeks in winter. He early showed those characteristics of perseverance and untiring energy which he carried through life. In his seventeenth year he gave up farming and went to work for the firm of Strong & Ruggles, wool hat manufacturers at Ashland, where he remained about three years. In 1852 he formed a partnership with Leveritt Conine, manufacturing wool hats, which venture proved unprofitable. Undaunted still he set his face westward with hardly enough money in his pocket to pay his way to Chicago, from which place he wended his way on foot to Kansas, often sleeping on the prairie. After much hardship he finally reached Manhattan, Kansas, setting up his new home on a government claim on Blue River. His energy and intelligence soon attracted attention and he became

one of the delegates to the Topeka Convention, there taking part in the adopting of a Constitution for the new State. He was an anti-slavery man and, naturally, a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Tompkins remained in the West about two years, returning to New York State in the year 1859, at twenty-two years of age. For a few months he worked at hat finishing with Willcox & Draper, Middletown, N. Y., afterward going to Matteawan, N. Y. where he was for several years engaged in the Seamless Clothing Manufacturing Company. During a portion of the time, while with the last named Company, he carried on the business of Merchant Tailoring and Gent's Furnishing Goods, both at Fishkill Landing and Matteawan. But he was not at rest even there; he purchased much real estate, laid out streets, erected buildings, thereby adding to his own prosperity as well as to that of the town. In 1872 he sold out nearly all of his business interests, spending the year abroad. On his return a new enterprise was set on foot, namely, a large hat manufactory near the river at Fishkill Landing. The extensive buildings of the Dutchess Hat Works were begun in 1873, starting off into full operation the following year. From time to time it was found to be necessary to enlarge the plant; later a branch was built at Tioronda, a mile or so away, and still later an establishment was purchased at Middletown, New York.

Mr. Tompkins was twice married, his first wife being Miss Van Voorhis. Their son, Charles Randall, died in early manhood. His second wife was Miss Helen E. Mathers, of Wellsboro, Pa. Their three children Mrs. Paull J. Challen, Mrs. Louise W. Stotesbury and Mr. Ralph S. Tompkins, still survive him. Mr. Lewis Tompkins died January 9, 1894.

RALPH S. TOMPKINS, president and treasurer of the R. S. Tompkins Co., hat manufacturers at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., was born May 13, 1876, a son of the late Lewis Tompkins, who for many years was prominently identified with the industrial and commercial development of the town of Fishkill.

Ralph Tompkins was educated at St. Paul's School, and at the age of nineteen years became interested in the Dutchess Hat Works, which his father established, and is now president of that extensive industry. September 1, 1906, he organized the R. S. Tompkins Co., for the manufacture of men's straw hats. This plant has an output of 12,000 dozen annually, and gives employment to 150 persons.

Mr. Tompkins is a director of the First National Bank of Fishkill Landing, a director of the Mattaewan National Bank, and a trustee of the Mechanics Savings Bank of Fishkill Landing.

In political views Mr. Tompkins is a Republican, and in 1903 was appointed by President Roosevelt to the office of Post master, Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, and was reappointed in 1907.

In 1898 Mr. Tompkins married Lillian C., daughter of the late Joseph H. Weller, of the New York wholesale dry-goods house of Tefft, Weller & Co. They are the parents of three children, Ralph Lewis, Richard Weller and Frederick Gordon.

JOHN E. TOWNSEND, Under-Sheriff of Dutchess County, was born at La Grangeville in the town of La Grange, November 21, 1866. His education was

obtained at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., after which he was engaged in farming and stock buying for the New York market.

In political belief, Mr. Townsend is a Democrat, and has taken an active part in the public affairs of his native town and county. In 1897 he was elected Supervisor of the town of La Grange and filled that office continuously until 1903. In January, 1908, he was appointed by Sheriff Chanler to the office of Under-Sheriff of Dutchess County, a position he has filled with diligence and fidelity.

December 5, 1894, Mr. Townsend was united in marriage with Miss Edith Landon, and they are the parents of two children, Landon and Richard Kenworthy.

THE TRAVER FAMILY. Among the early settlers of Pleasant Plains was Sebastian Traver, who settled on the farm owned by Thomas Cookingham, a little later than 1750; this was a portion of the land known as the 700 acre lot in the western part of the Great Nine Partners which was originally purchased by Francis Van Dyke, Adolphus Banker and Joost Garrison in the year 1741. Sebastian Traver's wife was Christina Uhl, daughter of Henrich Uhl. Their children were: Nicholas, born 1720, married Catherine Lambert; Henrich, baptized July 29, 1722, married Eva Eckert; Catharine, baptized December 1, 1723; Susanna married Jacob Reisley; Frederick married Maria Barbara Eckert; Peter married Magdalena Teal; David married (April 8, 1755) Catharine Lewis; Joseph, baptized December 16, 1732, married (May 11, 1769) Rebecca Van Etten; Anna Maria, born May 11, 1734, married (Dec. 9, 1756) Daniel Cookingham; Johannes B., baptized October 17, 1736, married (May 30, 1762) Catherine Becker; Carl, baptized November 7, 1738, married Jemmima, daughter of Capt. Joost Garrison; Margaret.

The numerous family of Travers of the towns of Clinton, Hyde Park and Rhinebeck are largely descendants of this family.

WILLIAM J. TRAVER was born in the town of Hyde Park September 1, 1863. He received his education in the district schools and De Garmo Institute. He then engaged in the occupation of farming on land which had been in the Traver family for a century. Mr. Traver disposed of this property in 1905, and after travelling extensively accepted a position with Mr. Odgen Mills, and is now acting superintendent of Mr. Mills' country estate in Dutchess county.

EVERETT HUSTIS TRAVIS, attorney, Poughkeepsie, was born at Garrison, N. Y., a son of Rev. Richard H., and Hannah M. (Hustis) Travis. He prepared for college at the Hudson River Insitute, Claverack, N. Y. and graduated from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. in 1889, with the degree of A. B. He read law in the office of Judge Daniel W. Guernsey, and was admitted to the Bar in 1891, after which he formed a partnership with the late Judge Horace D. Hufcut.

Mr. Travis was elected Justice of the Peace in 1894, and served four years. In November 1908, he was elected on the Republican ticket a Member of Assembly from the second Dutchess district. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Poughkeepsie Yacht Club, Chamber of Commerce and Civic League and a trustee of Vassar Brothers Home for Aged Men.

September 5, 1894, Mr. Travis married Mary E. Tabor. They have one child, a daughter, Lois.

H. B. TURNBULL, who is engaged in the real estate business in the city of Poughkeepsie, was born in New York City, March 22, 1860, where he attended the public schools, and later the military school at Norwalk, Conn. He was then for some years connected with the real estate firm of Quincy & Co., of Boston and New York. He then entered the employ of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad as auditor, remaining with this company until it was merged with the Erie Railroad. In 1898 Mr. Turnbull came to Poughkeepsie, where he has built up an extensive and lucrative real estate business. He is a member of the Poughkeepsie Chapter of Masons, of the Y. M. C. A., and secretary and treasurer of the Sunday School of the Second Reformed Church.

ROBERT K. TUTHILL, M. D., son of Samuel Tuthill, M. D., who came to Poughkeepsie in 1848, and was a leading physician here for many years, was born in Newburgh, N. Y. He was trained to follow in the footsteps of his father by thorough classical and preliminary courses, and graduated from the New York Medical College in the class of 1859. He commenced practice here that year, but responding to the call of his country early in 1861, was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 80th N. Y. Vols. In April, 1863, he was promoted to the post of Regimental Surgeon of the 145th N. Y. Infantry, and in June of the same year was advanced to Brigade Surgeon of the First Brigade (six regiments), First Division, Twelfth Army Corps. Early in 1864 he was made Surgeon in Chief of the First Division (fourteen regiments) of the twelfth Army Corps. He was in all the principal battles of the Army of the Potomac, and also did duty in the Army of the Cumberland. By his devotion to sanitary regulations, and his general ability as a surgeon he made and kept his regiment and brigade in such a healthy and efficient condition that he received special commendation from the War Department therefor. Resuming private practice in Poughkeepsie in 1864, Dr. Tuthill soon attained the highest eminence in his profession by the same watchful and faithful care which won him distinction in the field.

Dr. Tuthill's hospital service was extensive and notably successful. He had charge of the Fredericksburgh Hospital in 1862, was member of the surgical staff of St. Barnabas Hospital in Poughkeepsie from its organization in 1870 until its close in 1887, was one of the surgeons selected by the founders of Vassar Brothers' Hospital, on its opening in 1887, and served until 1898, and since been a member of its consulting staff. He visited many hospitals and attended many clinics in Europe, viz: in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, seeking to gain new methods and experience for home work.

In politics Dr. Tuthill was a staunch Republican, but never sought or desired public office, and accepted none except the position of Health Officer of the city, which post he filled for four terms. He was president of the Dutchess County Medical Society for two terms; was a member of the New York State Medical Society from 1880 a member of the New York Commandery, Loyal Legion of America, and a charter member of Hamilton Post, No. 20, G. A. R. He was also affiliated with Masonry, and was a Knight Templar. Dr. Tuthill had hosts of friends who believed in him, because he proved himself a true and sincere man and a conscientious, faithful and vigilant physician and surgeon.

HENRY HOWELL VAN CLEEF, attorney, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was born in this city June 8, 1871. After attending Bishop's and Leslie's private schools and the Poughkeepsie High School he entered Cornell University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1893. His legal education was acquired in the office of his father, the late J. Spencer Van Cleef, and at the New York Law School; he was admitted to the Bar June 8, 1898.

Mr. Van Cleef was united in marriage with Mary T. Thompson November 4, 1905, and they are the parents of two children: Henry Howell and William Reed Thompson.

DANIEL VAN DE BOGART, for many years a prominent resident of Red Hook, and one of the leading contractors and builders of the county, was a descendant of one of our most distinguished pioneer families, the name of his old Dutch ancestors, being closely interwoven with the early history of Dutchess County.

The great-great-grandfather of the deceased was Myndert Van de Bogart, who in 1702, with his brother Jacobus, emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, and settled on the site of Poughkeepsie. They acquired a large tract of land, and built one of the first eleven houses in that city. In 1726, Myndert Van de Bogart was chosen as the first sheriff of Dutchess county.

The two brothers, Jacobus and Myndert, gave the land and contributed liberally to the support of the first church in the village, which was to be a Reformed Dutch meeting house.

The property on which the first court house was built was conveyed by Jacobus Van de Bogart to Barendt Van Kleeck, in 1718, but the earliest record to the property seems to be that of Nov. 13, 1747, a "lease and release" of the land with the court-house and "gaols" already built on same, to four of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace. The parchment release is preserved in the County Clerk's office among the maps. It provides that the property shall revert to the Van de Bogart family if used for any other purpose than that for which it was granted.

The first book of the supervisors and assessors shows that a meeting of the "frie houlders" was held at the house of Leonard Lewis, June 22, 1717, and that Jacobus Van de Bogart and Barendt Van Kleeck were chosen as a building committee for the first court-house and gaol. As the ancestors of the late Daniel Van de Bogart gave the land and helped build the first court-house, it would have been eminently fitting, had his name gone down in the history of the County as the builder of the present one, but his being a member of the Board of Supervisors, at the time of its erection, made that impossible.

Myndert was, in 1744, married to Gretchen Kipp, daughter of Jacob and Engellge Pells. His son, Myndert, Jr., was married in 1765 to Hanna Velie. Peter, son of Myndert, Jr., was married in 1807 to Mary Maria Wilcox.

James Van de Bogart, our subject's father, was a lifelong resident of Poughkeepsie, following the trade of mason. He married Miss Mary I. Windover, of that city, and had seven children: James K., who died in infancy, Ellen, Lydia Ann, Daniel, Eugenie, James and Harriet.

Daniel Van de Bogart, the last surviving member of the above family, was born in Poughkeepsie, Dec. 25, 1849, and after availing himself of the excellent educational

advantages offered in the schools of that city, he learned the trade with William Sague, a prominent builder. For a few years he worked at his trade, and then went into business for himself at Verbank, where he met with such success that he looked about for a wider field of operations. In 1873, he moved to Red Hook, and maintained his residence here to the time of his death.

Mr. Van de Bogart erected many of the finest structures in Eastern New York and his home vicinity. Among the most notable are the two beautiful residences at Summit, N. J., built for Miss Donaldson and Mrs. Bronson; St. Paul's Lutheran Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church at Red Hook; the residence of John Henry Livingston and the De Peyster Memorial Church at Tivoli; St. Paul's Training School and the Hospital for Consumptives at Verbank; the country homes of Stuyvesant Fish at Garrison, and of Mrs. Hastings at Staatsburg; and the Red Hook High School building. This building in architectural beauty and skillful workmanship is said to be the finest school building in the county.

On Sept. 3, 1873, Mr. Van de Bogart was married to Miss Estelle Pulver of Red Hook. Of this union eight children were born: Allard A., Mary I., Edna, Daniel, Earnest, Lucinda, who died in infancy, and Myndert Jacobus.

In politics he was a staunch Democrat, and to the day of his death was the recognized leader of the strong, conservative element of that party in his town. In 1893 he was nominated for Supervisor of his town, and in 1901 he was again nominated and elected by an overwhelming majority, the first Democrat in twelve years to attain that honor. When the village was incorporated in 1894, he was one of the chief promulgators of this movement, and was chosen one of the trustees, and held the office of President of the Village.

Mr. Van de Bogart died April 8, 1909, in the prime of his manhood. It is one of the consolations of a useful life thus suddenly terminated that the memory of a good man shall not die; that the remembrance of his services and virtues shall be preserved as an inheritance to his children, and an incentive to those who knew and loved him.

DR. FEDERAL VANDER BURGH was born in the town of Beekman, Dutchess Co., N. Y., May 11, 1788, and died at Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y., January 23, 1868. He was the son of Colonel James Vander Burgh and Helena Vander Burgh. His father (born 1709—died 1794) had a long and distinguished career. He became a member of the Provincial Congress, and a Colonel in the American Army in the War of the Revolution. He entertained General Washington at his home in the town of Beekman on a number of occasions.

Dr. Vander Burgh's grand-father, Henry Vander Burgh, was one of the first settlers in Poughkeepsie, and among the most prominent men in the country in his time. He was one of its first Board of Assessors in 1716; the first supervisor of the territory between Wappinger Falls and little Esopus Island in 1720, and County Clerk in 1721. His will shows him to have been possessed of a large property for those days. Dr. Vander Burgh's father in his will expressed the desire that his son "be prepared for the study of Physics, if he shall be agreeable, when he comes of suitable age" and wisely following his father's will, he became one of the most distinguished physicians of his time. He enjoyed a large, fashionable and lucrative

practice in New York City for many years, and was the author of many valuable publications on medical subjects. He was the founder of Homeopathy in this country, and devoted his life to spreading its beneficent methods.

Dr. Vander Burgh married March 5, 1812, Esther Orinda Boardman, daughter of Homer Boardman of New Milford, Connecticut. Only two of his children grew to maturity,—Mary Helen, who married John B. James, of Albany, N. Y., and Charlotte, who married Robert McKim of Baltimore, Md.

The latter years of his life were passed at his beautiful country home, on the banks of the Hudson River, about three miles from the village of Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Dr. Vander Burgh had a very attractive personality. He was tall (over six feet), erect, finely proportioned; had very regular features, very charming manners, and made friends wherever he went. He was greatly beloved by his many patients, as he stopped at no personal sacrifice in working for their recovery. His love and enthusiasm for his profession was very great and above all for the great principles of Homeopathy, which he did so much to establish in this country.

HOLMES VANDERWATER, attorney, of Wappingers Falls, N. Y., was born at Hyde Park, Dutchess county, May 27, 1886. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of his native place and at Poughkeepsie. He continued his studies at Cornell University, from which institution he was graduated in 1907. Mr. Vanderwater was soon after admitted to the Bar and immediately began the practice of his profession with offices at Wappingers Falls and Poughkeepsie.

Socially Mr. Vanderwater is a member of Poughkeepsie Lodge, F. & A. M.

THE VAN DYKE FAMILY: Francis Van Dyke, grandson of Franz Claissen Van Dyke, who came to New Amsterdam before 1655, was an early settler in the Crom Elbow Precinct. He purchased a lot of 1000 acres in the westerly part of the Great Nine Partners bordering on the Crom Elbow creek. It comprised what is now the farms of Mrs. H. Schultz, Lount Lattin, William F. Odell, M. Hayes, J. Z. Frost, George H. Schultz, W. L. Traver, and part of the C. W. Carpenter farm. Francis Van Dyke was born in New York, November 25, 1683. He married, December 8, 1713, Rensule Montros. Their children were: Franz, baptized October 17, 1714; Magdalena, baptized October 21, 1716, married Joost Garrison; Petrus, baptized October 5, 1718; Jacobus, baptized April 18, 1721, married Catharina, daughter of the first Albrutus Schryver; Margaret, baptized April 25, 1724, married Richbill Williams; Cornelius, baptized June 24, 1727, married Mercy Phillips; Cathalina, baptized June 19, 1731, married Peter Storm.

GARRET VAN KEUREN who was born at Rhinebeck, N. Y., was descended from a long line of patriots and of men of public affairs.

With Abram Van Keuren, grandfather of Garret, the Revolutionary record of the family begins. Abram was elected Supervisor of Kingston, N. Y. for sixteen terms, when having signed the agreement to maintain the Constitutional rights he enlisted in the Ulster Militia holding the rank of Captain in Colonel Jo-

hannis Snyder's Regiment in which his son Abram Van Keuren, Jr. served as Corporal, having previously served in Col. Levi Pawling's Regiment.

With Abram Van Keuren, Jr., the family came to Rhinebeck, for in May 1783 he purchased the farm now known as Springbrook which for a century and a quarter remained the home of his descendants. In 1777 he married Eve Dumont also the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier in whose veins flowed the blood of the Rutgers and the Schuylers.

Their son, Garret Van Keuren, served once as Sheriff of Dutchess County. He was not a lawyer, yet was constantly interviewed for legal advice. He was associated always with the most influential men and women of his day. Morgan Lewis, Mrs. Janet Montgomery, (wife of General Richard Montgomery), Mrs. Edward Livingston as well as Edward Livingston himself were his intimate friends. Among his private papers are their powers of attorney, giving him unlimited power in the management of their affairs.

In 1822 he married Sarah Hagadorn, who was the daughter, the grand daughter and great-great-granddaughter of Revolutionary soldiers, the three generations enlisting for the colonies.

Garret Van Keuren lived all his life in Rhinebeck, dying on the old farm where he had been born, and in the house which he had helped to build with his own hands.

He died April 10, 1868, leaving four children, Mary, wife of Isaac Kirby; Julia, wife of Thomas Reed; Cora Livingston and Sarah, both of whom were unmarried.

THE VAN VLIET FAMILY. About 1740 Aurie Van Vliet and Art Mastin purchased lot No. 5 and a similar division of the Great Nine Partners' Patent consisting of 760 acres near Pleasant Plains. Van Vliet and his four sons, Dirck, John, Cornelius and Benjamin, settled on this land. John returned to Ulster county and settled on lands of his father near Eddyville; Benjamin removed to Fort Hunter, in the Mohawk Valley, in 1772; Cornelius died a bachelor, and Dirck remained where he settled and kept the first tavern in the town of Clinton. His wife was Helena, daughter of Johannes Weaver of Rhinebeck. Their children were: Catherine (probably the first white child born in what is now the town of Clinton); she married John DeWitt; Charity married Abram Freligh; Anna married, first, Dennis Reylea, second, William Brink; Cornelius married, first, Helena Garrison, second, Susan Platt; Elizabeth married, first, Benjamin Relyea, second, Conrad Sharp; Helena married Ebenezer Babcock; John married Helena ———; Derrick married Sarah Mastin; Lydia married Jacob Sleight; Mary married Henry Sleight, and Henry married Mary Seaman. Of the above children Cornelius Van Vliet alone remained at Pleasant Plains. His children were: Cornelius married Mary Russell; Levi married Mary Uhl; Rachel; John married Mary Beadle; Elizabeth; William B.; Clarissa Maria married John Caswell; Henry Hiram married Jane Harris; Richard Garrison; Platt Garrison married Nancy Lamoree. Of the above children Levi Van Vliet remained on the old homestead. His children were: George married Helen Bard; Lewis U. married, first, Jane Ann Brown, second, Mary J. Caswell; Henry Richard married Hannah M. LeRoy. Lewis U. and Henry R. both located on portions of their father's property, Lewis where his father lived, and Henry where his grandfather lived. Henry R. had one child

George S. who married Mercedes Tremper of Rhinebeck; their children are: Clara Helena Garrison; Henry Richard, 2d, who is the seventh generation of the direct male line of Van Vliet's of Pleasant Plains, the line being Anna, born June 10, 1686; Derrick, born November 26, 1721; Cornelius, born December 21, 1760; Levi, born January 6, 1786; Henry R., born December 8, 1833; George S., born September 17, 1865; Henry R., born November 22, 1904.

WALTER VAN WAGNER, who is a descendant of one of Dutchess county's oldest residents, was born at Van Wagner's Station, Dutchess county, January 1, 1883. He was educated in the public schools and worked for a time on his father's farm, and later was employed in the hardware store of J. W. Feedy at Highland, Ulster county. Mr. Van Wagner now operates the farm of his aunt, Mrs. Brinckerhoff, in the town of Poughkeepsie.

January 2, 1906 he married Ada Humphrey of Bangall, N. Y., and they are the parents of one son, Charles Humphrey.

J. I. VIGEANT, M. D., is a native of Lee, Mass., where he obtained his preliminary high school education. He then entered the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1896. He began practice at Elizaville, Columbia county, N. Y., where he remained seven years, and in 1903 located in the village of Red Hook, Dutchess county.

Politically Dr. Vigeant is a Democrat, and in 1908 was the nominee of that party for the office of coroner.

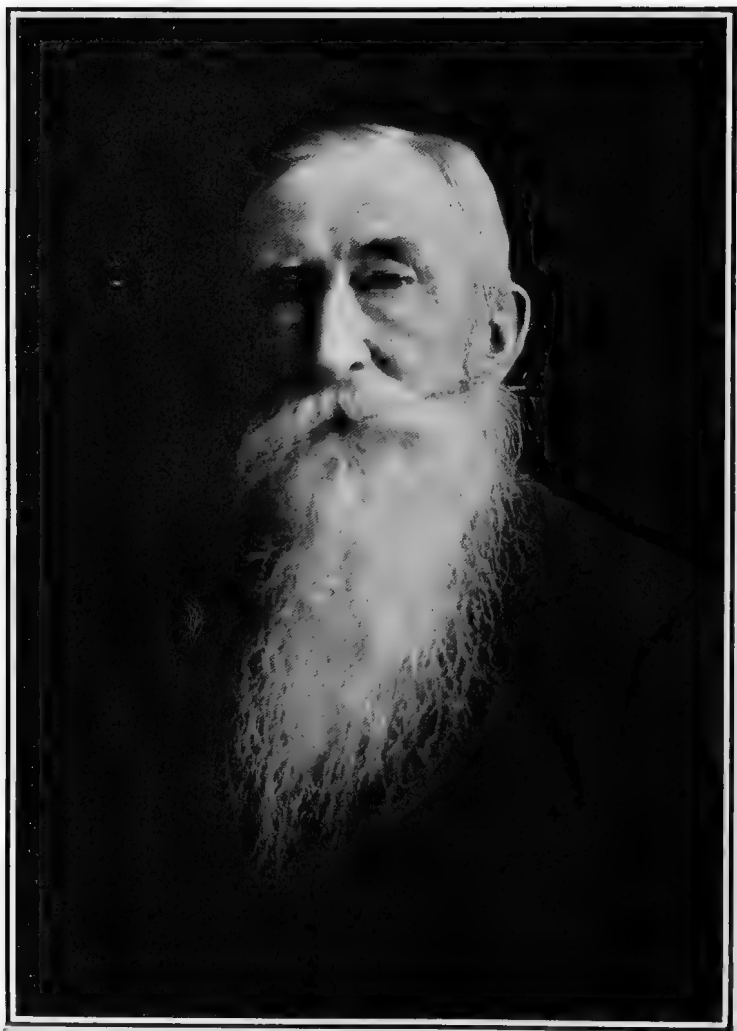
He was united in marriage in 1901 with Clara L. Shook, and they are the parents of two children: Clarence H. and Helen Elizabeth.

PETER H. VOSBURGH was born in the Town of Stuyvesant, Columbia County, March 5, 1850, the eldest son of Aaron and Elizabeth Vosburgh. His education was obtained in the district school of his native village, Stuyvesant Landing. At the age of 16 years he left school and went to work on his father's farm, and a few years later learned the printer's trade and followed that business continuously until October 1, 1904.

For a number of years he was local editor of the Matteawan Journal, and in February 1901, he, in connection with Morgan H. Hoyt, purchased that newspaper, and together they conducted it for a period of three years, after which Mr. Vosburgh sold his interest to Morgan Hoyt, and retired from the printing business.

In 1890 Mr. Vosburgh was appointed postmaster at Matteawan by President Harrison. After serving in that capacity for four and a half years, he was removed on account of a change in the administration, but was re-appointed by President McKinley in 1899, and has received two appointments to the same office since, from President Roosevelt.

When he took possession of the office in 1899, the fixtures were antiquated, and he threw them aside and purchased a complete new set of modern fixtures and installed them in place of the old worn out outfit. This increased the availability of



CHARLES F. WANZER.

the office for easier and greater work, and greatly improved its appearance. The business of the office has doubled during his administration as postmaster, and has been advanced in grade from a third to a second-class office.

He is a member of the Board of Education, and for three years was president of the Board. For eight years he was president of the William H. Mase Hook and Ladder Comp., and at present is president of the Board of Trustees of the Matteawan Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of Beacon Lodge F. and A. M. In politics he has always been a Republican, ever zealous for the success of his party in National, State and local affairs.

DANIEL L. WALKER, superintendent of the Wappingers Falls plant of Sweet, Orr & Co., was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 17, 1865, and came with his parents to Wappingers Falls in 1872. After finishing his education at the public schools he entered the employ of Sweet, Orr & Co., and by diligent effort on his part was promoted from time to time, accepting his present position in 1900.

In 1898 Mr. Walker was united in marriage with Jennie Croak of Wappingers Falls, and two children have been born to them: Howard and Esther.

Socially Mr. Walker is a member of Wappingers Lodge, No. 671, F. & A. M.; Lafayette Lodge No. 18 of Odd Fellows, and is affiliated with the Foresters, the Royal Arcanum, the American Mechanics organizations, and the village Fire Department.

CHARLES F. WANZER. Among the energetic business men in the town of Fishkill, N. Y., none stands higher than the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Wanzer was born in Phillipstown, Putnam County, January 29, 1828, and is a son of Floyd and Jane (Foster) Wanzer, who were also natives of Phillipstown.

Mr. Wanzer attended the district schools, and in 1849, moved with his parents to Matteawan, where he engaged in the grocery business. May 1st, 1858 he succeeded to the business formerly conducted by Jacob Palmer, and for over half a century has continued in the grocery trade at the same location in Matteawan, meeting with an unusual degree of success.

Mr. Wanzer has never sought or cared for public office, preferring to devote his time to the interests of his trade, and in his eighty-first year is hale and hearty, and enjoys the highest esteem of a host of friends.

JOHN S. WARREN, of the town of East Fishkill, Dutchess county, was born in that town September 1, 1872. He received his education in the schools of his native place, and then became associated with his father in the management of the home-
stead farm, and with his brother, Charles H., is now engaged in the management of two farms which have been in this family for many years.

Mr. Warren was united in marriage with Minnie B. Stevens, and they are the parents of two children: Ralph J. and Lewis F.

Charles H. Warren, brother of John S., was born November 8, 1876, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits since attaining manhood. He married Miss Helen J. Barrett.

THE COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.

FRED BAIN WEAVER, M. D., Hyde Park, N. Y., was born at Galatinville, N. Y., April 12, 1875. Dr. Weaver graduated from the Seymour Smith Academy in 1895, and began the study of medicine with Dr. H. C. Wilber at Pine Plains. He then entered the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated April 19, 1898, and served one year as house surgeon in St. Peter's Hospital, Albany. Dr. Weaver began practice with his preceptor at Pine Plains, and in September, 1900, accepted a position as interne at the Mothers' and Babies' Hospital, New York City. He was also connected with the New York Polytechnic Hospital until January, 1901. He then served for six months on the surgical staff of Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York, and in June, 1901, began practice at Hyde Park. Dr. Weaver was appointed surgeon at Hyde Park for the New York Central Railroad Company in 1903, which position he still retains. He is a member of the Medical Society of Dutchess County; the New York State Medical Society; the American Medical Association, and the New York and New England Association of Railroad Surgeons. He is also affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

EARL S. WELCH was born in Schenectady, N. Y., December 12, 1881. He was educated in the public and high schools of Albany, graduating from the latter institution in 1901. In the same year he was employed as clerk in the Northern Department of the Teutonic Fire Insurance Co. in their offices in Poughkeepsie, and in 1903 was promoted to bookkeeper, which position he now occupies.

Mr. Welch is a member of Triune Lodge, No. 782, F. & A. M., and Poughkeepsie Chapter. He is also district secretary for the Christian Endeavor Union of Dutchess county.

WELDON F. WESTON, a representative business man of Fishkill-on-Hudson, was born in Litchfield, New Hampshire April 14, 1856. He attended the Pinkerton Academy, at Derry, N. H., finishing his education at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary. At the age of twenty he came to Newburgh to accept a position as shipping clerk for the Erie R. R. Two years later he returned to New Hampshire and engaged in mercantile business for a time. From 1880 to 1888 he was station agent at Matteawan for the N. D. & C. R. R., and then engaged with his brother, the late Major Wilbur H. Weston of Newburgh, N. Y., in the express and trucking business in connection with the Matteawan and Fishkill Landing stage line until 1892 when the electric railroad superceded the stage route. He was made a director of the Street R. R. Co. on its organization, and has remained in the board to the present time. He was also for several years a director of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, where he was on the funding and examining committee.

Mr. Weston is still extensively interested in the transportation business at Newburgh and Fishkill and also conducts a coal, feed and mason supply business at Fishkill-on-Hudson.

Politically Mr. Weston is a republican. In 1891 he was elected president of the village of Matteawan, and in 1892 re-elected without opposition, and has held various public offices in his adopted town. September 26, 1878, Mr. Weston married Anna Jeanette, daughter of Charles M. and Elizabeth A. (Davis) Elkins, of Wakefield, Mass.

Mr. Weston has been a Knight of Pythias for more than thirty years, joining that order at Laconia, N. H., becoming a charter member of Mt. Belknap Lodge No. 20. Later he joined Hudson River Lodge of Matteawan, N. Y., and is yet a member. He was a Chancellor Commander of his lodge and District Deputy Grand Chancellor of this district.

Mr. Weston is a past Master of Beacon Lodge F. & A. M. of Fishkill-on-Hudson, and a member of Highland Chapter and Hudson River Commandery of Newburgh, N. Y., and a member of Mecca Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of New York City, and is also a member of the Southern Dutchess Country Club and various other organizations.

WILLIAM N. WETTEREAU, who occupies the beautiful country place known as "The Meadows," on the South Road in the town of Poughkeepsie, was born September 24, 1877. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of New York City, and Dr. Holbrook's Select School, Ossining, N. Y., which was supplemented by an academic course in Williams College. Mr. Wettereau has travelled extensively, and now enjoys a retired life, devoting his time to the personal supervision of his farm.

MICHAEL J. WHALEN, a prominent citizen, and a leader in Democratic circles, in the town of Northeast, was born at Millerton, N. Y., January 6, 1869, and acquired his education in the public schools of his native place. In 1886 he was connected with the Newburgh, Dutchess & Connecticut Railroad at Matteawan, N. Y., where he remained until 1889, resigning to assume the duties of station agent for the New York Central Railroad at Millerton, N. Y., which position he has held continuously to the present time, fulfilling his duties with fidelity and diligence.

For many years Mr. Whalen has taken an active interest in the public affairs of his native place, and is at present Democratic Committeeman of the town of Northeast.

He was united in marriage with Katherine E. Garvin, and they are the parents of one son, John Garvin. Socially Mr. Whalen is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

THOMAS FRANCIS WHALEN was born at Cold Spring, Putnam county, June 1, 1874. His parents were Malachy Whalen and Margaret Bracken. Very shortly after Mr. Whalen's birth, the family moved to Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He received his education in the public schools and at the Poughkeepsie High School. After leaving school he was employed as clerk at the Poughkeepsie Cracker Bakery, afterwards the American Biscuit Company.

In 1907 he was elected City Clerk by the Board of Alderman of the city of Poughkeepsie, which position he still holds. He is Treasurer of Florentine Council No. 304 K. of C. and a charter member of this organization. He is also member of Division No. 2, A. O. H., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. of which organization he was President, 1903-1908. He is also a member of St. Peter's Holy Name Society, and was its president in 1905-'06.

In politics Mr. Whalen is a Democrat.

HOWELL WHITE, M. D. Fishkill, N. Y. is the eighth generation in descent from Thomas White, (born, 1599) of Weymouth, Mass., who was Representative in General Court in 1636—37. He died in 1679, leaving five children.

Second Generation: Ebenezer, the fifth child of Thomas, was born 1648, and died August 24, 1703. He married Hannah, daughter of Nicholas Phillips.

Third Generation: Rev. Ebenezer White, born Feb. 17, 1673, graduated from Harvard College in 1692, and died March 4, 1756. He married Hannah Piersons.

Fourth Generation: Rev. Sylvanus White, third son of Rev. Ebenezer White, was born Dec. 16, 1702 and graduated from Harvard College in 1723. He married Phebe, only daughter of Hezekiah Howell, and had nine children, three of whom were physicians. He died Oct. 22, 1782.

Fifth Generation: Ebenezer, (born Sept. 3, 1746; died, March 8, 1827) the seventh son of Rev. Sylvanus, chose the study of medicine for his profession. In early life he married (March 22, 1772) Helena, daughter of Theophilus Bartow, of New Rochelle, and great-granddaughter of General Bartow, who fled from France to England in 1685, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. They had seven children, three of whom were physicians. Dr. and Mrs. Ebenezer White came to Westchester County and settled at Yorktown. Some of their descendants are now living in their old home.

Sixth Generation: Ebenezer, (born June 13, 1779; died, March 20, 1865) the second of Dr. Ebenezer, also made choice of the profession of medicine, as did his brothers Bartow and Henry. He married (April 8, 1800) Amy, daughter of the late Samuel Green, of the town of Somers, Westchester County, and located there. He had nine children, of whom three sons adorned the profession which their father so long followed.

Seventh Generation: Lewis H., (born March 17, 1807; died Sept. 24, 1886) fourth child of Dr. Ebenezer, 2d, married (June 7, 1853) Helena Van Wyck, of Fishkill.

Mrs. Howell White is a daughter of Isaac E. Cotheal, and his wife, Catherine E. (Rapalje), and on the maternal side is a descendant in the eighth generation from Joris Jansen de Rapalje, one of the proscribed Huguenots, from "Rochelle in France," and the common ancestor of all the American families of this name.

Second Generation: His son, Jerominus, born June 27, 1643, married Anna, daughter of Tennis Denys, and had nine children.

Third Generation: Jan Rapalje, born Dec. 14, 1673, son of Jerominus, married Annettie, daughter of Coert Van Vorhees. They had three children. He died in 1733.

Fourth Generation: Jeromus Rapalje, son of Jan, was twice married, and left children.

Fifth Generation: John Rapalje, (born 1722; died, 1772) son of Jeromus and Altje Van Artzdale, was twice married, and by his first wife, Elizabeth, had five children. The sons settled at Fishkill, N. Y., where some of their descendants remain.

Sixth Generation: Richard Rapalje, son of John, was born on Long Island, August 30, 1764, removed to Fishkill during the Revolutionary war, and died September 2, 1825. He married, in 1800, Ann Aerrie, of New York.

Seventh Generation: Catharine (born July 8, 1819) daughter of Richard Rapalje, married October 22, 1856, Isaac E. Cotheal, son of Henry Cotheal and Phebe Berrian Warner. They had three children, of whom Elizabeth M. married Dr. Howell White.

It is a curious fact that both the Rev. Ebenezer and Rev. Sylvanus White had such long pastorates. Dr. Ebenezer was pastor of the Bridgehampton Presbyterian Church from October 9, 1695 to 1748, a period of fifty-three years. Rev. Sylvanus White was ordained and installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Southampton Nov. 17, 1727, and continued its pastor until his death, October 22, 1782, a ministry in one church of fifty-five years. It is also peculiar to note that Dr. Ebenezer White of Yorktown practiced medicine for over fifty years. His son, Dr. Ebenezer White, of Somers, practiced medicine for more than sixty years. His son, Dr. Lewis H. White, of Fishkill, practiced for fifty-eight years. Each of these Doctors, for three generations, had two brothers who were physicians, and who continued in active professional work for about the same number of years.

HENRY C. WILBER, M. D., was born at Pine Plains, N. Y., November 9, 1845. After attending the public schools of his native place he entered the New York University and Bellevue Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1867, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in the village of Pine Plains.

Dr. Wilber is a member of the Dutchess County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1891-'92-'93; the New York State Medical Society; the American Medical Association, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. He has held the office of Health Officer of the town of Pine Plains, and has served as coroner for fifteen years.

Dr. Wilber is a son of Benjamin S. Wilber, who was engaged in the practice of his profession for many years at Pine Plains, and who died January 26, 1871.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, the son of Gerome and Catherine Williams, was born at Chestnut Ridge, Dutchess Co., N. Y., September 16, 1844, and resided there until 1860, when he removed to Poughkeepsie, where he has since resided.

During his residence in the country he attended the district school, and one year in a private school in the Clove kept by George Draper, later school commissioner of Dutchess County. After removing to Poughkeepsie he took a course at Eastman Business College, and then commenced studying under a private tutor for the purpose of taking an examination for admission to Yale College; but the wave of war fever then extending over the country was too much for him, so, leaving thought of college behind, he, on September 22, 1862 joined Company G, 150th regiment, N. Y. S. V., and on October 11 left with the regiment for the front, and continued to serve with it until it was mustered out at the end of the war, June 8, 1865. During the time of his service in the army he was engaged in the battle at Gettysburg, Penn., in the campaign from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga., in Sherman's march to the sea, in the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Raleigh, N. C., and the surrender of Johnston's army; was wounded in the arm and hand at New Hope Church, Ga., and again slightly wounded at Golgotha, Ga. He marched in the

grand review at Washington, D. C., May 24, 1865, and was discharged June 8, 1865, then sergeant of Company G.

After his return home he studied law with his father at Poughkeepsie, and was admitted to the bar May 18, 1866, and has ever since practiced law there. He has since been admitted to practice in the U. S. Courts.

In 1865 he joined the 21st regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and continued a member until it was mustered out, he being at that time its lieutenant-colonel.

Mr. Williams was city chamberlain of Poughkeepsie in 1875 and 1876; supervisor of the Fourth Ward in 1884 and 1886, and Deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue during part of President Cleveland's first administration. He is a mason and a member of Poughkeepsie Lodge, No. 266, F. & A. M., Poughkeepsie Chapter, No. 172, R. A. M., King Solomon's Council, No. 31, R. & S. M., Poughkeepsie Commandery, No. 43, K. T., Mecca Temple Mystic Shrine; member of D. B. Sleight Post No. 331, G. A. R., and has been secretary of the Veteran Association 150th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols. since Oct. 11, 1886 and is also Secretary of its Officers' Association. He has been a member of the Dutchess Club since its organization in 1888, and has been one of its governors since that time.

Our subject is descended on the side of his father from a brother of Roger Williams, who settled in Rhode Island, and comes from a line of soldiers, his grandfather serving in the war of 1812, and his great-grandfather during most of the Revolutionary War, and his great-great-grandfather being in the French and Indian War. On his mother's side he is descended from Henry Emigh, who came to this country from Holland about 1696 and settled in Clove, Dutchess County, building a stone house which is still standing and inhabited.

JAMES L. WILLIAMS was born in Poughkeepsie, December 12, 1846. He attended the Dutchess County Academy, and on the completion of his studies and after reading law was admitted to the Bar in 1867. He began practice in connection with the Hon. Peter Dorland, ex-Surrogate of this county; the firm of Dorland & Williams continued until 1873, when he formed a partnership with Hon. John Hackett, under the firm title of Hackett & Williams. A native of Poughkeepsie, and always a public spirited citizen, Mr. Williams was more than usually prominent in political and social, as well as legal circles. He was very active in the Democratic party for many years, and was the organizer and first president of the Poughkeepsie News Company, publisher of the *News-Press* and *News-Telegraph*. He was elected District Attorney in 1872, being the first Democrat elected to that office for a period of over twenty-five years. In 1883 Governor Cleveland appointed him State Assessor, now called State Tax Commissioner, an office which he filled with ability until 1893, when he resigned.

In 1887 he was named as a member of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, and was made chairman of the State Executive Committee. In 1893 Mr. Williams was strongly urged as a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Judge Barnard, having the support of Dutchess and other counties.* He continued to be active in the councils of his party up to the Chicago convention of 1896, but then declined to endorse the national platform or its candidate, and after that time was fully as popular as a worker and advisor in the Republican

party as he was in the party of his first choice. He was appointed City Attorney of Poughkeepsie in 1897, serving under Mayor Hull in 1897 and 1898. In 1900 he was nominated by President McKinley for Supervisor of the Census for the Third District of New York. He was President of the Board of Education from 1900 to 1906 during which time the schools made great advancement.

WILLSON & EATON COMPANY, wholesale and retail dealers in lumber, coal, etc. at Amenia, N. Y., are successors to the original firm of Barrett Willson & Co., established in 1864, which was succeeded in 1878 by George T. Willson and Lewis F. Eaton under the firm name of Willson & Eaton. In 1903 the present corporation was formed of which the following are officers: George G. Stevenson, president; Lewis F. Eaton, treasurer and manager; Edward Bryan, vice-president; David P. Barry, assistant manager. The company is capitalized \$125,000. A brick yard, with an annual capacity of four million brick, is also a part of the product of this concern.

HENRY N. WINCHESTER, Supervisor of the town of Amenia, was born in 1850, at South Amenia, N. Y. He received his early education in the district schools and at a private school at Dover Plains, finishing his studies at Claverack College. He then engaged in farming at South Amenia, and later succeeded his father in the general mercantile business. He held the office of Deputy Postmaster from 1886 to 1909, when he was appointed Postmaster of South Amenia. Politically Mr. Winchester is a Republican, and in 1905 was elected Supervisor of the town of Amenia, and re-elected in 1907. He has also held the office of Justice of the Peace for several years.

He was united in marriage with Frances, daughter of James Edwin Sleight of Titusville, Dutchess county, and the following children were born to them: Milo F., Henry F. and James Edwin.

JACKSON S. WING, merchant, Wingdale, N. Y., was born in the town of Dover in 1858, a son of Sheldon and Jane L. (Chapman) Wing. He finished his schooling at the Amenia Seminary, and in the year 1880 engaged in general mercantile business at Wingdale, purchasing what was known as the Preston store, which was erected by his grandfather. Mr. Wing served as Postmaster from 1890 to 1907.

Mr. Wing was united in marriage with Mary Straight of Kent, Conn., and they are the parents of one daughter, Winifred S.

SHELDON WING, a retired citizen of Wingdale, N. Y., was born December 10, 1833, in the town of La Grange. His studies at the public schools were supplemented by a course at a Quaker boarding school. He then began life on a farm in the town of Dover, and was thus employed until 1861, when he engaged in the stock business in Ohio and Iowa. In 1865 he returned to Dover, and took up the duties of farming once more.

Politically Mr. Wing is a Democrat, and has served his town as Supervisor two terms. In 1894 he received the nomination for the office of sheriff, but declined to run.

October 21, 1856 Mr. Wing was united in marriage with Miss Jane L. Chapman of Dover, and to them have been born two children: Jackson S., and Anna F.

CHARLES M. WOLCOTT, for several years prominently identified with financial and industrial institutions in the town of Fishkill, N. Y., was born at Litchfield, Conn., November 20, 1816, and died November 20, 1889. He was a son of Judge Frederick Wolcott of Connecticut, and descendant of a family that occupied a distinguished place in our Colonial history. Roger Wolcott, great-grandfather of Charles M., held the office of Governor of Connecticut from 1750 to '54. His son Oliver was one of the representatives of the Colony of Connecticut whose names are affixed to the Declaration of Independence, and during the Revolutionary war he held the rank of brigadier-general in the patriot forces. In 1796 he was elected Governor of Connecticut.

Charles M. Wolcott in early life engaged in the commission business with offices in Philadelphia and New York. He married in 1849, Catharine A., daughter of Henry Rankin, a prominent merchant of New York. Three children were born to them: Henry Goodrich, Katharine Rankin, now the wife of Samuel Verplanck; and Annette Rankin.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Wolcott settled at Fishkill-on-Hudson, upon the estate known as "Roseneath" where his wife had previously resided. From that time his attention was chiefly occupied with the management of his extensive realty holdings and commercial interests in the town of Fishkill. He became a stockholder and member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Fishkill Landing, and was also a large stockholder and trustee in the firm of the New York Rubber Company.

CHARLES W. WRIGHT, Supervisor of the town of Clinton, Dutchess county, N. Y., was born in the town of Stanford, March 1, 1866. He acquired his education at the public schools of his native place, and at Sackett's private school. He then accepted a clerkship in the store of Mr. Knickerbocker of Bangall, with whom he remained four years, and was afterwards engaged for a time in the butter and egg business in New York City. In the spring of 1892 he established a general mercantile store at Clinton Corners, N. Y. Politically Mr. Wright is a Democrat, and in 1908 was elected a member of the Dutchess County Board of Supervisors.

September 5, 1889, he was united in marriage with Della Stewart of Stanford, and to them have been born three children: Harold, Edith and Ethel.

LEWIS H. WRIGHT, Supervisor of the town of East Fishkill, Dutchess County, was born in this town September 4, 1856. For many years he has been engaged in the cultivation of his farm, which covers over 500 acres.

In 1880 Mr. Wright was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta Jackson of Dutchess county.

Politically Mr. Wright is a Democrat. He was elected a member of the board of Supervisors in 1904, and has been continuously re-elected to 1909.

CAPTAIN ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE of Barrytown, N. Y., was born in New York City, May 30, 1853, and was educated in private schools and Columbia College. Inheriting large real estate properties, he has devoted himself mainly to the business connected with these interests.

Military affairs have in times past engrossed considerable of Captain Zabriskie's attention. He served for seven years in the Seventh New York Regiment. In 1883 he was elected Captain of Company C in the 71st Regiment, and held that position until he was promoted to the rank of Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of the same regiment, finally resigning in 1898. He presented the regiment the Zabriskie trophy, a handsome bronze, to be annually competed for at rifle practice. Captain Zabriskie's military training, added to his desire to promote the interests of those about him, led him, several years ago, to organize two companies of the "Blithewood Light Infantry," composed of young men in the community, one at Red Hook, and one at Rhinebeck. The two organizations have a membership of 160. They have been well armed, uniformed and equipped by Captain Zabriskie, and are very efficient in the Manual of Arms, as a result of the Captain's careful and persistent work in training them. All the members are pledged not to smoke cigarettes, and if under eighteen years of age, not to smoke at all.

Captain Zabriskie takes an active interest in all worthy charities. He is at present a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital, New York; Vice President of the House of Rest for Consumptives, and trustee of the Sheltering Arms, an institution for children. He is prominent in the organization and work of the Episcopal church in this diocese, and occupies several positions of honor and responsibility.

Captain Zabriskie belongs to the Union, Metropolitan, City, Army and Navy and Church Clubs. He is a member of the Holland Society, the St. Nicholas Society, the Society of the War of 1812, the Dutchess County Society, the New York Historical Society, the American Geographical Society, the National Academy of Design, the American Museum of Natural History; and the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, of which he is ex-president. He was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the 21st District in the fall of 1908, being defeated by Hamilton Fish.

Captain Zabriskie is an American whose family history traces through 250 years of residence in this country. His ancestor who established the family in America was a Polish nobleman, who, to escape the political and religious oppression of his own land, emigrated to America in 1662. His ancestors have been connected in various honorable ways with the history of Bergen County, N. J., since its earliest days. The Captain's grandfather on the maternal side was William M. Titus, a prominent New York merchant, and an officer of the 11th Artillery in the War of 1812.

Captain Zabriskie married Frances, daughter of the late Charles F. Hunter, who was President of the Peoples Bank of New York City. His estate, "Blithewood," north of Barrytown station, is one of the most beautiful on the banks of the Hudson. Here, with his wife and two children, Julia Romeyn and Christian Andrew, he leads a busy and useful life. His city house is at 716 Fifth Avenue, New York, and he maintains an office at 52 Beaver Street in the same city.

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